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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

JAN 5 1945

FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1663

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion of the study.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of references.

7. The seventh part of the report is an appendix.

8. The eighth part of the report is a glossary.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of figures.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of tables.

January 3, 1945

BELIEVED FDR MAY NOW BE OUT TO TRY TO GET PETRILLO

Because of the numerous ways James C. Petrillo's name has been breaking into the news of official circles during the past week, there is an impression that President Roosevelt at long last may be moving to balance the uneven score between industry and labor and in so doing either the President himself or Congress or both may find a way of hitting back at the all powerful and, up to now, invincible Petrillo.

Perhaps the best evidence of this is James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, the President's right-hand man, asking Congress to give the Government power to enforce orders of the War Labor Board in the courts in a way "which will treat Petrillos and Averys alike". It is well known that in such matters President Roosevelt has a way of dealing indirectly or through other officials but he is frequently revealed as the master mind. Also it is equally well known that Mr. Roosevelt is a man who never forgets such a slap as Petrillo gave him at the height of the campaign by refusing to comply with the WLB directive and to call off the strike on the record manufacturers. Now that the charge has again been made that FDR has been too harsh with Sewall Avery and too lenient with Mr. Petrillo, the last named may finally be due for settling accounts with the White House. At any rate, it is not believed the tremendous publicity the music czar has been receiving lately is going to help him any.

Chairman William H. Davis of the War Labor Board touched off the most recent controversy over Petrillo by saying the music dictator's case could not be likened to that of Montgomery War. Mr. Davis said the action of the head of the AFL Musicians' union in defying the WLB orders did not constitute a threat to the war economy.

To this Sewall Avery promptly replied:

"The press reports that Mr. Davis, Chairman of the War Labor Board, has attempted to explain why the President ordered the seizure of Ward's properties while doing nothing to Mr. (James C.) Petrillo and the American Federation of Musicians, who also refused to obey a board order.

"Under the War Labor Disputes Act, the War Labor Board found, in issuing its orders against Mr. Petrillo's union, that the union strike would lead to substantial interference with the war effort.

"Mr. Petrillo's defiance of the War Labor Board was not challenged by presidential action.

January 2, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Re: The memorandum from the President dated January 2, 1964, regarding the proposed appointment of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover to the position of Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The President has requested that the FBI be kept advised of the progress of the selection process.

The President has also requested that the FBI be kept advised of the progress of the selection process. The FBI is currently reviewing the qualifications of the candidates and will submit a recommendation to the President as soon as possible. The President has also requested that the FBI be kept advised of the progress of the selection process. The FBI is currently reviewing the qualifications of the candidates and will submit a recommendation to the President as soon as possible.

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Very truly yours,

John F. Kennedy
President of the United States

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Enclosure

"Recently labor unions, in defiance of a Government wage order, struck the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Railroad and the Chicago, Aurora & Elgin Railroad and denied transportation to thousands of soldiers, sailors and war workers.

"The President took no action against the striking union.

"If the President can do as he pleases, choose among those who reject the mere advice of the Government and seize the property of some but not others, the nation no longer has a government by law."

Attorney General Biddle, who raced out to Chicago the first time the Government threw Mr. Avery out but who this time elected to remain in Washington (with the comment that "Avery is a pretty tough guy"), replied to the assertions of Ward's president by likewise declaring that the mail order house and the music union cases could not be compared. Mr. Biddle explained that no action was taken against Petrillo because his defiance did not interfere with the war effort. The Montgomery Ward case, on the other hand, produced a strike in Ward's Detroit stores and threatened to spread to war plants, he said.

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SEN. BALL ASKS LAW FOR "PETRILLO AS WELL AS AVERY"

Beating War Labor Board Chairman Davis to it by two days was Senator Ball, New Deal Republican of Minnesota, also declaring that there should be a law to back the Government's wartime policy and that it should apply to James C. Petrillo the same as Sewall Avery. The two declarations might have been made by the same man and coming so close together seemed to indicate teamwork between the Minnesota Senator, the Administration's fair-haired boy, and President Roosevelt. In fact, at the conclusion of his statement, Senator Ball said:

"I have communicated my views to President Roosevelt, Chairman Davis and Secretary of Labor Perkins." Judging from that, one might get the impression that Senator Ball gave the Administration the idea of cracking down on Petrillo at this particular time.

The statement of Senator Ball, who disregarded party affiliations and supported President Roosevelt for a fourth term, read as follows:

"President Roosevelt, in his order seizing the Montgomery-Ward plants Thursday, asserted that Ward's 'consistent and willful defiance of its (War Labor Board's) decisions' has threatened employer-worker confidence in DLB machinery to settle labor disputes.

"I have no quarrel with that statement; in fact I would support it. But it does occur to me that it should apply with equal

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REMARKS: 1. ALL OF CHANGES ARE MADE BY THE USER.

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Prisons, and the United States Department of Justice, regarding the activities of the following individuals:

"I was disappointed at first, but I was not disappointed at all when I was told that I was not going to be a part of the team." "I was not disappointed at all when I was told that I was not going to be a part of the team." "I was not disappointed at all when I was told that I was not going to be a part of the team."

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force to 'consistent and willful defiance of War Labor Board decisions' by any labor organization.

"A fundamental principle of democracy is that its rules and laws apply equally to all. I do not believe that is true at present as regards enforcement of WLB directives.

"One specific case is the defiance of the Board by James C. Petrillo and the American Federation of Musicians, first in the recording ban case, and now in the strike of the Minneapolis union against KSTP. The latter has continued for eight months in defiance of WLB 'back to work' orders.

"Finally, the WLB through its Chicago Board issued a directive order last week, which the employer has accepted but which the local union refuses to accept. The strike goes on.

"Defiance of the WLB by Petrillo threatens employer-worker and public confidence in WLB machinery just as effectively as does that of Montgomery-Ward. I believe the Government has an obligation to act in both cases.

"If there is no legal basis for action against union defiance, then it is the responsibility of the executive branch to so report to Congress and to have drafted and recommended to Congress legislation which in its opinion will remedy that fatal defect. I would be happy to join in sponsoring such legislation.

"It has been my conviction since 1941 that our Government's labor relations policy for the duration of the war should be written into law, applying alike to all parties and with adequate enforcement provisions to assure compliance."

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NEWSPAPERS AGAIN GIVE PETRILLO AND FDR SEVERE TROUNCING

The declaration by War Labor Chairman Davis that the case of Petrillo could not be likened to that of Montgomery Ward was quickly challenged by the press. A retort which attracted wide attention in official Washington was a cartoon by Berryman, the younger, in the Washington Evening Star. It really wasn't a cartoon but just as effective by Mr. Berryman reproducing as a deadly parallel, excerpts of statements of President Roosevelt in dealing with Petrillo and Montgomery Ward. The drawing was captioned "A Little to the Left", a reply which Mr. Roosevelt recently made at a White House press conference when asked how he stood after the election.

The excerpt from the President's statement to Petrillo read:

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STATEMENT OF THE ...

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"In a country which loves Democratic government and the rules of the game, parties to a dispute should adhere to the decisions of the Board, even though one of the parties may consider the decision wrong. Therefore in the interest of orderly government and in the interest of respecting the considered decision of the Board, I request your union to accept the directive orders of the National War Labor Board. What you regard as your loss will certainly be your country's gain."

The President's statement in connection with Montgomery-Ward read:

"We cannot allow Montgomery Ward & Co. to set aside the wartime policies of the U. S. Government just because Mr. Sewall Avery does not approve of the government's procedure for handling labor disputes. Montgomery Ward & Co., like every other corporation and every labor union in this country, has a responsibility to our fighting men. That responsibility is to see that nothing interferes with the continuity of our war production. It is because Montgomery Ward & Co. has failed to assume this obligation that I have been forced to sign an Executive Order directing the Secretary of War to take over and operate certain properties of Montgomery Ward & Company."

In the same issue of the paper, the Star said editorially:

"Mr. Petrillo's defiance was just as willful and just as open as Mr. Avery's, yet the President did virtually nothing to bring him into line, and the memory of his methods in dealing with Mr. Petrillo will surely tend to lessen public support for his firmness in dealing with Mr. Avery. The administration has not dealt equally with the two cases, and no denunciation of Mr. Avery can conceal that fact."

The Washington Post also took the Administration to task saying:

"The attitude of the Administration seems to have shifted a good deal since the first Ward seizure. One factor contributing to this change of attitude was the Petrillo case. The czar of the musicians' union openly defied the Board, and officials conceded that there was nothing they could do about it. They agreed, in other words, that Congress did not intend to have the Government seize every business involved in defiance of the WLB.

"Attorney General Biddle now says that the President does not seize plants or stores to enforce WLB orders. Rather such action is taken only where it is essential to the war effort. If there is no threat to the war effort, as in the Petrillo case, then apparently it is all right to tell the WLB to jump into the Potomac."

David Lawrence, the columnist, had this to say:

"The powers of the War Labor Board are not going to be tested this time in court but the power of a President to do anything he pleases and call it a national labor policy essential to the war effort is to be determined.

"The hands of the Roosevelt administration are not exactly clean when they bring this issue to court. For the War Labor Board directed the union of musicians under James Petrillo to cease its restrictions and strikes in the making of broadcasting transcriptions. Mr. Petrillo defied the Board and Mr. Roosevelt didn't do anything about seizing the union's facilities or breaking up the strike. Instead he answered critics evasively by saying he couldn't find any law on the subject.

"The War Labor Board, however, had pointed out that many broadcasting stations were necessary to the war effort and that the musicians' strike threatened the existence of these stations.

"Tired of waiting for Government aid in the controversy, the broadcasting stations surrendered ignominiously. Now the War Labor Board says that the union wasn't penalized because the employers 'voluntarily' agreed to the demands of the union and removed the threat to the war effort. The companies settled under duress because Mr. Roosevelt was afraid of the musicians' union and Mr. Petrillo. He isn't, evidently, afraid of Mr. Avery."

A cartoon in the Washington News (Scripps-Howard) shows Petrillo talking to Sewall Avery. Petrillo is sitting on a huge money-bag labelled "Four Million Bucks, Yearly, For Defying the Government - and getting away with it." Avery is laughing and saying to Petrillo, "Whadda You Got That I Haven't Got, Caesar?"

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PRESS WIRELESS BROADCASTS DIRECT FROM WAR ZONE

Direct radio news service between America and the European war zone was amplified Tuesday when Press Wireless began transmitting dispatches from its new, mobile unit, Station PV, somewhere in Holland.

First contact from the new station was made by radiotelegraph at 8:07 A.M., EST. A few minutes later the station was picked up at the press wireless control center in Times Square. Shortly afterward the first news dispatch from the new station was filed by Associated Press Correspondent Wes Gallagher.

Press Wireless already was operating two similar stations, its Station PX, which began transmitting from the Normandy beachhead a week after the Allied landings and moved eastward with the American forces, and another established on Leyte shortly after General MacArthur began his invasion of the Philippines.

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WHEELER FAVORS NEW RADIO LAW; MAY CHANGE COMMITTEES

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee which handles all radio legislation in the Senate, came into the headlines the past week in two ways (1) he proposed that the new Congress get busy and pass an up-to-date radio law, and (2) it was reported that Senator Wheeler, more or less a thorn in the side of the Administration foreign policy might resign as Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee to accept a place on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which will assume greater importance in connection with the peace treaties following the war.

Always active in foreign affairs discussions, Senator Wheeler has just revealed the fact that when the Senate convenes today (Wednesday), he will introduce a resolution incorporating his own ideas for world peace.

If Senator Wheeler were to resign from the Interstate Commerce Committee, the next in line for Chairmen would be Senators Barkley and Wagner, neither of whom would probably take it but the next high man on the Totem Pole, Senator Edwin C. Johnson, of Colorado, might. Other majority members of the Committee are Hill of Alabama, Stewart of Tennessee, Tunnell of Delaware and McFarland of Arizona.

Senator Wheeler, who sponsored a broad regulatory bill which never came to a vote in the last Congress, said several factors were involved in passage of new radio legislation. He included such matters as licenses for clear channel stations, the growth of television, resale of broadcasting licenses, applications for super-power licenses, and assurances that both sides of any question would get equal airing.

The claim for clear channel licenses on the theory of serving rural areas was unjustified, the Senator said. It gave the licensee an advantage over other metropolitan stations without commensurate service to rural regions, he added, and at present left about a third of the country without satisfactory daytime service. He also opposed super-power licenses.

On the question of television growth, Senator Wheeler said that if licenses were issued on a first come, first served basis as was the case in early days of standard broadcasting, it would result in a concentration of such licenses in metropolitan centers to the disadvantage of outlying regions.

"It seems to me that we should be studying right now the issuance of television wave lengths on a geographical basis for allocations", he asserted.

Senator Wheeler said he believed the Federal Communications Commission already had authority to pass on re-sale of licenses. FCC has taken a contrary position. One of the evils which arise from

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11. Senator Wheeler was to receive a letter from the
President, dated April 10, 1934, in which the President
expressed his appreciation of the Senator's services to the
country and his confidence in the Senator's ability to
continue to serve the country with distinction.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the progress of its investigation into the activities of the British Security Co-ordination Unit (BSCU) in the United States. It is therefore unable to provide a detailed report on the results of its investigation.

THE above is a copy of the original of the above and is not to be used for any other purpose.

1. "United States of America" and "United States of America" are defined as the United States of America, including all territories and possessions of the United States, and all other countries and territories under the jurisdiction of the United States.

re-sales, said Mr. Wheeler, was sale of a station at an inflated price.

"As a result", he added, "the new owner being entitled to a fair return on the investment has had to sell more time and reduce the amount of time for sustaining programs of a public service nature."

Finally, Senator Wheeler said radio broadcasting should be forced to grant equal time for discussing both sides of any controversial questions.

"The very foundation of democracy is an informed public opinion", he declared. "We can't have it if the people only hear one side of a question. With one-sided propaganda the public easily can be led astray as it has been in the totalitarian nations of the world."

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DEADLINE FOR PEABODY RADIO AWARDS IS JANUARY 10

The closing date for 1944 entries in the George Foster Peabody Radio Awards is next Wednesday, January 10th. Entries may be submitted by stations, networks, radio editors of newspapers and magazines, listener groups, or any person or organization wishing to direct the attention of the Peabody Board to a special program.

They may submit as many entries as they desire in the classifications for which the following awards will be made:

1. That program or series of programs inaugurated and broadcast during 1944 by a regional station (above 1,000 watts) which made an outstanding contribution to the welfare of the community or region the station serves.
2. That program or series of programs inaugurated and broadcast during 1944 by a local station (1,000 watts or under) which made an outstanding contribution to the welfare of the community the station serves.
3. Outstanding reporting and interpretation of the news.
4. Outstanding entertainment in drama.
5. Outstanding entertainment in music.
6. Outstanding educational program.
7. Outstanding children's program.

Recommendations should be addressed to John E. Drewry, Dean of the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

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DECLINE OF FREEDOM IN AMERICA

The decline of freedom in America...

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JOHN KAROL NEW CBS SALES MANAGER; ERIKSON GOES TO B.B.D.&O.

John J. Karol, Assistant Sales Manager of the Columbia Broadcasting System for the past year and Market Research Counsel since 1939, has been named Network Sales Manager. In his new post, Mr. Karol replaces Leonard Erikson, who has resigned from CBS to accept an executive position with Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., advertising agency.

Mr. Karol joined Columbia in 1930 as a member of the Sales Promotion staff. Prior to that he was with Crossley, Inc., research firm, as Manager and Research Director.

Author of numerous articles in the field of radio research, Mr. Karol has been Secretary and Treasurer of the American Marketing Association and is a former President of the Market Research Council. He is an honorary member of the New York University chapter of Alpha Delta Sigma, national advertising and marketing fraternity, and has given a course in "The Business Side of Radio" at the New York University School of Adult Education.

When the Joint Committee on Radio Research was organized under sponsorship of the Association of National Advertisers, the American Association of Advertising Agencies, and the National Association of Broadcasters, Mr. Karol was selected as a member of its Technical Committee.

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FCC TABLES NETWORK PROGRAM RECORDING UNTIL AFTER WAR

The Federal Communications Commission has announced that it had postponed for an indefinite period consideration of Order 119 which requires that recordings be made of network programs. This determination was prompted by the fact that the adoption of the rule would require the utilization of scarce material and skilled personnel. While much of this material and personnel is already available and in use, it was felt that the adoption of the rule would require an expansion in this field and the Commission was of the opinion that this expansion should not be undertaken at this time.

The evidence presented to the Commission quite clearly indicates the ultimate desirability of a rule such as that proposed by Order 119, at least for certain types of programs - e.g., speeches, news broadcasts, commentary, etc. The facts show that in some instances recordings are already being made and preserved. Undoubtedly, the practice will continue and if anything will be expanded.

The amount of information and material presented at the oral argument by the representatives of the industry on a subject as important as this was very meager. With the opportunity for further study presented by the indefinite continuance, it is hoped that the radio industry will be prepared when the Commission once again takes up consideration of the adoption of a regulation requiring the recording of programs to furnish more detailed data concerning the desirability and type of rule which should be promulgated.

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Mr. [Name] is a [Title] at [Company] and has been [Action] [Reason].

Mr. [Name] is a [Title] at [Company] and has been [Action] [Reason].

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FCC CLEARED IN HOUSE PROBE; FLY CENSURED IN WFTL SALE

The House of Representatives Committee, headed by Representative Lea (D), of California, which for two years has been investigating the Federal Communications Commission, in a report to Congress today (Wednesday) gave a clean bill of health to the Commission, also saw nothing wrong with its handling of the WMCA sale, cleared Thomas G. Corcoran ("Tommy the Cork"), former White House aide, of any questionable dealings in connection with the case but censured former FCC Chairman Fly in connection with the sale of WFTL at Fort Lauderdale to Commander George B. Storer.

The Committee accused Mr. Fly of "putting on the heat" and charged that the sale price of WFTL was "entirely too low in view of the potential earnings of the most powerful station in Florida."

The three Democratic members signed the majority version and each of the two Republicans submitted separate minority statements.

While taking note of "differences of opinion" among FCC members, the Committee said these were not "a matter of condemnation" and "an honest difference of opinion as to public administration is and may well be of useful service."

The majority report was signed by Representatives Lea, Hart of New Jersey and Priest of Tennessee. Minority reports were filed by Representatives Miller, of Missouri, and Wigglesworth, of Massachusetts.

Of the WMCA case, one of the Committee's most publicized investigations, the majority said it found no evidence that Donald Flamm, former owner, had sold it to Edward J. Noble, one-time Assistant Secretary of Commerce, under "pressure, coercion or duress".

Mr. Flamm contended he sold the station for less than he could have obtained because of fear that he would lose his license if he did not sell.

"The general allegations to the effect that the White House had anything to do in pressuring Flamm into selling his station to Noble is wholly without foundation in fact", the majority said.

The Committee added that it found "nothing to censure" in the conduct of Thomas G. Corcoran in connection with the WMCA transaction, and "nothing to censure in the conduct of Edward J. Noble".

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General Seyffert, Commander-in-Chief of the German 348th Infantry Division, taken prisoner, said that German communications were so chaotic that he was quite out of touch with the battle, and his best source of news was the BBC.

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⁷⁰ Ibid., p. 16.

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The majority report was signed by Representative John
C. Stennis and Representative J. William Fulbright, Jr.
of Arkansas, and Representative J. William Fulbright, Jr.
of Arkansas.

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"The fact that the United States is the only country in the world that has a free press is a source of great pride to us. It is a source of great pride to us because it is a source of great pride to us."

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RADIO'S GREAT WAR ROLE REVEALED IN YEAR-END STATEMENTS

Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, President of RCA: "After the war by use of television techniques we shall be able to reach out and operate many of these actions that we see. Just as human fingers press buttons and triggers, snap switches, and release energy to make wheels turn or control machines and vehicles, now radio-electronic fingers touch off new magic."

Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company: "The invasion and the election gave American broadcasting the greatest opportunity and responsibility in its 24-year history. American broadcasters met the test. They were prepared. We face the sunrise of another year with the sober realization that a hard road still lies ahead."

Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of NBC: "American Broadcasters will value the privilege of helping make post-war America a new land of opportunity in a war-torn world. The new services of FM and television, bringing fresh facilities and added stimulus to the task, will provide new lifetime careers for thousands of young men and women."

Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice President, Columbia Broadcasting System: "There are good prospects that 1945 will see successful demonstration in the United States of the kind of television we can endorse. Much factual evidence uncovered in 1944 supports these hopes. High-definition, 1000-line television has already been demonstrated in France. High-frequency, wide-band television, as a world standard, is inevitable, at whatever sacrifice it may mean of present day equipment."

Alfred W. McCosker, Chairman, Mutual Broadcasting System: "As Mutual went into its 11th year, sales for the 52 weeks of 1944 exceeded \$20,000,000, which meant a gain of over 50 percent. Added station facilities and increased coordination of network operations made the value of these augmented operations apparent not only to the newer clients coming to the network, but also to those already on the air who took advantage of the benefits of such expansion."

John Ballantyne, President of Philco: "Throughout the year 1944, the radio industry continued its 'all-out' war effort and increased its total production in terms of dollars by 20% to approximately \$2,700,000,000, as compared with the preceding year.* * * It is estimated that the pent-up demand for radio receivers at the present time amounts to between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 units as compared with the industry's all-time high production of 13,100,000 sets in 1941. When the nation's war needs are met, the radio industry and its distributors and dealers should be assured of several years of active, profitable business in making up wartime shortages and giving the public the benefit of the latest developments in FM and television."

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1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are of Mexican descent. This population is concentrated in the southwestern United States, particularly in California, Arizona, and New Mexico. It is estimated that there are over 10 million people of Mexican descent in the United States, and this number is expected to increase significantly in the future.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Government has not been able to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy of maintaining the value of the pound at its pre-war level. This has been due to a number of factors, including the fact that the Government has not been able to secure the necessary foreign exchange to finance its policy.

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JAPS TRY TO JAM NEW OWI SHORT-WAVE STATIONS

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, yesterday issued the following statement:

"The importance of the two new OWI radio stations in the Central Pacific is indicated by Japan's quick 'jamming' of our initial programs. The programs originating at the new powerful 100-KW short-wave Station KRHO at Honolulu, and relayed by the equally new medium-wave station at Saipan, were 'attacked' within 30 minutes after they went on the air by heavy 'jamming' by Japanese radio, the Federal Communications Commission monitors reported to us.

"The 'jamming' affected only the medium-wave broadcast, while the short-wave, carrying exactly the same program went in without interference, the monitors reported to us.

"We, of course, expected this normal enemy counter-activity, and we, of course, were prepared with counter measures of our own to insure a good flow of news and education into Japan.

"There are also 'clear' hours whenever the B-29 bombers are over Japan, for then the Japanese stations leave the air. We may expect compound results from the simultaneous rain of bombs and the flow of truth into Japan.

"The Office of War Information was proud to have its two powerful psychological warfare weapons initiated by carrying the highly significant statements of Undersecretary of State Joseph C. Grew and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz into what Admiral Nimitz so aptly described as 'the very vitals of Japan'.

"Admiral Nimitz's splendid summary of the war in the Pacific to date, we feel, will have considerable effect on the listeners in Japan. Mr. Grew's statement to the people of Japan made clear not only that their troubles of recent years are the result of the seizure of control by the Japanese militarists, but that their future depends on regaining authority over their government's policies and actions.

"That he promised them the truth about the war, as a contrast to the twisted subterfuges their own government has been feeding them, is of paramount importance. It is OWI's job to carry out that promise, and we naturally are pleased, now, to be operating the first radio station penetrating Japan on a wave length that the average civilian set can hear, as well as the powerful short-wave station covering China, India, the Philippines, and Japan.

"We are pleased also to have again the Japanese government's reiteration of its fear of having the truth about the progress of the war given to its people. Between their attempts to 'jam' our broadcasts and our counter measures, we may look forward to a lively battle in this phase of psychological warfare."

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1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the relationships between these factors. Once the causes of the problem have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action. This involves identifying the steps that need to be taken to solve the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan. Once a plan of action has been developed, the final step is to implement the plan. This involves carrying out the steps that have been identified in the plan and monitoring the progress of the implementation.

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WAR MARKS BIG STEP FORWARD IN DEVELOPING RADIOSONDES

This country, our allies and our enemies, in order not to be at a serious disadvantage in fighting the war, check the weather in the stratosphere by means of radiosondes. For America the U.S. Army Signal Corps is, of course, charged with this responsibility, as a part of its meteorological service.

Enemy radiosondes have been captured and carefully studied and this provides interesting comparisons between our own and those of Germany and Japan. In general it may be said that German and Japanese radiosondes give fewer readings than those developed by America and therefore are less accurate. They are well built and well designed, and are smaller in size and lighter in weight than American instruments. In one notable way they are inferior to ours. Neither the German nor the Japanese instruments are designed for mass production as ours are. Their mercury thermometers and manometers are not suited for mass production since certain component parts can be made only by hand, and at least two precalibrations are necessary.

German and Japanese radiosondes make use of techniques and measuring elements similar to those used in American instruments, but they differ in the types of such elements employed and in the method of varying the transmitted signal.

The Germans have two types of radiosondes in general use. The first type employ wet and dry bulb mercury in glass thermometers for measuring temperature and relative humidity, and a mercury filled glass manometer for the determination of pressure. These glass tubes have metallic coils on the outside distributed through the operating length of the mercury columns within the glass tubes. Two transmitters are used, and two radio frequencies and two antennas are required. It is probable that constant tracking of the signals at the ground station is required to operate this set. The Germans also use chronometric radiosondes that employ bimetallic elements to measure temperature, and hair hygrometers to measure humidity. Temperature contacts are made twice a minute, humidity contacts once a minute.

The Japanese use radiosondes very similar to the German. Pressure is determined in much the same way as in the chronometric instrument of the Germans; however, there are only seven contacts. The Jap radiosondes have the same defect as the German, that they must operate on two radio frequencies, requiring two transmitters, two antennas, and constant tracking at the ground station.

The American radiosonde operates with one transmitter. The carrier frequency is audio modulated and variation in audio modulation can be translated into meteorological data. The signal is received and graphically recorded on a chart. The number of contacts can be counted and the pressure read. Then the elevation is determined. Some American radiosondes have 80 contacts; others 95.

All three countries use a battery for their radiosonde power supply. The foreign instruments use vibrators and transformers to obtain desired voltages and alternating currents. American instruments use batteries with the correct plate voltage and tap only certain components of the battery for the correct filament voltages.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the continent in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also of hardship. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, as the settlers fought to establish their communities and defend their rights.

As the years passed, the United States grew in size and power. It became a nation of immigrants, with people from many different backgrounds and cultures coming to live and work in the new land. The country's economy flourished, and its political system became a model for other nations. The United States emerged as a world power, with a strong voice in international affairs.

The history of the United States is a story of progress and achievement. It is a story of the people who have shaped the nation, and of the challenges they have overcome. The United States is a land of freedom and opportunity, and its history is a testament to the power of the human spirit.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Paper And Radio Run Separately By Gene Pulliam

When the head of a newspaper chain adds another paper to his group it is always news. When a successful radio station operator buys the morning and Sunday paper in the same city it is even more important news. When he operates his radio station and his newspaper separately and completely independent of each other, it is of greater news significance to publishers and radio station owners.

Eugene C. Pulliam, former Kansas City Star cub reporter, is editor and publisher of the Indianapolis Star, which he acquired last April.

He is also president of Central Newspapers, Inc., which owns all the stock of the Star and also all the stock of Indianapolis Broadcasting, Inc., licensee of radio station WIRE. WIRE is not known or advertised or broadcast as "the Star station", and the Star is not advertised or promoted as part of WIRE. While there is no tie-up between the two in the newspaper or on the air, the Star and WIRE are promoted jointly in selling the Indianapolis market to advertisers.

The Star publishes as much news and promotion material from the other stations of Indianapolis as it does about WIRE. "We believe this is only fair and decent to the other radio stations", explained Mr. Pulliam.

The Star does not sponsor a newscast over WIRE because all of the news programs are now under commercial sponsorship. When and if a news program becomes available, Pulliam plans to assign such a spot to the Star for news broadcasting. The newspaper does, however, sponsor a few programs on WIRE.

- (Editor and Publisher)

BBC Puts It All Over OWI In Europe

Representative Paul Shafer, of Michigan, member of the House Military Affairs Committee just back from overseas was critical of OWI and the propaganda job done for America in France and Italy. The British are doing far better, he said, especially by radio. So far as the troops are concerned, Americans are getting their news just about six weeks behind the times.

The day he left, reported the Michigan Republican, pre-election copies of Time and Newsweek had just arrived. "Radio news broadcasts for our troops are so inadequate that they rely mainly upon BBC (British Broadcasting Co.)", said Shafer. "BBC puts out much more news, but plenty of British propaganda with it."

Shafer said the G.I.s are especially angry because of the constant diet of jazz records and comedians which they get over their radio. "They tell me they don't want the folks at home to think they're dancing through the war", he explained, "because they're not doing any such thing."

- (Drew Pearson in Washington Post)

THE PROBLEM OF THE INDIAN

The Indian problem is a complex one, involving many factors. It is not only a problem of race, but also of culture, religion, and politics. The Indian population in the United States is estimated to be around 2.5 million. They are distributed throughout the country, with the highest concentrations in the Southwest and the Great Plains. The Indian population has been declining steadily since the 1920s, due to a variety of factors, including disease, warfare, and assimilation. The Indian problem is a problem of the future, as the Indian population is expected to increase significantly in the coming decades. It is a problem that must be solved if we are to have a truly united and harmonious nation.

The Indian problem is a problem of the future, as the Indian population is expected to increase significantly in the coming decades. It is a problem that must be solved if we are to have a truly united and harmonious nation. The Indian population is a valuable asset to our country, and it is our duty to ensure that they are treated with respect and dignity. We must work to understand their culture and traditions, and we must strive to create a society in which they can thrive and prosper.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM

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THE INDIAN PROBLEM

Bowles' Broadcasts Dull, Mrs. Roosevelt Agrees

A woman reporter asked Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at her press conference yesterday whether she didn't think Price Administrator Bowles' radio speeches were "very dull". "You are right", the First Lady replied. Bowles goes on the air to discuss rationing.

-(Washington Times-Herald)

Charges Broadcasters With Making A Mess Of It

Since the radio enters so intimately into our domestic and public life, let us hope that its future as a cultural agent will not be as questionable as many of us feel it now is. The current active propaganda against government regulation discolors the picture. Under what seems a totally false slogan - freedom of speech - we are being tempted to ask the government not to try to protect us. ...With one of the greatest boons ever given by science to the education and entertainment of mankind, the broadcasting industry is making amess of it....But you of the sciences and arts and professions can think and write and protest, even without a budget of money. Yours can be a budget of goodwill toward American culture in the postwar world.

- (Harlow Shapley, Director, Harvard College Observatory in Journal of National Education Association.)

Orchids To McCosker From Pulitzer Author

On the same train when I went to New York was Alfred J. McCosker, who had just been graduated with honors from the Denver Times advertising promotion department. McCosker, the same who is now one of radio's most successful moguls (certainly one of the most human) was the man who first wrote a daily column of automobile news for Denver. He stopped off at Chicago, but not for long.

- From "Joseph Pulitzer and his World" by James Wyman Barrett, last City Editor of the World)

Negro Announcer Sought

Station WMCA in New York will initiate a novel employment policy shortly. The management is seeking a Negro announcer. This, the station believes, will help break the Jim Crow tape which heretofore has barred members of the race from this field. As soon as a suitable one is found - and this will be done without difficulty - he will become a member of the staff.

- (New York Day By Day - Washington Post)

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The Crosley Corporation did a gross business of about \$100,000,000 in 1944, virtually all of which was war goods, R. C. Cosgrove, Vice President and General Manager, declared in a year-end statement. No home radio sets or electrical appliances were made.

Looking forward to 1945, Mr. Cosgrove stated that unfilled orders will be produced in the first six months of the year somewhat in excess of the load for the first six months of 1944.

ASCAP began licensing the symphonic and concert field the first of the year. Fred C. Erdman is in charge of this operation for the Society. Mr. Erdman was formerly active in the Artist and Repertoire Department of the Victor Talking Machine Co. In recent years he has been ASCAP's Eastern Supervisor.

Paul A. Rickenbacher has been appointed Director of Radio and Television of the Foote, Cone & Belding advertising agency in New York. Mr. Rickenbacher joined the agency on September 1, 1944, as an executive in the agency's Motion Picture Division, and he will continue to be active in this division, which is intimately associated both with radio and with the future of television.

Previous to joining his present associates, Mr. Rickenbacher was with Young & Rubicam, and prior to that, with the J. Walter Thompson Company. He started his radio career as an actor and announcer with the Don Lee Broadcasting System in 1929, and became one of the early experimenters in the field of television.

Lee Strahorn, who has been with Foote, Cone & Belding since the agency was founded, will continue as Manager of the New York Radio Department.

The new annual 1944-45 membership and trade directory of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, listing the personnel, products, etc. of the Association's membership reveals a peak record of 227 companies.

The Los Angeles Times has filed application with the Federal Communications Commission for license to own, erect and operate a television station and an FM station. Norman Chandler, President of the Times, said a site has been acquired atop Mount Harvard, adjacent to Mount Wilson.

The regulation governing ceiling prices of mica has been amended to conform with a revision of a War Production Board conservation order applying to the commodity, the Office of Price Administration announced. The revised WPB order, effective on January 1, 1945, removes several grades from the strategic mica classification.

The amendment is expected to result in ultimate savings to industrial users of fabricated mica, OPA said, since lower quality fabricated mica will now become available for uses in which it is as serviceable as higher cost fabricated strategic mica.

1/3/45

One enlisted man out of every eight plans, on being discharged from the Army, to operate a business or farm of his own, according to a survey among troops in the United States and overseas theaters conducted by the Information and Education Division, Army Service Forces. About 7% have expressed a desire to enter the communications industry.

Station KPAS, Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif., was granted application for consent to transfer control of Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., licensee of Station KPAS, by Wesley I. Dumm, Loyal K. King, Thomas L. Bailey, Clarence A. Nisson, John K. Evans, Emer D. Bates, Maurice Enderle and John A. Smith, through purchase of 43.78% of outstanding, or 1116½ shares common stock, from J. Frank Burke, Sr., J. Frank Burke, Jr., and W. M. Burke, for a consideration of \$178,640.

For a small minority of the press and radio, President Roosevelt does not wish a happy New Year.

Reporters at Mr. Roosevelt's first 1945 news conference Tuesday were greeted by wishes of the Chief Executive for a happy New Year. That goes, Mr. Roosevelt added, for all except a small minority.

FM Broadcasters, Inc. have opened new offices at 1730 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Three major Protestant denominations outlined plans this week to improve the quality of religious broadcasting to the point where it will compete successfully with the best radio broadcasts in other fields.

Ronald Bridges, Moderator of the Congregational Christian churches, announced formation of an interdenominational committee to produce religious programs with professional talent and to supervise a program of instruction for ministers and religious educators for more effective use of the broadcast medium.

The denominations forming the joint committee are the Congregational Christian Church, the Methodist Church and the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., representing a combined membership of more than 11,000,000 persons.

Accompanying a handsome 90 page profusely illustrated booklet "Twenty-Five Years of Radio Progress With RCA", now being distributed by RCA is the following card:

"As a token of the 25th Anniversary of Radio Corporation of America, we are pleased to send you this copy of 'Twenty-Five Years of Radio Progress With RCA'. It is the history of a fascinating quarter century in radio and electronics. . . We hope that you will find it an interesting story of accomplishment and that it merits a place in your library.

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The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California.

The land is located in the County of San Diego, State of California, and is situated in the Township of San Diego, Range 14 North, and Section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

JAN 11 1945

FRANK E. MULLEN

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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

January 10, 1945

FTC REVIEWS 627,000 COMMERCIALS; QUESTIONS ONLY 19,500

Of the 627,000 radio commercial continuities which the Federal Trade Commission examined during the past fiscal year, only 19,500 continuities were designated for further review as containing possibly false and misleading representations. The publications percentage was much higher. Of the 308,000 newspaper, magazine and other periodical advertisements examined, 22,350 were questioned.

The publications work involved examination of advertisements in 1,792 editions of representative newspapers and 967 issues of magazines and farm and trade journals, 1,304 pages of almanac advertising, and catalogs of 54 mail-order houses. In addition, an average of 4,866 pages of radio script was read each working day. The Federal Trade report states further:

"Of the radio and periodical cases thus developed, a large majority were adjusted by the Commission's procedure under which an advertiser is extended the privilege of entering into a stipulation to cease and desist from the false and misleading advertising practices involved.

"Discussing its work in the field of radio and periodical advertising, the Commission says that its only object 'is to prevent false and misleading advertisements. It does not undertake to dictate what an advertiser shall say, but merely indicates what he may not say under the law. The Commission believes its work in this field has contributed substantially to the improvement that has been evident in recent years in the character of all advertising. * * *

"In general, the Commission has received the cooperation of the four Nation-wide network chains, 19 regional network groups, and transcription producers engaged in preparing commercial radio recordings; and of 850 commercial radio stations, 504 newspaper publishers, and 458 publishers of magazines, farm journals, and trade publications. It has observed a desire on the part of these broadcasters and publishers to aid in the elimination of false and misleading advertising.'

"During the fiscal year the Commission issued 195 formal complaints alleging violations of the laws it administers; entered 124 orders to cease and desist from such violations; and accepted 303 stipulations wherein respondents agreed to discontinue unlawful practices, 113 of these pertaining especially to radio and periodical advertising.

"In connection with its regular survey of radio and periodical advertising, the Commission analyzed for and reported to the War Production Board advertisements containing pertinent references to

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

1. The first of the two main parts of the book is a historical survey of the development of the theory of the firm. This part is divided into three sections: (a) the classical theory of the firm, (b) the neoclassical theory of the firm, and (c) the modern theory of the firm. The second part of the book is a critical analysis of the modern theory of the firm.

2. The first section of the first part of the book is a historical survey of the development of the theory of the firm. This section is divided into three parts: (a) the classical theory of the firm, (b) the neoclassical theory of the firm, and (c) the modern theory of the firm. The second section of the first part of the book is a critical analysis of the modern theory of the firm.

3. The first part of the book is a historical survey of the development of the theory of the firm. This part is divided into three sections: (a) the classical theory of the firm, (b) the neoclassical theory of the firm, and (c) the modern theory of the firm. The second part of the book is a critical analysis of the modern theory of the firm.

4. The first part of the book is a historical survey of the development of the theory of the firm. This part is divided into three sections: (a) the classical theory of the firm, (b) the neoclassical theory of the firm, and (c) the modern theory of the firm. The second part of the book is a critical analysis of the modern theory of the firm.

5. The first part of the book is a historical survey of the development of the theory of the firm. This part is divided into three sections: (a) the classical theory of the firm, (b) the neoclassical theory of the firm, and (c) the modern theory of the firm. The second part of the book is a critical analysis of the modern theory of the firm.

6. The first part of the book is a historical survey of the development of the theory of the firm. This part is divided into three sections: (a) the classical theory of the firm, (b) the neoclassical theory of the firm, and (c) the modern theory of the firm. The second part of the book is a critical analysis of the modern theory of the firm.

7. The first part of the book is a historical survey of the development of the theory of the firm. This part is divided into three sections: (a) the classical theory of the firm, (b) the neoclassical theory of the firm, and (c) the modern theory of the firm. The second part of the book is a critical analysis of the modern theory of the firm.

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such subjects as war production, price rises or trends, and rationing, or statements that materials are or will be scarce or that the quality of new materials or products offered for sale is equivalent to or better than merchandise formerly offered. The Commission also made to WPB 18 analytical reports covering 21 metropolitan areas and five groups of critical merchandise and relating to the improper use in wartime of advertising appeals of doubtful nature."

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RMA CANCELS CONVENTION; TELE SUGGESTED FOR FUTURE MEETS

Obedying the official edict of War Mobilization Chief James F. Byrnes banning all gatherings of more than 50 persons requiring railroad travel and closely following the National Association of Broadcasters in abandoning its annual executives convention, the Radio Manufacturers' Association cancelled its annual "Mid-Winter Conference" which was to have been held in New York February 21st. Calling off the tentative RMA parts trade show in Chicago next June was also being considered.

Not overlooking the opportunity to cash in on the emergency, J. R. Poppele, President of the Television Broadcasters' Association, suggested the possibility that conventions of tomorrow might well be handled by television circuits.

"Conventions, it appears, are about to become a wartime casualty", Mr. Poppele declared, addressing the National Retail Dry Goods Association. "If sufficient coaxial cable and radio relay circuits as well as television transmitting and receiving equipment were now available for a national service, the convention ban might work no hardship on organizations who annually conduct their business through national conclaves."

He pointed out that in the future, "large screen television equipment could be installed in public auditoriums in each city where Association members are located. Thus, the entire convention program", he stated, "could be conducted in New York City while members 'sit in' on the activities in their own home town."

"The RMA trade show could not be held under the restrictions planned by OWM and the Office of Defense Transportation, although RMA had not planned to hold the June parts trade show if the war against Germany was in progress after April 1", Bond Geddes, RMA Vice-President stated. "Formal cancellation of the tentative June parts show will be considered by the RMA Board of Directors in New York on February 21st."

"It is probable that the annual RMA 'War Production Conference' and annual membership meeting scheduled in Chicago next June will be held, but on a much reduced scale. Government officials plan to request that group meetings and attendance at such industry meetings be held to a minimum, probably limiting attendance to

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the results of its investigation of the activities of the American Friends Service Committee in the Philippines. It is therefore requested that the Commission be kept advised of any developments in this regard.

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[illegible]

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will then conduct a thorough search of the records to determine the facts of the case. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will then conduct a thorough search of the records to determine the facts of the case.

official delegates and groups directly connected with the war program. A limited program for the June 'War Production Conference' also will be considered by the Association's Board of Directors at its February 21st meeting."

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KSTP HOT POTATO TO WLB; HUBBARD SAYS THEY FEAR PETRILLO

Although William H. Davis, Chairman of the War Labor Board, characterized the request of Stanley E. Hubbard of Station KSTP that the WLB seize Petrillo a la Sewall Avery as ridiculous, the Regional War Labor Board in Chicago suddenly woke up and within 48 hours referred the KSTP musicians' strike to Washington.

About a week ago the Chicago Board, which has been handling the KSTP case called on the union to "comply forthwith" with its December 20 directive denying all demands of the AFL union, including hiring of eight additional musicians, three record turners and a librarian and a \$52.50 wage scale for a twenty-two-hour week.

Fourteen musicians are involved in the work stoppage which began last April 12. The musicians returned to work May 5, but walked out again after a WLB panel recommended denial of their demands. They still are on strike at the Minneapolis studio, but are working for the same employer in St. Paul studios, the WLB said.

The Chicago Regional Board reversed its usual procedure of refusing to consider cases while strikes are in progress and denied the strikers' demands, upholding an earlier decision by a panel. Then on January 4, the Regional Board directed James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, to end the work stoppage. The same order was directed to the Minneapolis local.

The personal visit of Mr. Hubbard to Chairman Davis closely followed the plea of War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes and Senator Joseph Ball (R), of Minnesota, to the new Congress for legislation which would "treat Petrillos and Averys alike".

Mr. Hubbard said that he had suggested to Mr. Davis that the WLB take over Petrillo's headquarters and that the Army operate the union as it has in the Montgomery Ward Company's plants for non-compliance with WLB orders. It was here that Mr. Davis replied that such a request was "ridiculous".

"The union is the same as a business", Mr. Hubbard said, "operating under a charter and having headquarters."

Mr. Hubbard pointed out that the musicians' union has refused to obey directives of the National and Chicago Regional War Labor Boards that musicians, who walked out eight months ago, return to work.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the American People's Party in the United States. This is a serious matter, as the Commission is required to report on the activities of the American People's Party in the United States.

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As a result, the model is able to capture the temporal dependencies between the input and output sequences, and the model is able to learn the temporal dependencies between the input and output sequences.

1. The Union is a business. It is a business that is run for the benefit of its members. It is a business that is run for the benefit of its members. It is a business that is run for the benefit of its members.

For the last eight months he asserted, Mr. Petrillo had declined to permit union members to work at his Minneapolis studio unless a minimum staff of eight musicians and three record turners are employed.

Mr. Hubbard, following his conference with Mr. Davis, said that he got the distinct impression that the War Labor Board was afraid of Petrillo and was acting accordingly.

There was an attack on Petrillo from a new quarter this week when Representative Charles H. Weber, of Chicago, introduced a bill in the Illinois House at Springfield. Manufacturers of any product would be prohibited from paying a levy to any union, under penalty of up to \$5,000 fine and one year's imprisonment.

Mr. Petrillo, Mr. Weber said, waged along battle to get phonograph record manufacturers to sign contracts agreeing to pay a stipulated amount to the union for each record made. It has been estimated that the union would collect about \$4,000,000 annually.

"Nothing recent has excited more comment in my district than the Petrillo private tax on records", Mr. Weber went on to say. "Unless something is done, Sidney Hillman may come along with a union tax on every pair of pants made, and Phil Murray might levy a tax on the manufacture of steel."

Senator Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, is expected within the next few days to re-introduce his bill (S-1957) which would prevent Petrillo from interfering with the broadcasting of non-commercial, cultural or educational music. The bill passed the Senate by a large majority last session and it is believed that it may be approved by both Senate and the House this time. If so, it is thought the measure will be signed by the President which would give him the opportunity to pay his respects to Mr. Petrillo if he desired to do so.

The Vandenberg bill grew out of Petrillo's cancellation two years ago of a broadcast by the National High School Symphony Orchestra from the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Michigan.

The fact that Petrillo has been heavily guarded for the past 12 years was revealed in a dispatch from Chicago that the music czar has voluntarily dropped his Chicago bodyguard of two detectives assigned to protect him during the last 12 years.

"Petrillo indicated some time ago that he felt he no longer needed protection", Mayor Edward J. Kelly said.

The union leader originally was assigned the bodyguard after unverified reports circulated that he had been kidnaped and held for ransom. Mr. Petrillo denied the reports.

Mayor Kelly said the city at various times has assigned detectives to protect persons who believe they need such safeguards. These city-paid detectives operate only in Chicago.

for the first eight months of the year, Mr. Kelly
declined to permit union members to work in the
union a minimum salary of eight dollars and five cents
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Mr. Kelly, following his visit to the
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Kelly would be elected from Kelly's
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Kelly would be elected from Kelly's
salary of \$8,000 and one year's experience.

"Kelly's recent work was
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Kelly would be elected from Kelly's
salary of \$8,000 and one year's experience."

Senator Wadsworth (R) of Illinois, a
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salary of \$8,000 and one year's experience."

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The union leaders originally
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Kelly would be elected from Kelly's
salary of \$8,000 and one year's experience."

Mr. Kelly's work was
in the Illinois House of Representatives.
Kelly would be elected from Kelly's
salary of \$8,000 and one year's experience."

In an election of officers of Local 802 AFM in New York, which the members complained to Petrillo was not conducted under the supervision of the Honest Ballot Association, as prescribed by the Union's by-laws, it was revealed that the recently installed president, Jacob Rosenberg, receives \$10,400 annual salary as President, and Richard McCann, Vice-President \$5,200. The Secretary and Treasurer each receive \$175 a week.

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SAT EVE POST GIVES DREW PEARSON MILLION DOLLAR FREE AD

No commentator or anybody else ever got a bigger free ad than the Saturday Evening Post gave Drew Pearson in its leading article "Pugnacious Pearson" by Jack Alexander last week (January 6). A curious coincidence was that the picture of the man on the front cover who had no connection with the article was about the way most people think Pearson looks and acts. Actually, as Mr. Alexander writes, the commentator, when not doing a broadcast, is a quiet, almost shy, man and instead of being bombastic and cock-sure is even hesitant when asked to give an opinion.

Furthermore, a photograph in the Post article of Mr. Pearson at a pay telephone, which he frequently uses when he thinks someone may be listening in on his own telephone, makes him look like a moving picture G-man. Really Mr. Pearson is almost a perfect type of a seasoned, hard-working newspaper man who could walk through any fire line minus a press pass without being stopped.

Some of the highlights of the Post article follow:

"By working radio and newspaper syndication together, the exponent of the formula is able to wield a unique double-action influence on public opinion."

"During most of the year he works in the study of his yellow-brick home in the Georgetown section of Washington. He is in his study by nine o'clock in the morning, and he works until noon, reading his mail, which is heavy, and dictating replies. Many telephone calls, offering confidential tips, come to him during the forenoon. If the tipster is an obscure person, such as a Government clerk or a Congressman's rejected mistress, Pearson takes down the caller's number and hangs up. Then he goes out to a public pay station and calls the tipster back to arrange a personal interview, if the tip looks good enough. Pearson lives in constant apprehension of wire tapping and is careful about protecting his volunteer informants."

"Pearson turns out seven columns a week and, in addition, writes his Sunday radio script and a separate Merry-Go-Round for Maryland, which he distributes gratis to weekly papers all over the Free State. He also writes the plot of a comic strip glorifying a mythical Washington correspondent named Hap Hopper, who leads a

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stormy career resembling Pearson's, and every now and then he lectures before some organization. It is a back-breaking schedule, and his friends are inclined to attribute his errors, in part, at least, to his self-imposed stretch-out system. The rest they attribute to his grudges."

"In one six-month period, according to an independent check, Pearson made 153 predictions. The checker, in trying to arrive at a score, eliminated four predictions as half true, seven as not having come true yet, and nineteen as uncheckable for various reasons. Of the 123 which remained, seventy-four, including some fairly obvious predictions, were listed as having come true, and forty-nine were classified as errors. Roughly, therefore, the Pearson crystal ball appears to give off the right glint 60 per cent of the time.

"Pearson sees himself as a gladiator for political rectitude who would like to get away from it all. The pains of his servitude, however, are mitigated to some extent by its financial rewards. He nets about \$90,000 a year, before taxes, from radio and his column alone. In view of these financial rewards and his duty to humanity, Pearson is not likely to retire to the farm. If, however, he should, a lot of people would cheer, as he has publicly stated they would, and among them would be a number of newspaper editors. Columns of the shriller type, such as the Merry-Go-Round, have caused much soul-searching in the past few years on the part of the editors. Some have steadfastly opposed them, in spite of their value as circulation getters, on the ground that they overdo the sensational approach to the facts of life. Others take the bread-and-butter view that the see-all-know-all tone of the columns tends to relegate their own editorial pages to a position of secondary importance."

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PORTER UP SOON; WHEELER LIKELY TO KEEP OLD COMMITTEE

It is believed the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee will be called together within the next few days to consider the nomination of Paul A. Porter for Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. There has been no indication of serious opposition to Mr. Porter and his confirmation seems assured as soon as the Committee can get around to it.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, last week quit the race for a place on the Foreign Relations Committee which strengthened the belief that he would continue as Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which handles all radio legislation in the upper body.

Four new Democratic Senators were added to the Committee Tuesday - Hoey, former Governor of North Carolina; Johnston, former Governor of South Carolina; McMahon, Connecticut, and Myers, of Pennsylvania. Senators Bob Wagner of New York, and Lister Hill, of Alabama, have resigned from the Committee.

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NEW FM FACSIMILE AND RADIOSONDE PATENTS

Among the patents granted last week were No. 2,366,363 to John R. Shonnard of the New York Times, using FM to improve transmission of photographs by wire, and No. 2,366,423 to George B. Pear, Jr., of Prince Georges County, Maryland, to strengthen radiosonde signals.

Mr. Shonnard's system employs a constant-amplitude, variable-frequency sub-carrier. Previous "FM" facsimile transmitters have been complex and difficult to maintain, the inventor states. The patented sub-carrier is held to be simple in operation and to eliminate distortion in transmission.

The mechanism consists of a transmitter, a device for rectifying and smoothing the output signals, a low pass filter and a frequency modulator tube arranged to control the beat frequency generated by the oscillators. At the receiving station the signals pass through the customary filter, amplifier and lamp on to a revolving drum. A resistor adapted to the tube changes the normal tube impedance curve and thereby improves the modulation characteristics.

The patent was assigned to the Times Telephoto Equipment, Inc.

Mr. Pear has devised an antenna system for a radiosonde, which consists primarily of a small radiation transmitter carried by a balloon. It sends off signals, which vary according to changes in atmospheric conditions, and are received at a ground weather station.

One problem in radiosonding is the tendency of free balloons to drift as much as ninety miles while ascending to their recognized maximum effective altitude of twelve and a half miles.

To increase effective signal strength without increasing the weight of the very light apparatus, Mr. Pear offers an antenna based upon a horizontal reflector formed of eight wires supported by a hoop. It is held that this reflector, preferably about six wave lengths in diameter, concentrates energy radiated from the transmitter so that signals will not decrease in strength as the radiosonde drifts.

The patent was assigned to Washington Institute of Technology, Inc., of Washington, D. C.

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A third star for continued outstanding achievement in the war effort has been added to the Army-Navy "E" Flag won in 1943 by RCA Laboratories at Princeton, N. J.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

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NETS NOT TO BARGAIN ON PLATTERS; NABET APPEALS TO NLRB

All parties concerned in the record changers' controversy issued statements today (Wednesday). The networks announced that they had decided not to bargain with either the American Federation of Musicians or the National Association of Broadcast Engineers on the question of who should change the records until their jurisdiction dispute had been settled by judicial determination.

Both networks contended that they were in the middle of the interunion dispute and that if they moved either way they were confronted with the possibility of a strike. Last month the National Labor Relations Board certified NABET as the bargaining agent but James C. Petrillo, President of the Musicians, refused to recognize the award.

NABET declared that "Mr. Petrillo has been joined in his refusal to obey constituted authority by the National Broadcasting Company and the Blue Network Company, Incorporated (also known as The American Broadcasting Company). The National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians' answer to this was a filing with the National Labor Relation Board of complaints against both companies asking that the Board's decision be upheld."

The NABET statement continued:

"On Monday morning the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians received letters from both of these companies in which they stated that Mr. Petrillo's interpretation of the National Labor Relation Board decisions would be their guide. Mr. Petrillo seems to have based his decision on the fact that the words 'on the air playback' were used in the decision instead of the words 'platter turners' or 'pancake turners'. Records and transcriptions are not necessarily 'platters' and certainly they are not 'pancakes'. Sometimes they are in the shape of discs, but they could be in the shape of cylinders. They could be film, wire or some other substance or shape. Therefore, recordings of speech, music or other sound intended for playback on the air using the electrical medium of radio broadcasting are amply described in the term 'on the air playback'. 'Platter turning' and 'pancake turning' are slang terms used mostly by Petrillo and his American Federation of Musicians.

"Both companies have stated time after time, and they repeated this in their letters to NABET, that they are the innocent victims of the jurisdictional fight between NABET and the AFofM. This is hardly fair or accurate. The National Broadcasting Company and the Blue Network Company signed a contract with Petrillo's AFofM last January. At that time they already had valid and unexpired contracts with NABET and under those contracts NABET operated the turntables used for on the air playback. Yet the network contracts with Petrillo gave this assignment to the members of his union too, and then NBC and the Blue Network had two contradictory contracts running at once. Maybe the relevant clause in Petrillo's contract slipped by without notice or its conflict with the existing NABET

...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, which is a professional organization, and not a journal of the American Psychological Society, which is a professional organization.

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contract was not appreciated. Maybe the networks felt that pressure from Petrillo was too great to resist. Whatever the reason, it was the signing of the contradictory contracts by the networks that caused the trouble, not any desire by NABET to start a jurisdictional dispute. NABET does not see why it should be manhandled out of its contracts which have been supported by the NLRB. Nor does NABET think that to succumb to such pressure is in the best interest of the industry or the public. The companies claim to be acting to 'protect' the public. NABET insists that this is not true. Every action NABET has taken has been an effort to protect the jobs of its members. In protecting its members it is fighting for law and order which is the real issue that is actually in the best interest of the public. It is also fighting the battle of the independent radio owners who are next on Petrillo's list.

"If broadcasting in the United States is to remain a free, privately operated industry, all factors must pursue lawful courses. By failing to expedite renewal of the contracts between the networks and NABET, in making secret agreements with Petrillo who seeks only encroachment within the industry because he is powerful enough to enforce his desires, the networks are opening the door to the unjust exploitation of all industry, and can hardly be said to be acting in the best public interest."

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PAUL GASCOIGNE, PIONEER WASHINGTON BROADCASTER, DIES

Paul Gascoigne, former Manager and announcer of Station WCAP, then owned by the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company, one of the first broadcasting stations in Washington, D. C., died here early this week at the age of 60.

Mr. Gascoigne, as Commercial Manager of Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company, had been in charge of the office which handles the Government telephone business in Washington.

He was a native of New York City and was educated in public schools there. He entered the service of the New York Telephone Co. in 1913 and transferred to the local company in 1920.

Among WCAP's competitors was Station WRC, owned by the Radio Corporation of America, and then headed by F. P. Guthrie, now Washington Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc. When the A. T. & T. sold its station WEAf in New York to the newly formed National Broadcasting Company for the then almost unheard of figure in radio circles of \$1,000,000, a stipulation was that the A. T. & T. would retire from the broadcasting business. This resulted in the closing down of WCAP in Washington and Mr. Gascoigne returned to the C. & P. Telephone Company where he remained until the time of his death.

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LA ROCHE IS KNOCKING THE SPOTS OUT OF THE SPOTS

Spot announcements are driving listeners away, Chester J. La Roche, Executive Vice-President of the Blue Network, is convinced.

"To him those little breaks between major programs are the hitch-hikers of the air-waves", says Jerry Walker in the Editor and Publisher.

"Right away, Station WJZ, New York, is going to do something about it, Mr. LaRoche announced, at a cost of \$200,000. Advertisers are being notified that no spot commercials will be accepted by the station for use between 8 and 10 P.M. daily. In one hour, Blue's executive director discovered, WJZ broadcast 15 commercials.

"After WJZ", he said, 'it will become the Blue Network policy.'

"What's more, the Blue Network is going to refuse to advertise 'certain products', because Mr. LaRoche, onetime Chairman of the Board of Young & Rubicam and Chairman of the War Advertising Council until he took up the radio job recently, is convinced that it's advertising that really makes money.

"If the product is there and the price is right, he said, advertising creates the real profits.

"Mr. LaRoche has ideas which he hopes will make the Blue, which was 'everything NBC didn't want', definitely one of the Big Three.

"One of the things he's thinking about is taking over the Center Theater at Rockefeller Center and a big movie studio in Hollywood as points of origin for programs.

"Covering the election returns cost the Blue Network about \$70,000, Mr. LaRoche reported, and it cancelled \$60,000 worth of commercial shows to broadcast the New York Herald Tribune Forum sessions, with a 25 to 30% gain in listeners.

"The policy of the Blue, Mr. LaRoche said, is to give organized labor 'as much time as it needs to tell its story; not as little as we can.'

"We will work with the FCC, not fight it, if it's right in the broad overall conception of a network, but we don't have to take second place to Wheeler or anyone else.'

"Television is just 'in the think stage', Mr. LaRoche said, 'but we have the edge on the movies. They're horrified because we know how to give away a show to sell a product and they don't.'

"The type of program Mr. LaRoche doesn't 'go for' is the one where 'big brains' dominate and make it virtually impossible for the sponsor to get across the story of the product to which the listeners should be grateful for the program."

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1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the situation and the goals that need to be achieved. It is important to gather all relevant information and to define the problem clearly.

1. The above information was received from the "New York Times" and is being furnished to you for your information.

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RECEIVED AND INDEXED BY: [illegible] (BOWYER)

[illegible]

1. The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the results of the study conducted by the research team.

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1. The following are the results of the investigation conducted by the FBI on the above-captioned matter:

1. The policy of the U.S. is to support the people of Cuba in their struggle for freedom and democracy.

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WEISS ROLLS OUT THE RED CARPET FOR KOBAK IN HOLLYWOOD

Edgar Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, who arrived in Hollywood Tuesday, January 2nd, was guest of honor at a luncheon at the University Club given last Thursday by Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice President, General Manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System and Executive Vice President of Mutual. Guests were advertising executives, radio executives and members of the radio press.

Mr. Kobak's current visit to Hollywood is his first official trip to the West Coast since his appointment late last year to the presidency of the network. Accompanied by his wife, the radio executive combines his official trip to California with a holiday visit at San Luis Obispo to see his son, an Army Lieutenant stationed at Camp Roberts, Calif.

A luncheon attended by Don Lee network department heads last Wednesday was given by Mr. Weiss at Mr. Kobak's introduction to the West Coast headquarters of the Mutual-Don Lee network.

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CHAS. F. PEKOR, JR. MOVES UPSTAIRS IN CBS PRESS SERVICE

Charles F. Pekor, Jr. has been named Assistant to the Director of CBS Press Information, George Crandall, Director, announced last Friday. Assistant Director of CBS Press Information is Arthur Perles.

Mr. Pekor came to CBS a year ago to handle special press assignments in various sections of the country. Since that time he has visited some 100 CBS station-cities plus others, and traveled through all sections of the United States for the network with the exception of the Southwest.

Prior to joining CBS, Mr. Pekor, who is a native of Georgia, was associated with the National Broadcasting Company for seven years. At the time he resigned, he was Feature Editor of the NBC Press Department.

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BAND REFUSES TO PLAY FOR "BREAKFAST CLUB" ON BLUE

The Blue Network's "Breakfast Club" program, 9 to 10 A.M. EWT, went on the air without music Tuesday and Wednesday, January 9th and 10th, because of a musicians' dispute.

While neither officials of the network nor the Chicago Federation of Musicians (AFL) would comment, a reliable source said the musicians were refusing to play on the show unless the program's producer and the orchestra leader were replaced. The musicians were reported playing on other programs on the same network.

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 :: SCISSORS AND PASTE ::
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"There's A Way Where There's A Will-O"

Our courageous Mr. President
 Prolongs a peccadillo:
 He simply doesn't dare say "no"
 To Mr. James Petrillo!

- (Terry Perkins in Washington Herald-Tribune)

Localizing Radio

Because the range of an FM transmitter is limited at its horizon, there will be room in each frequency for many more stations to operate free from interference with one another.

Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, made this statement to the Federal Communications Commission: "Under a policy of licensing which we hope the Commission will adopt, 100 FM frequencies should make possible between 4000 and 5000 stations . . . A rough estimate indicates that at least 10 Nationwide networks could be possible under such a plan, with as many as 25 or 30 stations operating in such of the larger markets as New York, Chicago and Los Angeles."

The licensing policy which Mr. Kesten advocates and which he calls "the single-market plan for FM radio" has now been presented in detail by his company. This is its essence: "That FM licenses be limited, by commission policy, to coverage of the single market area within which they are broadcasting rather than covering several separate markets (by placing a high, and high-powered, transmitter somewhere between them)." This would mean, for example, that Washington stations would be confined to Washington, and Baltimore stations, operating perhaps on identical frequencies, would be confined to Baltimore; and all would be, from the point of view of transmission facilities, on a basis of absolute equality.

- (Washington Post)

Doubts If U.S. Big Enough To Win Any Petrillo Contest

Tax experts have suggested a test case to determine whether J. C. (for Caesar) Petrillo's Musicians' Union can be required to pay Federal income taxes on the \$4,000,000 or more a year in fees it will collect from companies that make phonograph records.

If the companies raised wages by this amount, the Government would get part of it through taxes on the employees' incomes.

If the companies had \$4,000,000 in increased profits, the Government would get much more of it. First, corporate income taxes at wartime rates would take as much as 85½ percent in many cases. Then, when the balance was distributed in dividends, the stockholders would have to pay individual income taxes on what they received.

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But the money will be paid, instead, into the Union's treasury. And Congress has exempted labor organizations from income taxes. However, the experts suggest, it might be established that the Petrillo union has gone into business for profit, and that Congress didn't intend income from such profit-making activity by unions to be tax free.

Well, it would be an interesting case. Now that Mr. Petrillo has shown the way - now that he has defied the War Labor Board and the President of the United States, and proved that he can compel recording companies to pay fees to his union or be put out of business - other unions are likely to follow the example. And, if the proceeds of this form of extortion can't be taxed, the Government may lose a lot of badly needed revenue.

But past events have made us pretty doubtful whether the Government is big enough to win any contest with Mr. Petrillo.

- (Washington News)

The Men We Have To Thank For Radio

Step by step in the biographies in his latest book "Radio's 100 Men of Science", Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., traces the story of radio and introduces us to many pioneers whose names the public never hears, except those of Edison, who discovered the "effect" on which the vacuum tube is based, and Lee De Forest, who invented the tubes. In the end we are led to television and the men who created it - Nipkow, Baird, Jenkins and Zworykin.

It was a happy thought to present the history of radio in this way. The reader not only sees the evolution of a wonderful art but makes the acquaintance of the great personalities who created it.

- (Waldemar Kaempffert in New York Times)

Pegler Still After Alleged Communist Commentator

The case of William Gailmor, the New York radio news interpreter employed by the Blue Network, continues to command my interest.

This man is an imposter and a convicted thief, facts which would not necessarily disqualify him for his job, but he is also a propagandist who damns Fascism but not Communism and, to this extent, may be said to follow the line. Then, too, his sponsor, Samuel J. Novick, of the Electronic Corporation of America, is found among the directors of a new radio company called the Peoples Forum Foundation, who include several known Communists.

When these facts were presented to the Blue Network, the executives of the company decided that they were still insufficient to bar Gailmor and his propaganda from the air. Such a verboten would have raised an issue of freedom of expression and the Blue really would have found itself in a very unpleasant situation.

- Westbrook Pegler in Washington Times-Herald)

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The Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, Cincinnati, stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission that it will discontinue representing that any radio receiving set it sells contains a designated number of tubes or is of a designated tube capacity, when one or more of the tubes referred to do not perform the recognized and customary functions of radio tubes in the detection, amplification and reception of radio signals.

The company further agrees to cease and desist from representing as new any radio receiving set or other article of merchandise which has been used, reconditioned or rebuilt, and from failing to reveal clearly that such set or other article has been used, reconditioned or rebuilt.

 There has been renewed pressure exerted in favor of the appointment of Col. Theodore Bartlett to the vacancy on the Federal Communications Commission. Colonel Bartlett now in the Army was formerly an Assistant to Commissioner George Henry Payne.

 Surplus disposal and other problems relating to transmitting tube production, will be considered at a meeting of the RMA Transmitting Tube Section, of the Transmitter Division, on Wednesday, January 17, at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York. H. C. Vance, of RCA Victor, Camden, N. J., is Chairman of the Transmitting Tube Section.

 An election to choose a collective bargaining agency for workers of the Bendix Aviation Corp. Radio Division plants in the Baltimore area was ordered held on or before February 3 by the National Labor Relations Board.

The Board directed that the workers vote for the CIO United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, the AFL International Association of Machinists or for no union.

 The Radio Correspondents' Association Dinner will be held at the Statler in Washington this Thursday (January 11) instead of the following Saturday as originally scheduled.

 F. A. Hiter, Senior Vice President of Stewart-Warner Corp., Chicago, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Radio Manufacturers' Association. He has been elected unanimously by the Executive Committee of the RMA Set Division, to fill a vacancy on the Board of Directors succeeding L. L. Kelsey, formerly with Stewart-Warner Corp. but now with the Belmont Radio Corporation.

 Domei said recently that "a party of recording experts" from the Japanese Broadcasting Association had "successfully recorded" the sound of the engines of the B-29 Superfortresses and that the recordings would be broadcast to the Japanese nation "in order to familiarize the public with the sound". The dispatch was reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

There is a large number of people who are interested in the history of the country and who are willing to contribute to the preservation of the old buildings and the old ways of life. The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a non-profit organization that has been established to help people to preserve the old buildings and the old ways of life. The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a non-profit organization that has been established to help people to preserve the old buildings and the old ways of life.

The regular, quarterly meeting of the Blue Network's Stations Planning and Advisory Committee will be held in New York on January 16th.

Children are taking to television like fish to water and special programs are being presented for them, according to a recent telephone survey conducted by General Electric's television station WRGB at Schenectady, N. Y. It revealed that 26 percent of the listening and seeing audience consisted of children under 18 years of age. On other personal contact surveys, it was discovered that it was the youngsters who could answer most quickly the questions asked and who could "tune in" the set most accurately.

Summarizing testimony presented before the FCC Allocation hearings, Roland C. Davies, Washington editor for the Caldwell-Clements publications, estimates in the next five years - 100 television stations, costing \$60,000,000; 4,000 FM transmitters, costing \$120,000,000; 20 million FM receivers, costing \$2,000,000,000; 6,000 airports, all radio-radar equipped; 200,000 vehicles with radio transmitters; 5,000,000 interstate trucks with 2-way radio.

Addressing the 100th session of the United Nations Information Board in Washington, Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of Information said: "This is a very novel procedure. The usual practice in any form of social organization is to adopt a constitution and by-laws before undertaking any regular work* * *You have been at work for over four years and only now are setting about drawing up your formal organization and rules.

As this center became known, the demands upon it kept increasing. At one moment, it was a press agency which wanted a historical date; at another, a radio program which wanted a United Nations statesman; at still another, a motion picture producer who wanted to check a fact, or a magazine which needed a special photograph, or an important gathering which had to have a speaker. This soon made it necessary to buttress the board by creating special technical committees in the various fields of press, radio, motion pictures, exhibitions, documentary, and post-war and other problems.

Four new District Managers for the General Electric Company's Electronics Department have been announced by A. A. Brandt, General Sales Manager of the Department. They are R. L. Hanks, Manager of the New England District with headquarters at Boston; R. B. Jacocks, Manager of the Atlantic District with headquarters at Philadelphia; H. J. Mandernach, Manager of the New York District with headquarters in New York City; and R. J. Meigs, Manager of the West Central District with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo.

Drew Pearson makes this reference: "Isolationist Indiana Senator Homer Capehart, who has his own delusions of grandeur and fancies himself a possible presidential candidate in '48."

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The following information was obtained from the files of the
National Security Council and is being furnished to you for your information.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED
JAN 21 1945
FRANK E. MULLER

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January 17, 1945

FCC STANDARD BAND ALLOCATIONS REPORT MAY TAKE 6 WEEKS

Having cleared the decks with regard to the proposed governmental FM, television, railroad, and civilian allocations, the Federal Communications Commission is now hard at work on the recommendations for the standard broadcast band frequency allocations. At a joint press conference of FCC and Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC) officials Monday, presided over by Commissioner E. K. Jett, there was at first a disinclination to even guess at how long it might be before the report would be forthcoming. The conclusion was reached that it might take at least six weeks. The oral argument on the allocations, which the Commission has just proposed, which begins Wednesday, February 14, may take a week or so but will not be nearly so long drawn out as the recent general allocations hearings.

Although he had not participated in any of the allocations deliberations, it was the intention of Paul A. Porter to act as Chairman of the FCC-IRAC conference. If he had, it would have been his first meeting with the radio press. However, shortly before the session was to convene, Mr. Porter was called to the Capitol by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee in connection with his confirmation. Commissioner Jett, who has been in charge of the herculean allocations task (and who has been warmly congratulated on the way he has carried it out) therefore very appropriately presided at the press conference in Porter's stead.

"Winning the war is the most important thing. Let us not forget that", Mr. Jett declared. "These proposed allocations are simply a portion of the peacetime plans."

Mr. Jett asked those present to disregard the announcement made in an earlier FCC press release, which had since been withdrawn, that a recommendation had been made to extend the standard band to 540 kc. to which it was said 54% of the existing home receivers could be tuned. The FCC Commissioner said that no definite conclusion had been reached as to extending the standard band.

Commissioner Jett remarked to this writer that there was enough material in the 200 page allocations report which the Commission made last Monday (based upon almost 5000 pages of testimony) to write "a dozen feature stories". This was really an understatement. The report was one of the most remarkable documents compiled in the history of radio.

The most spectacular part of the report and, as had been expected, the thing that caught the public fancy, was the proposed civilian walkie-talkie band. Nor did Mr. Jett put the soft pedal on

1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 25

The most significant part of the report was the finding that the majority of the respondents were in the 18-24 age group. This was not surprising, as the survey was conducted in a college setting. The report also found that the majority of respondents were female, which is consistent with the demographics of the college. The report concluded that the survey was successful in gathering valuable information about the college's student body.

this when asked about it further at the press conference. He said the walkie-talkie band would be open to every type of service but television.

Jack Gould, Radio Editor of the New York Times, asked how the FCC would be able to police such a mixed-up band. Mr. Jett said that was a problem yet to be solved but if it proved to be too much for the Commission, the users of the band would have to get together and decide the various claims to priority. Public spirited citizens would have to get together and decide on certain channels.

Mr. Jett said the citizens would simply be given a piece of the spectrum and it would be as wide open as possible. The operator requirements would be very simple.

It was the opinion of one important man in the industry that "kicking FM upstairs" was really an effort to delay it. He also took exception to that part of the statement of the FCC which read:

"Existing FM stations will not be required to move upward until new receivers capable of tuning in the new wave lengths are generally available. The cost to the public will not be great. The present 500,000 FM sets are principally combination sets capable of receiving both AM and FM. They are several years old. Some of them can be converted. In any event, the existing FM receivers or attachments would become partially obsolete if the recommendations of the FM industry to widen the band were followed. Cost of remodeling FM transmitters will not be substantial."

"There will be a roar coming up from the industry on that", the critic declared. "They say the 500,000 sets are old. Those sets are the newest and most up-to-date that have been made. Also the reference to their being converted is misleading. The only way they can be converted is to send them back to the factory and have an entirely new chassis put in. I think the FCC report is just a trial balloon."

Mr. Jett, in speaking of the war, referred to the word of caution in the report, which read:

"Most, if not all, of the allocations which we propose at this time cannot be placed into effect until after transmitter, receiver and other materials, facilities and manpower again become available for civilian use. The recent trend of events indicates that it will be necessary for the Commission to continue indefinitely and perhaps strengthen its present policies restricting the use of critical materials and manpower for civilian radio purposes. The Commission, however, does believe that it is in the public interest to announce its proposed allocations at this time so that broadcasters, manufacturers of radio equipment and persons desirous of entering the radio field may be in a position to make whatever advance planning is necessary as soon as possible and so that adequate preparation may be made for future international conferences. In the meantime, the full efforts of the radio industry and the Commission must continue to be devoted to the prosecution of the war."

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will be to set together and decide on certain channels, and handle the various claims as indicated. Further detailed information for the Commission, the nature of the case would have to be reported. That was a question yet to be solved but it is agreed to be done and the FBI would be able to police such a situation. The FBI is, I think, the best body, Police Division of the New York State, I think.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the results of its investigation of the alleged activities of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in the United States.

It was the opinion of our informant who is the father of the child, that the child was really an infant at birth and he took exception to that part of the statement of the FBI agent.

[Signature]

[illegible][illegible]

1. The above information was obtained from the following sources:

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CBS WILL DO ITS BEST IN PROPOSED TELE BAND, SAYS KESTEN

First under the wire with a comment on the television phase of the report of the Federal Communications Commission, the Columbia Broadcasting System Monday released a statement by Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice President, on the proposed frequency allocation plan. Mr. Kesten's statement follows:

"As to television, the facts in the FCC report on frequency allocations speak even more clearly than the comments which accompany them. These facts strip the advocates of low frequency, low-definition television of all hope that television will remain at that level. Although the report permits narrow-band, coarse-screen commercial television to go right ahead, it takes away the wavelength needed to establish even such a system on an adequate nationwide basis. The frequencies available for low-quality television are reduced from eighteen to twelve, while the FCC points out that nearer thirty frequencies are needed. Facing this problem squarely, the FCC proposals provide space for thirty frequencies, each of them more than twice as wide as present bands, for television pictures twice as good, in the higher wave lengths. Thus, in effect, the Commission actually proposes six times as much space in the spectrum for the new and better pictures as for the pre-war pictures.

"Most significant of all, perhaps, is the cold fact that of the twelve channels left for low-quality television, eleven are not even cleared exclusively for television, but must be made available for other services as well. And as to the one low-quality channel assigned exclusively to television, the report points out that this was done only to make it easier to take this single simon-pure television frequency away from television entirely, turning it over to FM, if television should in the future vacate this channel.

"It seems to us that the whole factual content of the television sections of the allocations report clearly indicates the Commission's desire and belief that American television should move promptly into the higher frequencies which alone permit high quality pictures and true nation-wide television service.

"If our interpretation of the report is correct, CBS will redouble its efforts to be the first to demonstrate in actual broadcasting in the New York area, the higher quality television pictures in full and natural color which the upper reaches of the radio spectrum make possible.

"Until the recent revision of war production schedules and its effect on civilian priorities, we were confident that this could be done before the end of 1945. It may still be done in that time, and in any event at the earliest possible moment consistent with an all-out war effort."

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RADIO INTELLIGENCE UNIT "NOT A WAR BABY", SAYS STERLING

In telling of the work of the FCC Radio Intelligence Division in hunting down Nazi agents transmitting to Germany, in an address "G Men of the Airwaves", which George E. Sterling, Chief of the FCC-RID broadcast on "Radio Reader's Digest" over the Columbia Broadcasting System, he declared that the Intelligence Division will not close up shop when peace comes.

"R.I.D. is not a war baby", Mr. Sterling went on to say. "We have been around since 1911.

"Scarcely any Nazi spies have attempted to operate radio transmitters in the United States - the speed with which we got that Embassy operator taught the Axis that the U.S.A. is a bad place for radio spies; however, they have operated from Latin American countries. We have intercepted and located quite a few illegal spy stations in Latin America and closed them up with the help of the police in the countries in which they were operating.

"Our less spectacular duties include keeping an eye on all radio stations in peacetime and making sure that all stations operate on their allotted or allocated wave lengths. Back in prohibition days we aided in putting many a rum-runner out of business, who attempted to go modern with ship-to-shore radio.

"In fact, R.I.D. makes a profit for the taxpayers. One of our other important duties is to help lost aircraft. We work like this: A plane gets off the beam and becomes lost, it radios us for a position, and while it continues to send a signal, R.I.D. monitors plot the position, get a fix, tell him where he is; then notify the nearest airport, which brings him in safely on his instruments.

"We have helped innumerable commercial and military planes this way and in the last two weeks we have located and saved two B-29's. Each B-29 costs a million dollars. It costs less than two million dollars a year to operate the R.I.D. We estimate in terms of military aircraft brought safely to land, we saved the taxpayer every year 15 times what it costs to operate the service and who can put a cash value on the lives of the valiant men who fly these planes."

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A MISS THAT WAS A HIT

A valued subscriber writes:

"On page 1 of your January 3 issue by a typographical error you unconsciously pulled a gem when you spoke of the Montgomery War."

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Department of State, this 1st day of January, 1941.

WILLIAM W. WELLS, Secretary of State

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DOES HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL AS KEPT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Department of State, this 1st day of January, 1941.

WILLIAM W. WELLS, Secretary of State

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DOES HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL AS KEPT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

X X X X X X X X X X

THIS IS A TRUE COPY

WILLIAM W. WELLS, Secretary of State

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DOES HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL AS KEPT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

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MBS NEW OFFICES ARE JUST ACROSS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

If you want to get a good close-up of the White House, drop in on Charter Heslep, Washington representative of the Mutual Broadcasting System, who with an eye to business has just moved the Mutual Broadcasting System Washington offices to 712 Jackson Place, right across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House, and within a stone's throw of Barney Baruch's famous bench in Lafayette Square.

"From my window I am now looking at the White House", Mr. Heslep said in response to a telephone query. "Certainly it is the closest office to it of any broadcaster."

Which is, of course, true. Jackson Place is the little street that runs along the west side of Lafayette Square and between the Executive Mansion and the State Department. No. 712 is several doors north of Pennsylvania Avenue. The corner house, now occupied by the Carnegie Peace Foundation, was temporarily used by President Theodore Roosevelt when the White House was being repaired. To the north at the corner of H Street is the old home of Admiral Stephen Decatur. Other of Mutual's neighbors are the Brookings Institute and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

It took someone who knew his way around the Capital to pick out such a spot as this and Heslep, having served in all capacities from reporter to Managing Editor on the Washington News (Scripps-Howard) was probably responsible for the prize spot.

Mr. Heslep, who was appointed to represent Mutual last October and who was Radio News Editor in the Office of Censorship under Byron Price, up to this time has had his office with WOL, which formerly looked out for MBS interests in Washington. With the sale of WOL to the Cowles Broadcasting Company, Mutual decided to have its own man and Mr. Heslep was chosen.

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CINCINNATI RADIO FIRM PROMISES TO MAKE FEWER CLAIMS

Midwest Radio Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio, entered into a supplemental stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from representing that any radio receiving set that it sells contains a designated number of tubes or is of a designated tube capacity, when one or more of the tubes referred to do not perform the recognized and customary functions of radio tubes in the detection, amplification and reception of radio signals.

The corporation also stipulates that it will cease disseminating advertisements or representations of purported bona fide trade-in allowances when the prices of the radio sets it offers for sale have been marked up to offset the trade-in allowances; and will stop representing as the customary or regular price of radio sets any price which is fictitious or in excess of that at which such sets have been regularly sold in the usual course of business.

It is further agreed that a stipulation executed by Midwest Radio Corp. and accepted by the Commission on Jan. 3, 1939, is to remain in effect and that the terms and agreements therein are not to be considered modified or altered by the supplemental stipulation.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the American Friends Service Committee in the Philippines. It is therefore requested that the Commission be kept advised of any developments in this regard.

"...and I will be with you in the end?"
"I will be with you in the end?"
"I will be with you in the end?"

The above information was obtained from the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York City Office, dated May 10, 1968.

of 1940 and 1941, and the fact that the "Lancaster" was not
-used in 1940 and 1941, and the fact that the "Lancaster" was not
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1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Prisons, and the United States Department of Justice, regarding the activities of the Communist Party, United States of America, and its various branches and chapters, during the period from 1945 to 1954:

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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COMMENTATORS' DINNER REFLECTS AMAZING GROWTH OF RADIO

Although not especially intended to be the grand opening feature of broadcasting's 25th anniversary celebration - in fact, having nothing to do with it - the Radio Correspondents' Association dinner at the Statler in Washington last Thursday night brought home the astonishing growth of radio. Comparable in the importance of its guests to the famous Gridiron and White House Correspondents' Association gatherings, it was an eye-opener to the 500 or more who attended, as well as to the broadcasting industry itself.

The dinner marked the first public appearance of President Roosevelt since his re-election. It was also the occasion for the debut of Paul A. Porter as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. Affording a striking example of "the show must go on" in broadcasting even if you have as your guest the President of the United States, was Earl Godwin, of the Blue Network, who left the President from time to time to carry on his regular broadcasts. Richard Harkness took over during these intervals.

Those introduced from the radio industry besides Mr. Porter, were Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, recently back from overseas; J. Harold Ryan, President of the National Association of Broadcasters; Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company; Paul Kesten, Executive Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Chester J. LaRoche, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Blue Network, and Robert Swezy, Vice-President of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

There were ovations for Gen. George C. Marshall and Lieut. Gen. Alexander Vandegrift of the Marines. Also later for Gen. "Hap" Arnold of the Air Force.

The four networks furnished the entertainment. C. L. Menzer, Vice-President of NBC produced the show which was excellent. Jack Benny was master of ceremonies. Among the other headliners were Alec Templeton, Dunninger, Connie Boswell and tap dancer Bill Robinson. The Marine Band under Capt. William Santelmann and the NBC Symphony Orchestra, directed by Frank Black, furnished the music.

President Roosevelt made no formal address but when presented with an honorary commentators' membership card, he expressed pleasure at being present.

Evidently recalling another famous dinner which he had attended at the Statler (presumably the Teamsters' banquet), the President expressed the hope that the guests would have no serious trouble after the Correspondents' Dinner because on this occasion the Army and Navy officers invited "had been carefully selected".

Members of Committees in charge of the banquet were:

General Arrangements; William Hillman, Blue Network Commentator; Charter Heslep, Washington Representative for Mutual; William Costello, CBS, and Richard Harkness, NBC.

Entertainment: Robert Wood, CBS Washington News Room Manager, Chairman; Printing: William McAndrew, NBC Washington News Room Manager, Chairman; Hotel Arrangements: Claude Mahoney, CBS News Commentator, Chairman.

Preceding the dinner there were cocktail parties by NBC, CBS and the Blue. Frank M. Russell, Washington Vice-President, assisted by Carleton D. Smith, were the hosts at the first named. Earl H. Gammons, Vice-President in Washington, Carl J. Burkland and Miss Gladys Hall were in charge at CBS, and Kenneth H. Berkley, Manager of WMAL and Bryson Rosh extended the hospitality for the Blue.

Among the guests at the head table at the dinner were:

Representative Lea (D), of California, head of the FCC Investigation Committee; Phil Carlin, Vice-President, MBS; Mr. Justice Douglas; Representative Joe Martin (R), of Massachusetts; Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine; Paul Porter; Mr. Justice Reed; Admiral Edwards; Mr. Swezey; Mr. Justice Rutledge; Senator Alben W. Barkley (D), Kentucky; Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce; Hans Kaltenborn; George Hicks; Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury; War Mobilization Director Byrnes; Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn; Mr. Justice Black; Postmaster General Walker; Edward J. Noble, Blue Network owner; Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of NBC; Attorney General Biddle; Fulton Lewis, Jr.; Steve Early, Presidential secretary; Mark Woods, President, Blue Network; Dr. Frank Stanton, CBS Vice-President.

Those at Head Table No. 2 included:

Sam O'Neal; John Whitmore, MBS; Sol Taishoff, publisher of Broadcasting; Maj. Gen. A. D. Surles; Paul White, CBS; Admiral McIntyre; Surgeon-General Parran; Elmer Davis; Byron Price; Fred N. Vinson, War Stabilization Director; Charter Heslep, MBS; Admiral Merrill, Navy Press Relations; G. W. Johnstone, News Director, Blue; Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson; Brig. Gen. R. L. Denig, Public Relations, Marine Corps; William F. Brooks; Henry J. Kaiser; Senator Harry Byrd (D), of Virginia.

Among the guests were:

Jess Barnes, Vice-President, MBS; Harold R. Beckley, Supt., Senate Press Gallery; Lt. Col. and Mrs. John Boettiger; Louis Caldwell, counsel for MBS; FCC Commissioner Norman S. Case; Douglas Coulter, Vice-President, CBS; T.A.M. Craven, Vice-President, Cowles Broadcasting Co.; Francis Colt deWolf, Communications Division, State Department; William J. Donaldson, Supt., House Press Gallery; Orrin Dunlap, Director of Advertising and Publicity, Radio Corporation of America; FCC Commissioner C. J. Durr; Leif Eid, NBC, Washington; Sidney Eiges, Director, NBC Press Relations, New York; Jean Ferris, Radio correspondent; Commander Gerald Gross, Senator Chan Gurney; Robert Hannegan, Chairman, Democratic National Committee; William C. Hassett, White House Secretary, formerly with Atwater Kent; Ray Henle, Blue Network and Carl Haverlin, Vice-President, MBS.

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Yours respectfully,
J. Edgar Hoover, Director

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is true of the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom. The second is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is true of the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom. The third is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is true of the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom.

100-443686-100

1. General Information: Name, Address, Date of Birth, Sex, Race, Religion, Education, Occupation, Marital Status, Social Security Number, etc.
 2. Medical History: Present and Past Illnesses, Allergies, Medications, Surgeries, etc.
 3. Family History: Names and Dates of Birth of Parents, Siblings, and Spouse(s); Names and Dates of Birth of Children, etc.
 4. Personal History: Smoking, Drinking, Drug Use, Travel, etc.
 5. Physical Examination: Height, Weight, Blood Pressure, Heart Rate, Lung Sounds, Abdominal Examination, etc.
 6. Diagnostic Tests: X-rays, Laboratory Tests, etc.
 7. Treatment: Medications, Surgery, etc.
 8. Prognosis: Expected Outcome, etc.
 9. Follow-up: Date and Place of Next Visit, etc.

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Also, FCC Commissioner E. K. Jett; Representative N. J. Johnson, of Indiana; Keith Kiggins, Vice-President, Blue; Col. E. H. Kirby, formerly NAB; Edward Klauber, CBS (retired); Thomas Knode, NBC Press Relations; Roy Larsen, Blue Network; David Lawrence; Ernest Lindley; Edward F. McGrady, Vice-President, RCA; D. Harold McGrath, Supt. Senate Radio Gallery; Earl Minderman, FCC Press representative; Earl Mullin, Blue Net News Chief; William Neel, WMAL, Washington; Harry B. Otterman, Communications Division, State Department; Representative Robert Ramspeck; Rep. Jennings Randolph; Rear Admiral J. R. Redman; Nelson A. Rockefeller; Oswald Schuette, RCA; Fred Shawn, NBC, Washington; Senator Henrik Shipstead; Senator C. W. Tobey, Senate Interstate Commerce Committee; William W. Vaughan, Acting Superintendent, House Radio Gallery; FCC Commissioner Roy C. Wakefield; Col. Albert Warner; Joe Wills, Asst. Superintendent Senate Press Gallery; Roy Witmer, Vice-President, NBC; and Paul Wooton, Secretary, White House Correspondents' Association.

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JOYCE AMAZED WASHINGTON KNOWS SO LITTLE ABOUT TELEVISION

Addressing a record attendance of the Advertising Club of Washington at the Hotel Statler last Tuesday, and a flattering turnout of high U. S. officials, Tom Joyce, of RCA Victor, expressed surprise that the people in the Capital seemed to have such a vague knowledge of television.

"Last October, I was one of the representatives of the Radio Corporation of America to present, at the FCC hearings, the views of our Company on television. During the noon recess, my good friend, Oswald Schuette, had me as his luncheon guest at the National Press Club", Mr. Joyce said. "When the other members of the Club, at the large table where Mr. Schuette and I sat down to eat found that I was in Washington to testify on some of the post-war commercial aspects of television, I was immediately plied with countless questions.

"The nature of the questions indicated a dearth of knowledge, on the part of people whom we believed were informed on television. We have assumed that because we, who have lived for many years close to television, know of its limitless possibilities, that knowledge is also possessed by others. My talk today will be built around the questions which I was asked at the Press Club, for I presume that many of the same questions are in the minds of this audience."

Whereupon Mr. Joyce proceeded to tell them quite a few things which he believed they should know about television. Furthermore, with the aid of motion pictures - since Washington has no television station - he gave some practical demonstrations of the difference between selling by radio and television. Mr. Joyce laughingly thanked the FCC for making his address so timely by releasing their allocations report, including television, on the day he was scheduled to speak in Washington.

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Carleton D. Smith, General Manager of Station WRC in Washington, and well-known presidential announcer, introduced the distinguished guests. They included: FCC Commissioner E. K. Jett; FCC Commissioner Clifford J. Durr; FCC Commissioner Ray C. Wakefield; Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D), of Colorado; Senator Chan Gurney (R), of South Dakota; Representative Clarence F. Lea (D), of California; Representative Carroll Reece (D), of Tennessee; Representative Clarence J. Brown (R), of Ohio, and Representative Evan Howell (R), of Illinois.

Also Rear Admiral Joseph R. Redman, Chief of Naval Operations; Dr. J. H. Dellinger, head of the Radio Research Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards; Chas. R. Denny, Jr., General Counsel, FCC; Rosel H. Hyde, Assistant General Counsel, FCC; George P. Adair, Chief Engineer, FCC; Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post, and owner of Station WINX; Sol Taishoff, publisher of Broadcasting; Roland Davies of Telecommunications; Willard Kiplinger of the Kiplinger Business Service; Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company; Frank M. Russell, NBC Washington Vice-President, and Edward F. McGrady, Vice-President in charge of labor relations of the Radio Corporation of America.

Extracts of Mr. Joyce's talk follow:

"At the time Dr. Zworykin presented some of his ideas to David Sarnoff on how television should be developed, Mr. Sarnoff asked Dr. Zworykin how much it would cost. Dr. Zworykin replied: 'It would not cost more than \$100,000.'"

"That was about 17 years ago. Since then, RCA has put more than ten million dollars into television", observed Mr. Sarnoff, and added, "However, I have no regrets."

"If the frequency allocations for television and the standards for broadcasting established by the FCC will allow for the immediate development of television after the war, then it is my belief that by the end of the fifth full television production year, the billing of the radio television industry, in terms of retail pricing, will be approximately \$1,440,000,000, as contrasted with the 1941 retail value of approximately \$620,000,000", Mr. Joyce went on to say. "Or, expressing this in terms of jobs that will be available at the end of the fifth full television production year, television means:

67,000 more jobs in radio manufacturing

15,000 more jobs in broadcasting stations. (This does not include the employees who would be given employment by the radio and television business, such as artists, writers, directors, stage set designers, advertising agency personnel and others - all of whom are needed to operate television stations and television networks. Television's requirements in this direction will be many times greater than the employment provided by the radio broadcasting industry.)

135,000 more jobs in retail and wholesale distribution

85,000 more jobs for radio-television service men

or a total of 300,000 new jobs."

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the country at that time. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most interesting documents in the collection.

[illegible][illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1865. It is a very important document, as it is the first time that the President has addressed the Congress since the Reconstruction era. The letter discusses the state of the Union and the progress of Reconstruction. It also mentions the recent assassination of Abraham Lincoln and the impact it has had on the country.

1/17/45

"Recently, we tried to buy back from the television receiver owners some of the television sets which we sold to them in 1939 and early 1940. We needed them to replace our exhibition models which we had put in Army and Navy hospitals in the New York area. Most of the owners refused to sell at any price. We found only one owner out of 48 willing to sell at a reasonable price. The following is typical of the replies received:

"Dear Sir:

"Acknowledging the receipt of your letter. I do own a R.C.A. Television Receiver that is now and always has been in excellent working condition. I have never had any trouble with this set.

"This receiver is for sale and the price is \$1,500.00. This offer is for a limited time only.

"Very truly yours,
(Signed) Fred Solimando
Freddie's Barbecue
Hamilton Square, N.J."

"If we have thirty million television-equipped homes by the end of the tenth full television production year, American farmers, manufacturers and service industries will have thirty million showrooms where personal, dramatized demonstrations can be made, simultaneously, and under the most favorable conditions. Can you imagine the demand for goods and services when millions of consumers, in the quiet of their own homes, can see as well as hear the advantages of buying the new products of our industries and the specialties and quality foods of our farms?"

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ROBARDS, OF ROBARDS, KY., NEW RCA INFORMATION MANAGER

Sidney M. Robards, who has been on the staff of the Department of Information of the Radio Corporation of America for the last seven years, and who has the distinction of having been born in a town bearing his name, Robards, Ky., has been appointed Manager of the Department.

Mr. Robards joined RCA early in 1938, after serving as Assistant Editor of the Press Division of the National Broadcasting Company. Prior to that, he was Day City Editor of The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky., for six years. He began his newspaper work as a reporter on the Henderson, Ky., Daily Gleaner in 1925.

Born September 14, 1906, Mr. Robards is a 1000% Kentuckian, having not only worked on the above named Kentucky newspapers but he also attended the public schools of Henderson and studied at Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester, Ky.

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PORTER GETS BY SENATE COMMITTEE EASILY; FINAL O.K. SEEN

Apparently Paul Porter cleared the first hurdle in his confirmation as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission with ease. The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, of which Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, is Chairman, approved his nomination Monday. It is now before the Senate, which may take the matter up tomorrow (Thursday). As a rule, if no serious opposition develops in Committee, there is not apt to be any trouble on the floor of the Senate, and the assumption is that Mr. Porter will be confirmed without great difficulty.

Mr. Porter, former Publicity Chief of the Democratic National Committee, was named to succeed James L. Fly, who resigned as Chairman of the Commission after serving only 2½ years of a seven-year term.

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RADIO INCLUDED IN WMC 26-29 YEAR GROUP

The War Manpower Commission Tuesday announced a list of essential and critical activities to be used by Selective Service as a guide in the induction of men in the 26 through 29 age group, in accordance with the directive issued Monday by James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. The list included:

Production of Communication Equipment - Radios and Radio equipment; Radar; Telephone, Telegraph, Cable, Television, Signalling apparatus; Electrical Sound Equipment; vinylite transcriptions, tel-autograph; teletype tape, not to exceed width of one inch.

Communication Services - Magazines of general circulation which are devoted primarily to the dissemination of public information; newspapers and news syndicates; military, naval, and technical charts and maps, instructional and technical manuals, and training literature; production of motion pictures (including technical and vocational training films for the Army, Navy and war production industries); motion picture film processing, news reels; development of sensitized film; protective signal systems which supplement fire and police protection to military, public and private industrial and commercial establishments; radio broadcasting; radio communications (Radio-telephone and radiotelegraph); cable service (Land or submarine); telegraph, telephone; television; production for essential activities of continuous forms with or without one-time carbon, and produced on rotary equipment; and production of salesbook-type forms contracted for by governmental agencies.

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1. The first group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the researchers themselves. They want to know if the study was successful in achieving its objectives and if the results are consistent with their expectations.

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1. Approved and so signed, Volodymyr Bohdan, President of the Ukrainian People's Republic, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 261

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Government has been unable to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy of non-alignment. This is due to the fact that the Government has been unable to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy of non-alignment.

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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the subject. This is done by the use of the subject's name, address, and other identifying information. The subject is then located and interviewed. The interview is conducted in a confidential manner and the subject is assured that the information provided will be kept confidential. The subject is then asked to provide a statement of the facts of the case. This statement is then reviewed and the facts are summarized. The summary is then used to develop a plan of action. The plan of action is then implemented and the investigation is completed. The results of the investigation are then reported to the appropriate authorities.

1. The first step in the process of developing a new product is to identify a market need. This is often done through market research, which can involve surveys, focus groups, and other methods of gathering information about potential customers. Once a market need has been identified, the next step is to develop a concept for a product that meets that need. This involves brainstorming ideas and selecting the most promising one. The third step is to create a prototype of the product, which allows the developer to test the concept and make any necessary adjustments. Finally, the product is launched into the market, and the developer monitors its performance and makes any necessary adjustments to ensure its success.

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"BACKYARD" INAUGURATION IS FINE BREAK FOR BROADCASTERS

This year's "backyard" inaugural, to be witnessed by only a comparatively few people, is a great break for radio. Advance stories of the affair have been soft-pedaled by the White House and the ceremonies will be brief and simple. Whatever they are, the inauguration will be a natural for the broadcasters.

The proceedings will be broadcast by all four major networks. There will also be short-wave broadcasts in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French.

The invocation will be delivered by the Right Rev. Angus Dun, Episcopal Bishop of Washington, and then Vice-President-elect Truman will take his place at the speaker's stand to receive the oath of office from retiring Vice President Wallace.

They will step aside and the President will take his place at the stand and be sworn in by Chief Justice Stone. Mr. Roosevelt will then deliver his inaugural address, which is not expected to exceed five minutes. Benediction by the Right Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan, Director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and the "Star Spangled Banner" by the Marine Band will conclude the ceremony.

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FCC ACTION

The following are the applications for broadcast facilities accepted for filing:

WLIB, Inc., New York, New York, construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #17 (282000-288000 kc), ESR 2080; Chemical City Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va., construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation; WHP, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa., construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 43,500 kc., with coverage of 27,450 square miles; Escambia Broadcasting Co., Pensacola, Fla., construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation; Frank R. Gibson, Lake Charles, La., construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1390 kc., power of 1 KW and unlimited hours of operation employing directional antenna day and night.

KNBI, and KNBX, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., near Dixon, Calif., licenses to cover construction permits which authorized construction of a new International broadcast station; Times-Star Publishing Co., Alameda, Calif., construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) Broadcast Station to be operated on 4k,100 kc. with coverage of 1,014 sq. miles, change transmitter site, change type of transmitter and changes in antenna system.

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This report is "CONFIDENTIAL" and should be kept as such. It contains information of a confidential nature and should be handled accordingly. It is to be kept in a secure place and should not be distributed outside the authorized personnel.

The information in this report is to be kept confidential and should not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel. It is to be handled with care and should be stored in a secure place.

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Calls FCC Investigation Waste Of Taxpayers' Money

In its last dying hours, the Seventy-eighth Congress issued a report which might well have been labeled: "How to waste the taxpayer's money and the confidence of the American people."

It was the last report of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission. It cost the taxpayers \$110,000. It used up the time of a five-man Committee of Congressmen for two years, plus dozens of FCC officials who had to drop the work they were doing to answer Committee questions.

In the end it reported that nothing was wrong with FCC, praised former Chairman Larry Fly, and exonerated Tom Corcoran and Ed Noble of the Blue Network of any wrong-doing in connection with the purchase of Station WMCA.

Behind the investigation was the personal vengeance of one man - Congressman Eugene (Goobar) Cox of Georgia. The FCC had learned he accepted a \$2500 fee from a Georgia radio station for lobbying before the FCC in connection with a wave length, and reported the matter to the Justice Department. The head of the Criminal Division recommended prosecution.

Whereupon Cox, one of the most powerful men in Congress, with a whole string of relatives on the public payroll, initiated an investigation of the FCC.

- (Drew Pearson
Washington Post)

Delusions of Grandeur

The way Mr. Stalin goes about his business without paying attention to Mr. Roosevelt prompts us to ask:

"Who does this guy think he is - Petrillo?"

-----(Washington News-Scripps
 Howard)

Peg Goes After A Couple Of "Old Friends"

In these war times, when goods and services are curtailed, many advertisers continue to buy space merely to keep alive in the public mind their trade names and reputations, devoting the text, however, to messages of public spirit.

All this is abnormal advertising and, presumably, will subside when business competition is resumed.

In radio, however, the companies operating the stations and the sponsors of the programs, who are advertisers, began with a new and peculiar set of conditions. From that beginning they have developed a mischievous, impudent and reckless system which attempts to shrug off responsibility for slander and other offenses forbidden in advertising by the printed word.

The Blue Network frankly admits that it has no control over two of its so-called commentators and is unable to offer either protection or redress to persons and business firms who are vilified with statements which the company executives themselves know to be false and malicious.

1/17/45

In one such case, Ed Noble, the chief of the Blue Network, admitted that he was engaged in the business of presenting an unscrupulous blackguard on the air but plaintively explained that any victim of a discreditable and completely false episode broadcast over his chain would be wise to let the matter drop.

The commentator's apology undoubtedly would be worse than the original offense. Both Noble and Chester La Roche, a vice president of the company, said they were powerless and pleaded "freedom of speech" as justification for wanton abuse of reputable citizens.

- (Westbrook Pegler in the Washington-Times-Herald)

You Can Hardly Pry Them Loose

Washington itself is an insidious habit. Those who stay long enough rarely go back home. You can see around Washington any number of ghosts of past Congresses.

They hardly ever go back to Pocatello. Worth Clark, who came from that town in Idaho, is staying on in defeat to practice law. Nye is going to North Dakota for two weeks, but the probability is that he will come back to either Washington or New York.

Staying on, they feel they're still part of the big show under the Capitol dome. And, what with friendships they've made and the positions they've helped to fill, it often pays handsomely to stay on.

- (Marquis Childs in Washington Post)

Capehart "Het Up" Being Called Millionaire

Senator Homer E. Capehart, of Indiana, who makes radios on the side, has been considerably disturbed since coming to Washington because nearly all the write-ups refer to him as a millionaire.

He confided he didn't get really upset, however, until he received this letter from his son, Tom, now with the First Army in France:

"Well, Pop, I see you are a millionaire. Gled to learn it. How about sending me a check?"

Senator Capehart insists he's only a small manufacturer, although his Indianapolis plant has 1,200 employees. Just a very rich pauper?

The only other current bit of intelligence I have concerning Senator Capehart is that his 15-year-old daughter Pat is definitely anti-Frank Sinatra.

This is most disconcerting because Miss Capehart is typically bobby sox.

"I just don't care for the slow and silly way he sings", she said - casually blasting a great national conviction.

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11/2/22

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The *Agrobacterium* strains were incubated in the YEA medium for 24 h at 28 °C. The cell concentration of the *Agrobacterium* strains was adjusted to 1.0 × 10⁸ cells/ml. The cell suspension was then mixed with the plant tissue and incubated for 24 h at 28 °C. The plant tissue was then cultured on the selective medium. The transformation efficiency was calculated as the number of transformants per 100 mg of plant tissue. The data were expressed as the mean ± SD of three independent experiments.

[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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A patent (No. 2,366,871) has been granted to August F. Pfingsten of Rock Rapids, Ia., for a combination radio aerial and turn indicator for automobiles. It consists of an arrow attached at right angles to a buggy whip aerial, with means provided for rotating the arrow to indicate a turn.

 Claude J. Hendon has been appointed Manager of Sales in the Tube Division of the General Electric Company's Electronics Department. Mr. Hendon's headquarters will be in Schenectady. He has been with G.E. since 1927 and was formerly Manager of the Southeastern District of the Department with headquarters at Atlanta.

 John G. Paine, General Manager, and Herman Finkelstein, resident counsel of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, left Friday, January 12th, for Havana, Cuba, to attend the first Congress of La Federacion Interamericana de Sociedades de Autores Y Compositores (F.I.S.A.C.). At this congress representatives of performing right societies throughout the entire Western Hemisphere will meet to exchange views on the advancement of the copyright owner's rights.

Sr. Luis A. Baralt, President of the Corporacion Nacional de Autores (C.N.A.), Cuban performing right society, extended the invitation to Mr. Paine.

 Hugh Knowlton, former partner and present associate of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, has been elected a Director of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Mr. Knowlton, who is Director of Research and Planning of Eastern Airlines, Inc., and a member of Board of Directors of that company, became a partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in 1933. In 1942, he resigned to enter the Government service in charge of the Communications Division of the United States Commercial Company, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in which post he served from 1942 to 1943.

 Emerson Electric Mfg. Co. earned \$2,892,715, or \$6.39 in 12 months ended September 30 vs. \$898,658 or \$2.01 in the previous year.

 Heeding a Government request that civilians abandon all travel non-essential to the war effort, the Missouri State Chamber of Commerce has decided to cancel its 1945 annual meeting in St. Louis and replace it with a "radio convention".

The State chamber Executive Committee plans to take the convention to the members by having each chamber in the State in session at the same time, and all equipped with radios at their meeting places.

1. The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Prisons, and the United States Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General, regarding the activities of the following individuals:

The Division of the General Electric Company's Electrical & Electronic Department will be in charge of the work.

There will not be any new views on the development of the
nature of corporate rights exercised throughout the entire Western
Civilization (P.I.S.A.). As this course is representative
of the Congress of the Federation International de Societes de
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Harold R. Maag has been appointed RCA Victor Regional Manager for the West Coast area with headquarters in Hollywood.

Television, frequency modulation, and sustaining program plans for the year were among the topics discussed by the Columbia Affiliates Advisory Board at its January 10-11 session at CBS headquarters in New York City.

Douglas Coulter, network Vice President in Charge of Programs, outlined the plans for sustaining shows. CBS' Director of Engineering, William B. Lodge, spoke on FM and television. A preview of the 7th Series of Listening Areas Studies conducted by CBS was given by John Churchill, the network's Director of Research.

Ten radio transmitters, transported over trackless wastes of China by truck and oxcart, and often operating from caves and temples, are credited with carrying the burden of American airforces ground communications on that Asiatic battlefield from the arrival of the Flying Tigers in 1941 until the present, it has just been disclosed.

The outstanding performance of military radio equipment was revealed by Major Charles H. Whitaker, Communications Officer of General Chennault's 14th Airforce on his return to the United States after 25 months of service in the Orient.

The radio equipments described by Major Whitaker were manufactured by RCA Victor Company of Canada, Ltd., for the Royal Canadian Air Force through whom it was made available to the Chunking Government.

How the Army's Communications system works will be described on the "Army Hour" Sunday, Jan. 21 (NBC, 3:30 P.M., EWT), when radio makes its first visit behind the scenes of the War Department Signal Center. Speakers will be Maj. Gen. Frank E. Stoner, Chief of the Army Communications Service, and Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

Copper wire mills are required to notify WPB's Copper Division ten days in advance of scheduling orders bearing Z-1 allotments, the War Production Board announced last Saturday. This action was taken in Direction 60 to Controlled Materials Plan Regulation No. 1.

Murray Eaton Tucker, Treasurer of Radio Inventions, Inc., 730 Fifth Avenue, New York, which has been engaged in electronics work for the armed forces, died yesterday in Orange Memorial Hospital at the age of 47. He had been associated with John V. L. Hogan, President of the company and of Station WZSR, in work in connection with high-fidelity broadcasting.

Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri, has applied to the FCC for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station to be operated on the frequency of 42,100 to 42,900 kc., power of 1 KW, and A3-FM Emission.

A behind the scenes report to "the radio industry's boss, the listener", will be the subject of an address to be given before the Radio Council of Greater Cleveland by Edgar Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System on Thursday, January 25th.

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THE VICTORY, 1894, was the first of a series of victories for the Union. It was a decisive blow to the Confederacy, and it showed that the Union was still strong and united. The victory was a great morale booster for the Union, and it showed that the Confederacy was not invincible. The victory was a great blow to the Confederacy, and it showed that the Union was still strong and united. The victory was a great morale booster for the Union, and it showed that the Confederacy was not invincible.

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Reclamation, and is being furnished to you for your information.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

JAN 25 1945

THOMAS E. TOLLEN

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January 24, 1945

PORTER WARNS AGAINST CHILBLAINS IN CONSTRUCTION FREEZE

In his maiden speech as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, addressing his old colleagues of the FCC Bar Association last Friday evening, Paul Porter discussing the Commission's "freeze policy" on new broadcast construction said:

"I had better warn you at the start that before I am through, most of you will have chilblains. For the essence of the Commission's present policy, as determined earlier this week, is to grant no new broadcast applications involving construction, except for a few sharply defined classes of applications. The rigor of the rules may be judged by the fact that of fifteen applications for new standard broadcast stations or changes in facilities considered this week, only five were granted. Three of the grants were for changes in local channel stations. The two granted for new stations were both for communities which have no other broadcast stations and will serve areas having no primary service from any existing station."

The members of the FCC Bar Association had gathered at the Statler on the eve of the Presidential Inauguration to do honor to the new Chairman, who had so recently risen from their ranks. The timing of the affair was perfect as only the day before Mr. Porter had been unanimously confirmed by the Senate for a term that has about $4\frac{1}{2}$ years to run.

Eliot Lovett was elected to succeed Ben Fisher as President of the FCC Bar Association, Ralph A. Van Orsdel, First Vice-President; Phil Loucks, Second Vice-President; Tom Littlepage, Secretary, and Bryon Carson, Treasurer. Mr. Fisher and Phil Hennessey were elected to the Executive Committee.

"Let me say that this new strictness does not arise out of any whim or caprice on the part of the Commission", the new Chairman declared, "but out of the logic of the situation in which we find ourselves. From the beginning, the Commission's policy has been closely geared to overall Administration policy, and dictated - like other Administration policy - by the primary urgency of winning the war with all our resources and with a minimum of unnecessary civilian dislocation."

Explaining that the Commission had announced its first such restriction February 23, 1942, Mr. Porter traced the history of the freeze policy to date. He said further:

"Applications which on their face do not meet the stringent requirements of the freeze policy will be designated for hearing without delay. With respect to applications on file, including applications in process of hearing, the policy is equally applicable."

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1. The first of the three main points of the report is that the Commission has found that the Government of the United States has not provided adequate information to the Commission regarding the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the National Security Agency (NSA) in the United States and abroad. The Commission has found that the Government has not provided adequate information regarding the activities of the CIA and the NSA in the United States and abroad. The Commission has found that the Government has not provided adequate information regarding the activities of the CIA and the NSA in the United States and abroad.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The second is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in the South and West. This is a result of the process of migration, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The third is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in the middle class. This is a result of the process of social mobility, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century.

1. The Commission has been established to investigate the activities of the Commission and to report to the Commission on the results of its investigation. The Commission is composed of the following members: [List of members]

... and

[illegible]

It is expected that persons interested in radio will cooperate with us until such time as conditions warrant a return to a more liberal policy. So much for standard broadcast applications.

"With respect to FM and television, the 'pending file' policy still holds. Applications are accepted for the pending file, where they will remain until the manpower and materials situation permits actual construction. At that time due notice will be given to all concerned, and in an orderly manner all applications will be processed and acted upon. FM and television grants will not be made on a first-come, first-served basis. We hope that in most communities there will be enough channels for all qualified FM applicants; where that is not the case, grants will be made, after hearing, to those best qualified - not to those under the wire earliest.

"The freeze order does not apply, and has never applied, to experimental and developmental services.* * *

"Let me hasten to add, however, that the developmental license is not a loophole in the general freeze. Only those experimental or developmental applications will be granted which involve bona fide exploration of new techniques or devices, and which give promise of adding to our knowledge of the art. An experimental or developmental license, moreover, gives no priority on a frequency for subsequent commercial operation.

"There is real need for experiment and development, especially in the higher frequencies, with respect to both FM and television. The freeze does not stand in the way of real work in this field. But fruitless experimental or developmental applications, like unsubstantial applications generally, will merely waste the time of applicants, the time of the Commission, and the time of the WPB.

"I hope that I have answered some of your questions about the freeze except one: namely, how long will the freeze last? That is a question which neither the Commission nor anybody else can answer. It depends upon the success of our forces in the field, upon the duration of enemy resistance - and upon the wholeheartedness with which we here at home support with every power at our command the men on the firing lines. But I do want to urge one caution:

"A few months back, the military news was unqualifiedly good, and the thoughts of many people focused promptly on postwar plans. A flood of applications descended upon the Commission. No blame is attached to that situation; it was a very human error. But if it happens again, we will not again be blameless.

"Let's keep our eye on the ball!"

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1. The Commission has been informed that the following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., on 10/10/68:

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1. The Commission has determined that the best interests of the United States require that the Government should not finance the construction of a new nuclear power plant in the State of New York. The Commission has also determined that the Government should not finance the construction of a new nuclear power plant in the State of New York.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the South (CLPS) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPS is a genuine anti-apartheid organization or a front organization for the South African Government.

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PHILCO GOES TO BAT FOR FCC TELEVISION RECOMMENDATIONS

The fullest possible development of television will be stimulated in the immediate post-war period and the public will have the benefit of this great new service just as soon as war conditions permit as a result of the allocations recommendations of the Federal Communications Commission, according to Larry E. Gubb, Chairman, and John Ballantyne, President, of Philco Corporation, who have written to the Commission commending its action.

Their letter read in part:

"In our judgment, especially when consideration is given to the magnitude of the problems confronting the Commission, a splendid over-all job has been done in reconciling the claims of the many different radio services for portions of the available spectrum. While we should have preferred that a greater number of channels below 216 megacycles be reserved for television, we believe that the Commission adopted a sound, forward-looking policy in making it possible to give a high-quality television service to the public in the part of the spectrum already being used for television where most of the presently available engineering and operating experience lies, while at the same time encouraging research and development work to go ahead in the ultra-high frequencies."

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GEORGE B. STORER PROMOTED TO NAVY COMMANDER

As a result of almost two years' active service in the Navy, George B. Storer, President, on leave, of the Fort Industry Company of Detroit, is now wearing an additional gold half-stripe on his uniform. He has been raised in rank from Lieutenant Commander to Commander.

Mr. Storer is attached to the Industrial Readjustment Branch, Office of Procurement and Materiel, of the Navy.

J. Harold Ryan, Vice-President of the Fort Industry Company after serving as Assistant Director of Censorship in charge of Radio under Byron Price, is now President of the National Association of Broadcasters.

The Fort Industry broadcasting stations are: WSPD, Toledo; WWVA, Wheeling, W. Va.; WHIZ, Zanesville, Ohio; WAGA, Atlanta, Ga.; WMMN, Fairmont, West Va.; WLOK, Lima, Ohio, and WFTL, Miami, Florida.

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Station WFBR, 5000 watts, Baltimore, Maryland, will join the basic Blue Network on June 15th.

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WOULD REGARD PUTTING CONGRESS ON AIR AS DISSERVICE

The announcement that Nathan Straus, President of Station WMCA in New York, would broadcast "reconstructed" sessions of the Senate and House of Representatives, got quite a rise out of the New Bedford Standard Times, the newspaper which has been made famous by its publisher Basil Brewer, who is also one of New England's leading broadcasters.

Says the Standard Times:

"The disinclination of Congress to authorize radio broadcasting of its proceedings rests on valid grounds. The effect of such a procedure would probably be to make members engaged in debate self-conscious, to incite them to an attempt to be dramatic and to appeal to the gallery. The knowledge that they were 'on the air' would tend to place entertainment above the earnest deliberation which important matters before Congress require.

"As a substitute for broadcasting actual proceedings, an independent station in New York is said to have decided to put on the air, once a week, 'reconstructed' sessions, with professional actors or stand-ins impersonating Senators and Representatives, and speaking 'lines' taken from verbatim reports of debates in the Congressional Record.

"While this plan would keep microphones out of the House and Senate chambers, it is open to serious objections. Having actors impersonate living persons is risky business. In selecting from the tens of thousands of words in the Congressional Record each week, those that would be broadcast, it would be difficult to present an absolutely fair picture of the arguments, and impossible to reconstruct the actual debate.

"The fact is that radio, great as its uses are, and educational as it can be, does not lend itself to the reporting of the deliberations of legislative bodies. To attempt to use it in the ways suggested, would be a disservice to Congress, to the country, and even to radio itself."

The writer thinks the Standard Times is correct. If the sessions of Congress itself were broadcast, most of it would prove so dull and uninteresting that the question arises - who would listen to such tripe?

As anyone who has ever had to cover Congress well knows, it is often days and sometimes weeks before anything worthwhile is ever heard from the floor at the Capitol. The empty press and radio galleries are the proof of this. Also when Senators and Representatives are really getting down to business, the writer couldn't think of anything that would cramp their style more than if they knew that everything they said was going out over the air exactly as they said it, and they couldn't doctor up their remarks for public consumption as they regularly do in the Congressional Record.

The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the Department of Defense, Office of the Inspector General, and the Department of Defense, Office of the General Counsel, regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

Summary of Findings:

The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the Department of Defense, Office of the Inspector General, and the Department of Defense, Office of the General Counsel, regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

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Also if the Senators and Representatives, who are trying to put Congress on the air, want to get an idea how they are apt to get kidded, they should send for the script of a burlesque Congressional broadcast recently put on by Garry Moore in the Jimmy Durante program. It was screamingly funny and really had to be heard (on account of the musical effects) to be fully appreciated.

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JONES, WOL, CLICKS IN WASHINGTON; PROMOTED TO COWLES V-P

It didn't take Merle Jones, Manager of the recently acquired Cowles Washington station, WOL, long to make good in the Capital. Mr. Jones came East in October and proved so successful as General Manager of WOL that last week he was elected a Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company. Mr. Jones was formerly Manager of the CBS station KMOX in St. Louis.

James S. Milloy, Vice-President of Cowles Magazines, Inc., was likewise made a Vice-President of the fast growing radio company.

Other officers elected at the company's annual meeting were: Gardner Cowles, Jr., President; John Cowles, Chairman of the Board and Vice-President; T. A. M. Craven, Vice-President; Craig Lawrence, Vice-President; Phillip R. Hoffman, Vice-President; Carl T. Koester, Treasurer; Vincent Starzinger, Secretary; Karl R. Haase, Assistant Treasurer; L. Densmore Peterson, Assistant Treasurer; Arthur T. Gormley, Assistant Secretary.

The following Directors were re-elected: Gardner Cowles, Jr. John Cowles, T. A. M. Craven, Craig Lawrence, Arthur T. Gormley, Vincent Starzinger.

At the meeting, the stockholders discussed how programming of the stations could be further improved and particularly how their news programs and other programs directly related to the war could be handled with greater service to the public.

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CONGRESSMAN APOLOGIZES TO FULTON LEWIS, JR., COMMENTATOR

It doesn't happen often but Representative Chet Holifield, Democrat, of California, apologized to Fulton Lewis, Jr., Mutual commentator last week. Mr. Holifield said:

"On January 10, I addressed the House on the subject Cancellation of Ration Points by O.P.A. Justified. At that time I quoted parts of two broadcasts of Mr. Fulton Lewis, Jr. These quotations, which were furnished to me by a third party, strongly condemned the O.P.A. for its procedure. On the strength of these quotations I stated that, in my opinion, Mr. Lewis was guilty of irresponsible, biased reporting on this subject.

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"It has been brought to my attention more recently that the full text of Mr. Lewis' broadcasts also contained arguments in support of the O.P.A.'s procedure. In fairness to Mr. Lewis, I feel that an apology for my inadvertent mistake is due him. Although I frequently disagree with Mr. Lewis in his comments and conclusions, and think that in many instances during the past campaign his comments were slanted in favor of the Republican Party, I would not knowingly be unfair to him. I regret a lack of the full text of Mr. Lewis' broadcasts on this subject caused me to err in my evaluation of the fairness of his comments."

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NOTED HARPIST IS WIFE OF COL. SAM ROSENBAUM OF WFIL

It will be of interest to those in the broadcasting industry not already aware of the fact that Miss Edna Phillips, celebrated harpist with the Philadelphia Orchestra, is the wife of Lieut. Colonel Samuel R. Rosenbaum, head of Station WFIL in Philadelphia. Colonel Rosenbaum is now running the Allied controlled station in Luxembourg.

Miss Phillips will be the soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra for the radio premiere of Nicolai Berezowsky's Concerto for Harp and Orchestra during the Philadelphia's broadcast over CBS Saturday, January 27 (WABC-CBS, 5:00-6:00 PM, EWT, from Philadelphia). Eugene Ormandy will conduct the program, and Harl McDonald will be annotator for the program.

Berezowsky, who completed his harp concerto, which was commissioned by Miss Phillips, during the last months of 1944, points out that very few compositions have been written for harp and full orchestra. The literature for that instrument is comprised principally of pieces for harp with small combinations of strings or woodwinds or both.

Miss Phillips has been a valued member of the Philadelphia Orchestra for many years.

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CBS HAD 16 \$1,000,000 (OR MORE) PATRONS IN 1944

The gross billings of 16 clients of the Columbia Broadcasting System, who spent more than \$1,000,000 each in network advertising during 1944 were:

General Foods, Corp., \$5,537,409; Lever Brothers Co., \$4,842,781; Proctor & Gamble Co., \$4,348,795; American Home Products Corp., 3,215,834; William Wrigley, Jr. Co., \$2,386.78; Sterling Drug Co., Inc., \$2,307,314; R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., \$1,912,727; Standard Brands, Inc., \$1,872,575; General Electric Co., \$1,635,957; Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., \$1,627,423; Campbell Soup Co., \$1,576,473; Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., \$1,520,922; Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., \$1,412,707; U. S. Rubber Co., \$1,306,719; General Mills, Inc., \$1,169,433 and American Tobacco Co., \$1,037,713.

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ASCAP UPHELD BY FLORIDA COURT; ALSO WINS IN NEW YORK

The American Society of Composers (ASCAP) won two victories last week.

In a decision by Special Master James Messer, Jr. of the State of Florida on Wednesday, January 17th, ASCAP "does not constitute an unlawful monopoly or combination operating in restraint of trade or in violation of the statutes of the State of Florida and is legally qualified and entitled to operate within the State."

ASCAP was one of three original defendants in a suit brought by Florida Attorney General J. Tom Watson, charging infringement of the Florida statute. Last March 20th Louis D. Frohlich, of ASCAP General Counsel, won separate trial for the Society and the ASCAP case was then tried last July in New York City.

The Appellate Division in New York City on Friday, January 19th, upheld the lower court decision that ASCAP was not a monopoly infringing the Donnelly Act.

Suit was brought by the Hotel Edison, Inc. against the Society, charging it with maintaining a monopoly. The appeal was argued two weeks ago in Albany by Louis D. Frohlich, ASCAP General Counsel. The decision was unanimous.

Supreme Court Justice Morris Eder, in granting the motion of Deems Taylor, President of ASCAP, to dismiss the complaint on the ground that it did not constitute a cause of action within the scope of the Donnelly Act, held that ASCAP "is engaged solely in licensing intangible rights created and conferred upon its members by the copyright laws of the United States; a copyright is an intangible thing, it is not trade nor commerce."

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PEORIA JOURNAL-TRANSCRIPT BUYS INTO EDGAR BILL'S WMBD

Entrance of another newspaper publisher into the broadcasting field came through the transfer of WMBD stock from H. D. Morgan, Vice-President and Treasurer, to Carl P. Slane, Francis P. Slane and Elizabeth P. Talbott. Sale for \$114,750 of 500 shares (50%) held by Mr. Morgan and 10 shares held by Leslie Harrison, Secretary, is involved in the transaction. Mr. Morgan, an attorney, wishes to devote full time to his practice, application stated.

Carl Slane, who receives 86 shares, is publisher of the Peoria Journal-Transcript. Frances Slane and Elizabeth Talbott each get 212 shares and are Directors in the newspaper company. Remaining 49% interest in the station is held by Edgar L. Bill, President and Manager. WMBD is a CBS affiliate, operating on 1470 kc with 5,000 watts, Local Sunset and 1,000 watts night.

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NOBLE'S REMARKS ON RADIO AND PEACE IN CONGRESS RECORD

Representative Anderson (D), of New Mexico, had reprinted in the Congressional Record of January 18th the talk recently made by Edward J. Noble, Chairman of the Blue Network, in which, commending the efforts of Kent Cooper, of the Associated Press, Mr. Noble emphasized the necessity for a free press and a free radio within every country as a basis for peace. Mr. Noble said, in part:

"Since the last war, radio has emerged as a vital news medium. It is the most direct means of communicating the news and significance of an event to the people. If the potentialities of radio are to be fully realized, the peace treaty must provide for radio to operate without censorship or political control in any country.

"There are many who still doubt the ability of the peoples of the world to live peacefully together. Surely that is not to be the destiny of humanity. There are many things that the peace settlement must provide, but I sincerely believe that one of the most essential is the establishment of freedom of news in all countries. A free press and free radio within each country can be the foundation for a democratic world at peace. Toward this end, we pledge the resources and energies of the Blue Network."

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AMERICAN CABLE AND RADIO ELECTS PIERSON PRESIDENT

Warren Lee Pierson, for the past eight years President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, has been elected President of American Cable & Radio Corporation.

Mr. Pierson was also elected President of All America Cables and Radio, Inc. to succeed Frank W. Phelan, recently retired, which, like Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company and The Commercial Cable Company, are controlled by American Cable & Radio Corporation, itself an associate of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Mr. Pierson will not assume his new duties immediately but will continue for the time being as President of the Export-Import Bank.

Mr. Pierson's acceptance of the new position will mark the end of a 12-year period of government service which began in 1933 when he went to Washington as Special Counsel of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The following year he was appointed General Counsel and Trustee of the Export-Import Bank and was elected its President two years later.

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RADIO SNOOPERS DON'T CATCH SENATOR LANGER NAPPING!

The biggest laugh of the new Congress developed when Senator Langer (R), of North Dakota, indignantly arose in the Senate last Monday saying:

"I am introducing a bill to regulate the use of certain listening devices, and call attention to the fact that a new listening device has been invented which is revolutionary, and under which, without the use of wires, individuals can listen in on a private conversation held as far as $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles away."

To which Vice-President Truman, presiding for the first time in the Senate, solemnly replied:

"The bill introduced by the Senator from North Dakota will be received and appropriately referred."

Immediately Senator Langer was besieged by his colleagues and reporters regarding this strange new device. Senator Langer said he had read in a newspaper that someone has invented something through which a person can listen in on conversation "as far as $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles away". His bill would require that manufacturers of the conversation-catcher, if any, be registered and that every man who owns one get a license from the Justice Department.

"We've got to know where every one of these things is", he was quoted as saying. "They could be very dangerous in time of war. The President might be talking to General Marshall or Admiral King - and someone $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles away could hear every word."

"There's no way to tell who might be using one right now", he was said to have added uneasily.

Some little time ago, Drew Pearson in one of his broadcasts created quite a little excitement by saying that Charles E. Wilson, President of the General Electric Company, then with the War Production Board in Washington, had one of these mysterious listening sets and certain persons were tuning in on private conversations at the White House and elsewhere. Mr. Wilson virtually exploded, saying that it was the most ridiculous story he had ever heard and that no such device ever existed.

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Because of insufficient electricity, home radios have temporarily become useless in Holland's liberated cities. Those wanting news must brave the severe winter weather, sometimes as low as 15 degrees below zero, and make their way to public listening posts erected in main squares. Loudspeakers broadcast news from the British Broadcasting System, the free Netherlands radio in Holland, and the "Voice of America", the latter originating from the U. S. Office of War Information. In other parts of liberated Dutch territory loudspeaker trucks tour the villages with the most recent news releases available.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The House of Commons is the lower house of the United Kingdom's Parliament. It is composed of members elected by the public in general elections.

The House of Commons is responsible for the creation and passage of legislation, as well as the oversight of the executive branch of the government. It is also the primary forum for the expression of public opinion on matters of national importance.

The House of Commons is a key institution in the British political system, and its actions have a significant impact on the country's governance.

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WILL FLY GET CAUGHT IN OWN TRAP?

An embarrassing angle has developed in connection with the application for licenses for subscription ("pig squeal") radio. James L. Fly is Chairman of the Muzak Corporation seeking the licenses. When Mr. Fly was Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, he put through the multiple ownership rule allowing only one channel in each city to one company.

Mr. Fly's concern, however, is applying for three channels in New York City - one for classical music, another for popular music, and a third for public service programs. It also seeks to establish similar service in Chicago, Washington, and Los Angeles.

The question now is how the FCC will interpret Mr. Fly's rule in applying said rule to Fly's company's application. Joseph L. Weiner, counsel for Muzak, argued that the multiple ownership rule wasn't meant to cover such a case and that the rule could be modified to permit three channels for subscription radio incorporated.

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FTC POUNCES UPON "SERUTAN"

The Federal Trade Commission has issued an order prohibiting the dissemination of false advertisements which represent that the widely-advertised product "Serutan" is a cure or remedy for constipation.

Respondents named in the order are Healthaids, Inc., of Jersey City, manufacturer and distributor of Serutan, and sponsors of Drew Pearson's Sunday radio program, and The Journal of Living Publishing Corporation and Victor H. Lindlahr, both of New York, who were found by the Commission to have cooperated with Healthaids, Inc. in advertising the preparation. Lindlahr is editor of the magazine "Journal of Living" and is employed by Healthaids as a radio lecturer.

According to the findings, the Healthaids corporation, through its radio programs, directly advertises Serutan, features Lindlahr as an "eminent diet authority" and "famous editor of 'Journal of Living'" and promotes the magazine and various Lindlahr books and pamphlets; Lindlahr in his broadcasts and writings promotes Serutan and the magazine "Journal of Living"; and the magazine directly advertises Serutan and promotes Lindlahr and his writings, which in turn promote Serutan.

The Commission's order directs the respondents to cease and desist from disseminating any advertisement which represents directly or through inference that Serutan, among other things, is a cure or remedy for constipation.

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THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Five Year Plan is a document which sets out the objectives and targets for the development of the Soviet Union over a five year period. It is a key document for the Soviet government and is used to guide the country's economic and social development.

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NEW SCIENTIFIC METHODS USED IN DIAMOND DIE PRODUCTION

Small diamond dies, used to draw millions of miles of filament and resistor wires for wartime electronic equipment, are now precision-made by American workers. New scientific methods are used in diamond die production instead of the hand-drilling and laborious polishing done previously by French and Netherlands craftsmen, the War Production Board reports.

Latest electronic developments depend on "invisible" wires drawn at high speeds through precisely drilled diamonds. Metal strands are drawn through microscopic channels, producing wires some of which are finer than eight ten-thousandths of an inch in diameter.

Every "walkie-talkie", the radio and communications system for every tank, jeep, bomber, fighter plane, PT-boat, submarine, destroyer, cruiser and battleship requires platinum, nickel-chrome, copper, aluminum, steel, molybdenum or tungsten wires drawn through diamond dies. The wires are fashioned into resistors, lamp filaments, grids for midget vacuum tubes, even photo-flash bulb "fuzz", often finer than spider-web threads.

"The great future of small diamond dies is linked with electronics", Athos D. Leveridge, Chief of the Diamond Die Section of WPB, said.

"Use of electronics in many phases of warfare will be transplanted to civilian uses. Tremendous civic, medical and civilian demands for television and miniature radios will pyramid both in variety and quantity. 'Peanut' electric light bulbs are used in aircraft and medical apparatus. Flash bulbs are used in photography. Together with communication equipment and other military apparatus now on every war front, they are dependent on superfine wires, drawn through small diamond dies."

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RADIO STORES AMONG THOSE HIT MOST SEVERELY BY WAR

According to Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones, radio retailers were among the heaviest sufferers caused by war conditions.

Said Mr. Jones:

"Wartime casualties particularly included grocery stores, eating and drinking places and filling stations, but many small manufacturers were put out of business in the early years of the war. Some of these were later given orders which enabled them to start up again. Relative to the total number of various types of retail stores in existence at the end of 1941, household appliance and radio stores, meat and seafood markets, automobile dealers, filling stations, and shoe stores suffered most severely. In each of these lines, there was a net decline during 1942-43 of a fourth or more of the number of stores operating at the end of 1941."

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NEW SCIENTIFIC METHODS USED IN FINDING OIL PRODUCTION

Small diamond dies, used to draw millions of miles of film and resistor wires for wartime electronic equipment, are now being used by American workers. New scientific methods are used in diamond die production instead of the hand-drilling and laborious polishing done previously by French and Netherlands craftsmen, the "Production" report says.

Latest electronic developments depend on "invisible" wires in which signals travel through precisely drilled diamonds. Most of these are drawn through microscopic channels, produced with some of the same techniques that are used in the production of optical fibers.

Every "wireless" radio and communication system, for every tank, jeep, bomber, fighter plane, PT-boat, submarine, destroyer, cruiser and battleship requires platinum, nickel, copper, aluminum, steel, polyethylene or tungsten wire drawn through diamond dies. The wires are fashioned into coils, tubes, rods, rings for rings vacuum tubes, even silicon-steel coils. "Wireless" lines are also used for cables.

"The great future of small diamond dies is limited only by imagination," Aaron D. Lerner, Chief of the Diamond Die Section of the War Relocation Authority, said.

"Use of diamonds in many cases of wire will be increased to millions of miles. Thousands of miles of wire are needed for television and miniature radio will be used in many varieties and quantities. 'Thin' electric light bulbs are also in use and small vacuum tubes. These bulbs are used in many cases for communication and other military equipment. Today, with constant communication and other military equipment, even on every war front, they are abundant on every wire, from the smallest to the largest diamond die."

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RADIO STATIONS ALONG FRONT LINE MOST SEVERELY TESTED

According to Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones, radio stations were among the heaviest sufferers caused by war conditions.

Said Mr. Jones:

"War-time conditions particularly limited greatly stations in the United States and in the foreign countries, but many small stations were out of business in the early years of the war. Some of these were later given orders which enabled them to start up again. Relative to the total number of various types of radio stations in existence at the end of 1941, approximately 40 percent of the stations and about 50 percent of the transmitting equipment were out of service. In some of these cases, there was a net decline during 1942-43 of a fourth or more of the number of stations operating at the end of 1941."

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Musical Featherbedding Called National Scandal
 ("New York Times")

In a total war in a period of grave labor shortage, at a time when Congress is considering a National Service Act, it is a national scandal that make-work and featherbedding rules and practices should continue to exist on a substantial scale. A panel of the Regional War Labor Board has just called attention to one of the most notorious of these in connection with Station WOV which is seeking to free itself from its present obligation to New York Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians to employ a quota of twelve musicians.

The Labor Board panel, in a report prepared by Dr. Herbert R. Northrup, finds that the station obviously has no need for twelve musicians, and recommends a reduction of the quota to five. It points out that featherbedding and "pay-without-work rules" obviously contribute to the present labor shortage. It adds that the displaced musicians can easily find work today either at their own trade or at some other: "They can learn to perform new jobs, as 11,000,000 men and women in the armed services and many more millions in war work have done. To be sure, this is a harsh statement. But it is quite mild compared to the realities of war."

* * * * *

It is only because of short-sightedness that union rules to provide unnecessary jobs can be made to seem plausible even in peacetimes. Many people think only of the particular workers directly affected by these rules. They do not see that money spent for such workers leaves, ultimately, less purchasing power to employ other workers. Workers employed because they are needed contribute equivalent goods and services for the wages received. They thus help to enrich the whole community. Workers who are employed by compulsion, and who do not return an equivalent in needed work, are merely parasites upon the community.

Senator Wheeler Pulls Rug From Under Wallace
 (Drew Pearson)

Wallace's office staff was none too happy on inaugural eve. The fact that Montana's Senator Burton K. Wheeler was taking over the vice presidential office suite poured salt in their wounds. Though Wallace still had several days to run in office, electricians, telephone men, and furniture movers moved in a week ahead of schedule, virtually jerked the rug out from under his legs. Then the Vice President found painters crawling around his office as he reported to work the last day. He took one long, last look and fled.

Opposition of FM Broadcasters See To FCC Proposals
("Washington Post")

The proposed allocation of frequencies for non-governmental radio services announced by the Federal Communications Commission represents an enormously difficult step in a monumental undertaking.
* * * *

The nature of this FM broadcasting technique is such as to permit the operation of several thousand stations as compared with the 930 amplitude modulation stations now overcrowding the standard broadcast band to which commercial broadcasting has been confined.* * *

The increased number of stations will make it possible for many voices now denied expression on the air to gain a hearing. The cost of establishing a station will be reduced because the value of a franchise will be reduced. Similarly, the cost of time on the air will be significantly lowered. Labor unions, minority groups of all sorts, individuals, will find an outlet for their points of view which hitherto they have been unable to afford or to obtain. Very wisely, in our judgment, the FCC has set aside 20 FM channels (which should mean several hundred stations) for educational radio. We applaud equally the Commission's decision to reserve 20 channels for newcomers to the FM field.* * * *

There is vigorous, and, in view of their stake in the status quo, understandable opposition among the established FM broadcasters to the FCC's decision to move this entire service up to a higher place in the spectrum than it now occupies. The Commission's reason for doing this is that it believes skywave interference will be less serious in the new location. Some industry engineers are frankly skeptical and fear that they will run into other and perhaps more serious propagation problems in the new area. In point of fact, the FCC decision runs counter to recommendations made by the Radio Technical Planning Board, composed of outstanding electronic experts, but is said to be based on still secret military data available only to the commission. Paradoxically the FCC has assigned television, which is far more subject to skywave interference than FM, to the portion of the spectrum from which FM is to be removed.

Claims One Tele Set Cancels 5 Broadcast Listeners
(O. H. Caldwell in "Electronic Industries")

Television even "as is" already offers an actual menace to broadcasting's evening programs. Recent experience in the New York area indicates that each tele set going into use completely withdraws five listeners from the 8:00-10:30 P.M. broadcast audience, the choice hours of the broadcast day. What inroads future tele may make on existing established broadcast equities can be readily surmised. Some broadcasters will meet this problem by mastering the new video agency; others by seeking to put off the evil day of competitive home entertainment during broadcasting's prize evening hours.

Correction

An extract of an article in "Scissors and Paste" in the January 17th issue, captioned "Capehart 'Het Up' at being called a Millionaire" should have been credited to George Dixon in the Washington Times-Herald.

COMMISSION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
WASHINGTON POST

The proposed legislation of the Federal Government for the purpose of the Federal Communications Commission is to be announced by the Federal Communications Commission in a document which will be published in the Federal Register.

The nature of the proposed legislation is to be announced by the Federal Communications Commission in a document which will be published in the Federal Register. The proposed legislation is to be announced by the Federal Communications Commission in a document which will be published in the Federal Register.

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COMMISSION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
WASHINGTON POST

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
::: ---

Emerson Markham, associated with General Electric broadcasting for twenty years, has been appointed Manager of Television, it has been announced by Robert S. Peare, Vice-President in Charge of Advertising, Broadcasting, and Publicity. Mr. Markham fills the vacancy created when Robert L. Gibson, former assistant to Mr. Peare, was named Advertising and Sales Promotion Manager of the new Chemical Department.

In addition to his new responsibility, Mr. Markham will continue as Manager of the company's frequency-modulation station WGFM, and in charge of farm and science broadcasting from WGY. No other changes are made in the personnel of WRGB and Hoyland Bettinger will continue as Program Manager of Television.

Frank J. Bingley, Chief Television Engineer of the Philco Radio and Television Corporation, was elected Vice-President of the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc. at a meeting of the Board of Directors last Friday in New York City. He succeeds Robert L. Gibson of the General Electric Company.

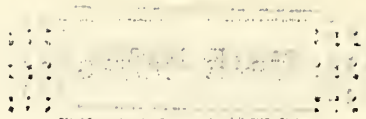
The question has been raised whether Chairman Paul Porter will continue the "Heil FCC" practice inaugurated by former Chairman Fly of making everybody (including the newspapermen) stand when the Commissioners make their entrance at a public hearing.

Chairman Fly had a way of looking about the room to see if everyone was standing. The writer recalls a session which former FCC Commissioner O. H. Caldwell was covering for his publications. Seated at the press table absorbed in his work, and evidently not knowing that he was expected to rise in the distinguished presence of his former colleagues, Mr. Caldwell didn't get up. Mr. Fly spotted him rapped savagely with his gavel and glared at "O.H.", who seeing everyone else standing at attention, immediately arose and the session proceeded.

Sparks-Withington Company - Six months to Dec. 31: Net profit, \$480,593, or 52 cents a common share, compared with \$469,673, or 51 cents a share, for six months to Dec. 31, 1943.

The British Institution of Radio Engineers has announced proposals for the formation of a British Radio Research Institute, and has issued a post-war development report, according to the British press. The report deals with (a) the present state and anticipated development of radio science, and (b) education in relation to the technical training of radio workers. It advocates college courses leading up to the award of national certificates in radio engineering, additional subjects for certificate endorsement to include engineering economics, factory organization, and management.

Checks of the Blue Network now bear the new name - American Broadcasting Company, Inc.



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Howard Linn Edsall has been appointed Advertising and Sales Promotion Manager of the RCA Tube and Equipment Department. For four years prior to joining RCA, he was Advertising Manager of the Ajax Metal Company of Philadelphia.

Charles W. Taylor, who has been with the company since 1929, has been named Manager of RCA Tube Parts and Machinery Sales.

A subscriber writes:

"Your newsletter of January 10 gave me a smile.

"On page 15 where you say General Electric revealed 26% of their listening and seeing audience consists of children under 18 years of age - I am in full agreement as the television set in our home has been moved out of everyone's quarters including our library and now rests in my little daughter's room and she, being just eight years old, enjoys it. I think her real attraction to it is that the programs don't go on until about the time she has to go to bed and is used as an excuse to stay up for a few minutes longer."

Lowell Thomas, National Broadcasting news commentator last night was presented the Radio Daily's All-American News Commentator Award, according to U.P. The presentation was made by Hugh Baillie, President of the United Press, at the request of the magazine.

Mrs. William Paley, wife of the President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, was listed among the 10 best dressed women in the world by New York Dress Institute. Among those who received numerous votes were Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, Mrs. Harry Hopkins and Mrs. David Sarnoff, Jr.

A new and advanced RCA Audio Chanalyst, which provides complete sound system testing equipment in a single unit is being manufactured by the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America.

D. R. Buckham, Eastern Sales Manager of the Blue Network for the past two years, and a pioneer in network sales operation, will join the Mutual Broadcasting System on or about February 1st, as Eastern Sales Manager.

Negotiations under way for sale by International Telephone & Telegraph Co. of its Spanish telephone subsidiary to Spanish interests currently involve around 70 million dollars, A.P. reported yesterday.

The company's statement at the end of 1943 shows \$28,012,880 investments in securities of Spanish properties, and \$43,266,855 in receivables, a total of \$71,279,735. Earlier this month five million dollars in earnings of the Compania Telefonica Nacional de Espana was released to I. T. & T. by the Spanish government.

John Donohue, Detroit District Manager of the Blue Network for over four years, has been appointed Eastern Sales Manager of the Blue.

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1. The Commission has been informed that the Government of the United Kingdom has agreed to provide a grant of £100,000 to the Commission for the purpose of carrying out its work.

Mr. William F. Ryan, who is the President of the Columbia University, has been elected to the position of President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He will take office in 1960.

1. The following information was obtained from the files of the
2. Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice,
3. and the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice,
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[illegible]

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DO hereby certify that
[Name] is a citizen of the United States of America.

10. Summary of the above is as follows:

[illegible]

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

FEB 1945

FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1667

January 31, 1945

NEW V-P IS INTRODUCED TO RADIO'S "CONTROLLED APPLAUSE"

It isn't often that anything new comes across the political horizon of such old hands in the business but Vice-President Truman, Speaker Rayburn and Jesse Jones apparently were wowed by the so-called "controlled applause" during the "Victory Parade of Spotlight Bands" over the Blue Network broadcast last Saturday night from the National Press Club in Washington. Of course it wasn't so new for Jesse Jones, who owns a broadcast station himself - KTRH (CBS) in Houston - but he appeared entranced, along with the rest. "What possibilities that has for campaign broadcasts", the new Vice-President ejaculated.

While Jan Savitt and his orchestra "warmed up" prior to the broadcast, the "Victory Parade" announcer put those who were attending the show through their paces. "When I hold up one finger begin applauding", he instructed the audience, which was one of the largest ever gathered in the Press Club. "Two fingers - louder; three faingers, raise the roof off the place - whistle, shout, anything." And though it was probably as hard-boiled a gathering as could be found anywhere, they did just that.

The occasion was the inauguration of Edward Jamieson, Washington correspondent of the Houston Chronicle (owned by Jesse Jones) as President of the Club. It was the first public appearance of Mr. Truman as Vice-President but when he arrived, the audience hadn't yet been initiated into what the "Victory Parade" later explained was "controlled applause". The result was the Vice-President entered the hall without a single handclap. Nor was there any "xontrolled applause" when Jesse Jones came in a few minutes later through the same door. Someone spotted the towering white haired Texan and bedlam seemed to break loose. It was one of the most spontaneous and remarkable ovations ever accorded anyone in the history of the Press Club.

Mr. Truman, of course, got a big hand when he was formally introduced later but when Mr. Jones was introduced, he was again accorded a greeting that put the Vice-President into the shade.

However, another appearance did bring topflight applause. Howard Acton, master of ceremonies, announced that while the stage was being prepared for Jack Benny's broadcast, the club pianist would fill in. Then entered, with his back to the audience, a down and out looking individual warning an ancient derby and carrying a cane - a screamingly funny looking character. Everyone wondered who he could be. He sat down to the piano, struck a loud chord, then turned around to the already laughing audience and who was it but Vice-President Truman. That chord, however, was the last of anything that had any semblance to harmony. Jack Benny went up to the

microphone with his violin. Mr. Truman undertook to play his accompaniment. Jack at least managed to play a simple tune but Truman was terrible. If what he did that night is the best he can do in the way of music, broadcasters had better be leary about ever putting him on the air. At one stage of the musical murder, Jack Benny shouted in desperation "Vice-President or no Vice-President, for heaven's sake keep time!"

Benny was on safe enough ground here as he was when he said he was confused by the reports saying "Jesse Jones was making Elliott Roosevelt's dog a brigadier general." Otherwise the comedian was frequently much too fresh in dealing with distinguished guests (as were his references to "Eleanor", etc. at the recent Radio Correspondents' dinner). For instance, before his broadcast, Benny asked the Vice-President to hold his cigar. And Mr. Truman did, waving the well-chewed snip triumphantly. The writer couldn't help but think what Vice-President Coolidge, for instance, would have done (at the Press Club or anywhere else) if someone had made a similar request of him.

One observer was of the opinion that the "Victory Parade" (Coca Cola) made a mistake in revealing at the Press Club how radio applause was stimulated and controlled. It was argued that many newspaper men who had not known of this practice before, would now know about it and not being any too friendly to radio anyway, might do a great deal to weaken the faith of people in what they hear over the radio.

Assisting in the induction of Mr. Jamieson as President of the Club, was Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, Director of the Wacs, whose husband is publisher of the opposition Houston Post, and owner of Station KPRC (NBC).

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, of Indiana, appeared to inform the audience that though Mr. Jamieson appeared to be from Texas, he was really a Hoosier. The fact was likewise noted that Paul Wooton of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, new Vice-President, and who will be the next President of the Club, was also born in Indiana.

Mr. Jamieson succeeded Sam O'Neal of the Chicago Sun as Club President. Mr. O'Neal leaves active newspaper work this week to become Director of Publicity for the Democratic National Committee, succeeding Paul A. Porter, who has since become Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

A rousing song which will no doubt be heard over the networks was "Men of the Infantry" featured by the National Press Glee Club. It was written by Howard Acton and Phelps H. Adams, of the New York Sun.

During the show, Col. Lloyd Lehrbas of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's staff in the Philippines and Joseph Driscoll of the New York Herald Tribune were heard from by radio transcription. Both correspondents are club members.

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SAYS WILL TAKE MORE THAN ADVERTISING TO PAY FOR TELE

Television is filled with rosy promise and will one day be a great industry, but not until some method other than advertising revenue has been found to pay the terrific cost of providing acceptable programs, said J. J. Nance, Vice-President of Zenith Radio Corporation, in an address before the New York Society of Security Analysts last week.

"Technically television is acceptable and has been for some time", Mr. Nance said. "It is the economic aspect of television that presents the major problem, that has held back expansion of television in the past, and must be solved for its future growth.

"Television presents a vicious triangle. Advertisers can't profitably sponsor good television production until there is a mass audience. We can't get a mass audience until we have provided the American people with assured continuous entertainment, pleasing enough to stimulate the buying of receivers by the million. And that kind of entertainment can't be provided for long enough period of time to build the audience, because there are no television producers financially big enough to pay for it."

To get a mass audience, he said, television will have to have eye appeal to catch and hold the attention of millions. Novelty of television might carry any type of program for a time, but no business that attempts to entertain the public can last unless it gives the public what it wants. Best proof of that, he said, is the theater; four out of five new shows flop.

"Sports and news events are all right so far as they go", he said, "but they are not enough. Last year the motion picture industry, with magnificent co-operation from the Army and Navy, produced an average of only about two hours of newsreels per week with sound dubbed in. Sports are limited by the scope of the photographic lens to about what can be seen in newsreels.

"Therefore", he continued, "we must look to the experience of the people who have most successfully given the public what they want - the movie industry."

He said that according to reliable sources, the estimated average cost of a feature film production is between \$550,000 and \$600,000 a picture. The average feature runs an hour and a half, giving an hourly cost of from \$370,000 to \$400,000. For this costly entertainment the public pays, at the box office, an average of only 11 cents an hour, including tax.

He pointed out that television will be in direct competition with the movies, which means that they are bucking a nearly two billion dollar box office. "If anybody can figure out a way of entertaining the public and keeping them interested for less than present movie costs, they don't need to bother with television - Hollywood is looking for them."

THE HISTORY OF THE MOVIE INDUSTRY

The history of the movie industry is a story of growth and change. It began in the late 19th century with the invention of the motion picture camera. The first movies were short, silent films that were shown in saloons and fairgrounds. As the technology improved, the movies became more sophisticated and began to be shown in dedicated theaters. The industry grew rapidly in the early 20th century, and by the 1930s, it had become a major force in American culture.

The movie industry has always been a source of entertainment and escape. It has provided a window into the lives of people from different times and places. It has also been a powerful tool for social and political commentary. The industry has faced many challenges over the years, but it has always found a way to adapt and survive.

The movie industry has a long and rich history. It has produced some of the most beloved and influential works of art in the world. The industry has also been a source of controversy and debate. The history of the movie industry is a story of the power of the imagination and the ability of the human mind to create and share stories.

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Mr. Nance pointed out that Zenith stands to benefit more from successful television than any other company, because it is the largest corporation specializing exclusively in radionics. He also said that Zenith has operated a television station with continuously scheduled programs for nearly six years, longer than any other station in the country.

Hence, he said, his company is vitally interested in finding a solution for the economic problem confronting television, and said that a box office by which the public pays for what it sees is a good answer. He suggested two possibilities: television entering the home over a television wire and being billed like telephone service now is; or (2) introduction of a "scrambler" on the wave that would ruin the picture unless the receiver were equipped with an unscrambling device that would be rented from the program sponsor.

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WATSON AND DODD ATTACK VALIDITY OF ACT DENYING FCC PAY

Goodwin B. Watson and William E. Dod, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission, and Robert Morss Lovett, Assistant to the Governor of the Virgin Islands, whose pay was stopped November 15, 1943, by Congress for alleged subversive activities, have filed in the Court of Claims a request for special findings of fact and a brief in their suit for salary payments denied them by the urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1943.

Their brief attacks the appropriation bill provision as constituting an unconstitutional bill of attainder, attempting through a legislative act to inflict punishment on past facts.

It attacks the provision, also, as unconstitutional on the grounds that it is an improper interference with the appointive power and responsibilities of the executive branch of the Government.

"By that section", the brief asserts, "Congress asserts a power to remove plaintiffs permanently from Government employment. We believe that Congress has no such power, except pursuant to the impeachment procedure. Congress cannot use its power over appropriations as a device by which to distort or destroy the fundamental nature of our Government as one of three great independent branches."

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Sweden, particularly in Norrland, the office has laid out a trial network for wire-supplied radio broadcasts in the areas adjoining the cable lines. The results have prompted the office to complete the entire cable network for wire-supplied broadcasts in order to serve listeners in the vicinity of electrical railways.

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CBS SPONSORS TELEVISION AUDIENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Creation of a Television Audience Research Institute was announced by John K. Churchill, Director of Research for the Columbia Broadcasting System. Operating as a separate division of the CBS Research Department, the Institute will have its own offices and staff, and will be under the management of Dr. Donald Horton, research psychologist who joined Columbia last September.

Plans for the establishment of the Television Audience Research Institute have been under discussion for nearly a year. Its function, as outlined by Mr. Churchill, include a continuing study of the television audience as it exists and as it develops; evaluation of programs and program ideas through audience reactions, attitudes and viewing habits; maintenance of television operation records and program reference data.

Experimental studies in television audience research have been conducted by Columbia since June of last year. Weekly tests of audience reactions, using small panels of inexperienced viewers as respondents, have accumulated much material that can now be incorporated into Institute records. Present plans call for continuation of these weekly studies as part of the Institute's future work schedule.

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BELIEVES TELEVISION MAY EMPLOY MORE THAN BROADCASTING

With a prediction that television may offer more employment in the post-war period than sound broadcasting did after the last war, Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, declared that it is the most effective means of mass communication ever created. He spoke last Friday night before the Queens City Club of Cincinnati.

Mr. Trammell asserted that the new medium is the most significant of the new industries that will be ready to be launched after the war.

"Once it is introduced in the United States on a national scale, television will provide employment for many thousands of men and women and for many millions of dollars of capital", he said. "Both as a service to the public and as an avenue of employment, the significance of television is enhanced by the fact that it does not displace or replace older services or jobs. It is unique and different from anything else in existence."

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CROSLEY ENTERING N. Y. FORESHADOWS GREAT RADIO BATTLE

Crosley making a grand entry into New York City by laying close to \$2,000,000 on the line for Hearst's 10,000 watt WINS has caused all sorts of speculation in the industry.

As yet the transaction has not been formally put up to the Federal Communications Commission for approval but the sale was confirmed in Cincinnati.

One thing appears certain. The invasion of Broadway by Crosley, so closely following his middle-western colleagues, the Cowles Brothers, entering Greater New York through the purchase of WHOM in Jersey City, will precipitate a great post-war battle in that area for radio advertising. New blood will be injected by the middle-westerners and no holds will be barred.

James D. Shouse, Crosley Vice-President in Charge of Broadcasting, appears to be very much in the picture. He has been devoting much of his time to expansion of the company's interests and this is said to be only the first of several moves contemplated. Robert E. Dunville, Vice-President, Director of the old standby WLW is likely to have a big hand in streamlining WINS.

Hearst still has WBAL in Baltimore, WCAE in Pittsburgh and WISN, in Milwaukee, but it is not known that the Crosley people have shown any interest in these. WINS though at this time operating on 10,000 watts on 1010 kc., has a construction permit for 50,000 watts which it will no doubt endeavor to validate after the war.

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LA ROCHE ANSWERS PEGLER; ALLEGED COMMUNIST RETAINED

Chester J. LaRoche, Vice Chairman of the Blue Network, replying to charges of Westbrook Pegler, made the following statement:

"The Blue Network will retain the news commentary program, over our New York Station WJZ, conducted by William Gailmor, under sponsorship of the Electronic Corporation of America.

"An investigation of the charges concerning the program, together with the evidence submitted to us, does not warrant removal of the program from the air.

"The charges may be summarized as follows: one, that Mr. Gilmor was pro-Communist; two, that Mr. Gailmor was morally unfit to be a news commentator; and three, that the Electronic Corporation of America was purchasing radio time to advance the political philosophy of its president, S. J. Novick, rather than for regular advertising purposes.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

...and the fact that the company is not a public company, the company is not required to file a registration statement with the SEC. The company is not a public company, and the company is not required to file a registration statement with the SEC.

As the Commission has been unable to reach a decision on the matter, it has referred the matter to the Council of Ministers for their consideration.

1. The following information was obtained from the investigation of the above named individual:

James L. Brown, formerly Vice-President of the
company, appears in very much the same
position as in the company's first year.
He is still the only one of the firm's
officers who has been in the company since
its first year. He is now Vice-President.

1. The following information was obtained from the files of the FBI in Washington, D.C. on 10/10/68:

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1. The first of these is the fact that the "new" model is not a new model at all. It is a model that has been used for many years, and it is a model that has been used for many years.

1. The above information was obtained from the files of the FBI, New York Office, and is being furnished to you for your information.

1. The first section of the report is the "Introduction". It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also mentions the scope of the study and the limitations of the study.

"Relative to the first charge, we have no evidence that Mr. Gailmor was or is a member of the Communist Party, or that he was or is anything but a person with a liberal political viewpoint. Calling a man a Communist does not make it a fact. Communism is an easy label to apply to a political liberal with whom you disagree. If there was real evidence of Communism, the Blue Network would deny Mr. Gailmor the privileges of a news commentator.

"Communists have a right to express their views over the air, but only if their political affiliations are publicly disclosed. The fact that Mr. Gailmor is an avowed liberal is no reason to deny him radio facilities. His political philosophy closely parallels that of many important government and public figures. While Mr. Gailmor's news interpretations sometimes are not in accord with the personal opinions of Blue Network executives, this, too, is no cause for prohibiting their expression. The texts of his broadcasts over WJZ have not justified the charges against him.

"Relative to the second charge, the New York Court that considered Mr. Gailmor's admission that he took several automobiles, in 1939, concluded that his actions were the result of neurosis, which is commonly known as a nervous breakdown. Instead of being sentenced to prison, Mr. Gailmor was given a year's medical treatment in a sanitarium. We have evidence from competent medical authority that he made a remarkable recovery. For four years, Mr. Gailmor has followed successfully a career of lecturing, book-reviewing, newspaper work and radio broadcasting. We feel his record, since his illness, has justified the opinion of medical authorities that he has completely rehabilitated himself. Under ordinary circumstances, the Blue Network would not permit a person, with a criminal record, to be a news commentator. But Mr. Gailmor's case is well known in medical circles as an example of the irresponsibility of a mentally sick man rather than of a man with criminal intent. We refuse to 'persecute' a man who has restored himself to normal living.

"A great number of veterans, temporarily mentally sick, will be discharged from the armed forces. We believe it is important that they have the opportunity to find employment without any stigma being attached to them.

"Relative to the third charge, the Electronic Corporation of America and its affiliated concerns are substantial businesses. Last year, the corporation was awarded the Army-Navy "E". Its commercial announcements on the program, designed to attract general public good will, conform to radio advertising standards. Mr. Novick has assured us that his purpose in purchasing radio time is only to advertise the company and its products. We are naturally concerned and watchful of any tendency of advertisers to select or to guide commentators for the purpose of expressing political points of view. We scrutinize all sponsored news programs to prevent any such possibility."

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1. The Commission has a right to examine all documents and records of the Government and its agencies, and to require the production of such documents and records. 2. The Commission has a right to hold public hearings and to receive testimony from witnesses. 3. The Commission has a right to subpoena witnesses and to compel them to appear before it. 4. The Commission has a right to take such other and necessary action as it may deem proper to carry out its functions. 5. The Commission has a right to report to the President and to Congress on the results of its investigations and to recommend such action as may be warranted.

[illegible]

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the
2. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic
3. Analysis, Washington, D. C., dated 10/1/54, and is being furnished
4. to you for your information and use.

[illegible]

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FREQUENCY PLENTY HIGH IN FM CLASH WINDING UP IRE MEET

An added starter on the program, FM had the bony fighting all over the lot at the windup of the New York meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers in New York last Saturday. It really started the day before when the engineers heatedly began discussing the proposed FCC FM channel shift. They found themselves so far apart that it was decided to hold an extra session Saturday afternoon in order to have time to thrash the matter out thoroughly.

C. M. Jansky, Jr., Chairman of the Radio Technical Planning Board's FM panel, which drew up the engineering data submitted to the FCC and upon which that body based its proposed FM changes, asserted that the whole FM change-over would be "something like falling out of the frying pan into the fire". He made three specific charges, as follows:

1 - "Too little facts and too much interpretation of facts have been submitted as reasons why the FM change should be made."

2 - "Confusion of thought by many between what actually is engineering fact and what is pure interpretation."

3 - "Attention is being directed to possible detrimental effects of 'sporadic' sky-wave phenomena that might harm or mar FM on its present waves of 42 to 50 megacycles and too little upon actual quantitative evaluation of what goes on in the band (84 to 102 megacycles) to which it is proposed to move FM."

E. W. Allen, Jr., FCC engineer countered by saying that if FM something now from long-distance detrimental effects and sporadic sky-wave troubles, it would find the trouble much more pronounced when more stations are on the air and especially when maximum sun-spot conditions come again about 1949-1950.

"The present FM frequencies will have to be revised upward by some 15 per cent", he declared, "to get away from this expected trouble." He pointed out many instances of long-distance FM reception over periods of 400 to more than 1,000 miles which, he said, "have to be considered."

K. F. Norton, an engineer formerly with the FCC, said:

"Part of the industry has begun a campaign to lead the public to believe their FM sets, purchased before the war, will be obsolete if the FCC makes this shift. Of course they will become obsolete. What this minority in the radio industry fails to add is that these receivers will be obsolete after the war regardless of the position of the FM band in the radio spectrum."

Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, who invented FM, declared it might be better to move FM about half way to the 84-102 megacycle channel position and try it out before going higher.

Dr. E. F. W. Alexandreson of the General Electric Company, inventor of the altinator which made the first radio broadcasts possible, who had been presented with the Edison medal, highest award in electrical engineering by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers a few nights before, was also in attendance at the IRE meeting.

Development of the new "disk-seal tube" for generating high frequency radio waves of considerable power is a "break-through" in the electronic art - a breach through which the art can progress far and fast until it runs into a new barrier. So stated E. D. McArthur of the Electronics Section of the General Electric Research Laboratory, in speaking before the IRE.

The disk tubes, one of which from its shape is called the "lighthouse" tube, provide a new means of producing very short radio waves. "They have played a very important role in the war and are destined to play an equally vital part in the peacetime creation and expansion of future microwave industries, such as television, navigation, etc.", said Mr. McArthur.

Smaller home radio receivers and compact radio-television-record player combinations were foreseen by R. L. Kelly of RCA Victor as postwar possibilities as the result of new miniature electron tube developments in the RCA laboratories and engineering departments.

The results of recent investigations indicate, Mr. Kelly said to the engineers, that the development of power output amplifier tubes and rectifier tubes in miniature envelopes for home receivers has distinct possibilities.

It was pointed out that the development of these tubes will complete the necessary complement of miniature tube types for home receivers, other required types having already been developed. Typical savings of 20 to 40 percent in equipment size are made possible by the smaller size of the miniature tubes, some as small as your little finger, and comparable reductions in the size of other components.

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WPB SUGGESTS RADIOS BE HANDLED WITH CARE

Proper care of radios, refrigerators, washing machines, stoves and all electrical and mechanical appliances is more important today than ever before, the War Production Board's Office of Civilian Requirements warned in a message to householders, saying with regard to radios:

"Tubes and some replacements parts are very scarce, so turn off radio when no one is listening to it. This assures longer use before breakdown of a tube or part. Excessive volume may cause breakdown of the loud speaker. If an outside aerial is used, a good lightning arrester should also be used. Handle portable radios with care."

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PLATTER TURNERS CASE NOW UP TO NRLB IN WASHINGTON

After a preliminary hearing in New York, the case of whether Petrillo (the American Federation of Musicians) or the engineers (National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians) will do the platter turning in broadcasting stations, has been referred to the National Labor Relations Board in Washington.

Among those who testified were Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network and John MacDonald, Vice-President of NBC. Mr. Woods said that his company had entered into a contract with Petrillo "so that the network could continue to have musicians".

Mr. Woods told of talking with Petrillo and the AFM President, threatening to strike on future programs. "He said, 'Philco hour might be a good one to start on'", Mr. Woods related. "We were right in the middle, - Petrillo hammering on one side and NABET on the other."

Mr. Woods said that Mr. Petrillo expressed indifference as to whether or not NABET struck. If Petrillo wins, the hearing brought out, the stations would have to employ about 2,000 more musicians.

No time is indicated as to how long it may take the NLRB in Washington to reach a decision.

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ZENITH 6 MONTHS' OPERATING PROFIT \$4,904,112

The Zenith Radio Corporation reports an estimated consolidated operating profit for the first six months ended October 31, 1944 of its current fiscal year, amounting to \$4,904,112, after depreciation, excise taxes and reserves, including reserves for voluntary price reduction and renegotiation on war contracts, but before provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes.

Estimated operating profits for the first three months of the period amounted to \$2,533,263, before provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes amounting to \$1,466,985, while estimated operating profits for the last three months of the period amounted to \$2,370,849, before net excess profits taxes of \$1,999,405.

Although there had been some tapering off in production due to cut-backs prior to the German break-through last month, additional orders for vital equipment have since been received.

The company has completed developments of its post-war models, as well as plans for their introduction.

Demand for the company's hearing aids continues at a steady rate in the United States and Canada. No attempt will be made to market them in other parts of the world until materials for their production become more plentiful.

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REMARKS: The above information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and is being furnished to you for your information.

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RADIO SET-UP IN FRANCE IS REVEALED

Although the inter-continental communications system from France is necessarily based on radio, the continental radio circuits are established largely as emergency channels used when land lines are ruptured or where the speed of the campaign cannot wait for the stringing of wire except among fighting troops, the War Department advises.

Many times during the racing pursuit of the Naxis toward Germany, wire could not keep immediate pace with fast-moving armored columns, but the Signal Corps met the need by introducing a system of very high frequency (VHF) radio relay equipment.

This radio relay system consists of stations 25 to 100 miles apart, each beamed on the next like a rifle on a target. The military possibilities of this system were developed in America and England after it was first tried out in North Africa.

A considerable quantity of police scout car radio equipment had been procured for expected police communications requirements in North Africa, and this equipment was found admirably suited to provide communications for the rapid advance. As a result of this successful experiment and concurrent British groundwork, the amazing radio relay link equipment in use today was developed in the U. S. and in England, and was made to provide four teleprinter circuits plus three radio telephone circuits as compared with one teleprinter circuit of the experimental models in Africa.

The actual combat line communications are built around radio. Battalions, regimental combat teams, divisions, corps, armies, army groups and other field units all have their own networks. In addition, every tank has a radio, and a certain number of infantrymen from each company are equipped with voice pack sets. Because of its elasticity, radio can keep the men stitched together into a fighting team in almost any situation.

For communication with the United States a high-powered, multi-channel 40 KW Army transmitter was installed in France. Packed into 1,000 boxes in which it had been shipped across the channel, it required 45 soldier technicians to reassemble the structure. Because of the complexity of the equipment, it had been established that a minimum of a month was required to install the transmitter. In 25 days record time, the American transmitter was sending and receiving trans-Atlantic radio messages.

This Army radio station, with its \$2,000,000 worth of equipment, operates from batteries of radio and landline teletype machines. It sends out approximately 400,000 words a day. Direct hookups with Washington, London, the Army worldwide radio communications system including Africa and Italy, and Army headquarters on the continent circuit, make possible the transmission of impulses along supply lines well over 4,000 miles long.

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On 22 April 1968, the following information was received from the
U.S. Coast Guard, New York, New York, regarding the ship "M/V
"M/V" which was reported to have been sighted on 22 April 1968.
The ship was reported to be a 100-ton motor vessel, built in
1964, and was reported to be carrying a cargo of 100 tons of
oil. The ship was reported to be carrying a crew of 10 persons.
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oil. The ship was reported to be carrying a crew of 10 persons.
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oil. The ship was reported to be carrying a crew of 10 persons.

A considerable quantity of gelatin was used in the preparation of the above mentioned specimens. The gelatin was obtained from the North American Gelatin Company, and was of the highest quality. It was used in the form of a 10% solution in water. The specimens were then dried in a vacuum oven at 60°C. for 24 hours. The dried specimens were then stored in a desiccator until used.

[illegible]

For information from the first class and all other passengers
the following conditions apply: The fare is \$10.00 per person.
The fare is subject to change without notice.
The fare is non-refundable.
The fare is valid for travel only.
The fare is not valid for travel.

1. The Army will be required to provide a minimum of 100,000 troops to the front lines of the war against the Japanese. The Army will also be required to provide a minimum of 100,000 troops to the rear lines of the war against the Japanese. The Army will also be required to provide a minimum of 100,000 troops to the rear lines of the war against the Japanese.

WEEKLY PAY OF RADIO EMPLOYEES ZOOMS TO \$1,615,126

The accounting department of the Federal Communications Commission has submitted the following Employee and Compensation Data by Occupational Classification as Reported to the Federal Communications Commission by Networks and Standard Broadcast Stations (for the week beginning October 15, 1944)

Class of Employees	Total 8 Networks and 844 Stations		
	Number	Compensation	Average
Executives:			
General managerial	1,024	\$162,808	\$158.99
Technical	589	44,639	75.79
Program	559	44,915	80.35
Commercial	450	53,354	118.56
Publicity	139	12,510	90.00
Other	268	22,927	85.55
Total, executives.	3,029	\$ 341,153	\$112.63
Employees (other than executives):			
Technical:			
Research and development	104	\$ 7,750	\$ 74.52
Operating.	4,758	267,516	56.22
Other.	294	11,218	38.16
Program:			
Production	1,114	65,890	59.15
Writers.	989	42,761	43.24
Announcers	3,450	176,015	51.02
Staff musicians.	2,226	169,619	76.20
Other artists.	1,511	101,764	67.35
Other	1,331	67,809	50.95
Commercial:			
Outside salesmen	1,332	132,179	99.23
Promotion and merchandising.	734	37,250	50.75
Other	574	23,671	41.24
General and administrative:			
Accounting	1,065	42,632	40.03
Clerical	1,199	34,207	28.53
Stenographic	1,246	39,420	31.64
Other	1,245	39,326	31.59
Miscellaneous.	487	14,946	30.69
Total, excluding executives.	23,659	\$1,273,973	\$ 53.85
Total, including executives.	26,688	\$1,615,126	\$ 60.52

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Hyde and Seek
(Jerry Klutz in "Washington Post")

Rosel Hyde, a protege of the late Senator Borah, is reported to have been stricken from the list of possible appointees to the vacancy on the Federal Communications Commission.

Pegler vs. Pearson
(Westbrook Pegler in "Washington Times-Herald")

On the Sunday evening after the recent election, Drew Pearson, in his program over the Blue, said that Frank Sinatra had called at my room at the Waldorf-Astoria on election night to take a punch at me for opposing his friend, Mr. Roosevelt, and, not finding me in, contented himself by musing up the room.

This was an absolute fake.

Sinatra undoubtedly did get tight, as later inquiry showed, and returned from Sidney Hillman's P.A.C. headquarters to his own apartment in the same hotel where he caused large disorder and was subdued by a house detective. But he never came near my quarters.

It occurred to me that the Blue Network had some responsibility because, in the newspaper business, a reporter who brings in fakes is fired, the paper runs a "beg pardon" and that is that.

Instead of offering any redress, however, Mark Woods, one of the Blue's vice presidents, suggested that I write a piece about it. He said they could use the publicity, but he made no offer to right a wrong.

That made me curious as to how radio treats people who have been smeared with political or personal motivation, so I called on Chester La Roche, another vice president, whom I have known for years, and Ed Noble, a New Dealer, who had served in the Department of Commerce, and then acquired the Blue and became its president.

Both La Roche and Noble said Pearson was a headache to them because they thought he was malicious and unreliable, but couldn't get rid of him because, by the use of such methods and material, he had acquired a large popular following.

Noble said an apology might be arranged, but that if he gave one, Pearson would contrive it in such a manner as to make it worse than the original fake. He took a helpless attitude. La Roche cited an item which Pearson had broadcast about the automobile trip to Washington of John Foster Dulles, Tom Dewey's adviser on foreign relations during the campaign to confer with Cordell Hull on solemn state business.

He said Pearson had made it appear that Dulles had used the gas for this travel because he had a sore toe but that he, La Roche, knew that the trouble was much more serious, in fact, a bad infection. He thought Dulles had suffered a serious injustice but that was the end of that.

(1905 November 7) at Still Point

[illegible]

1. The above information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

For a time at various points in the history of the world, the people of the world have been divided into two groups, the "haves" and the "have-nots". The "haves" are the people who have the power, the money, the land, and the other things that make life easy and comfortable. The "have-nots" are the people who do not have these things, and who live in poverty and hardship. This division of the world into two groups has been a constant feature of human history, and it is one of the main causes of the world's problems.

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Wallace White, "Radio Senator", Highly Respected
(Frank I. Weller, "Washington Post")

Here's how the Republican triumvirate in the Senate works: Vandenberg, a ripsnorter, makes the leading speeches. Many consider him the most influential Republican in Congress* * * Astute, unspectacular "Bob" Taft is sometimes called the top statesman among them, perhaps second only to Vandenberg in party influence. White, called the "warm hearted little man from the cold country", handles the routine.

"Wally" White is devoted to the humdrum chores Kipling called "the meaner damnabilities of life". He is respected, on both sides of the political aisle, knows no enemy. Since he is not very fiercely on record for or against anything, he can fit one champion in one glove and one in the other.

Petrillo Continues to Dog War Labor Board
("New York Times")

Chairman Davis of the War Labor Board declares: "If the Montgomery Ward decision is not reversed or Congress does not take appropriate action to make the War Labor Board's orders of settlement effective on everybody, the whole plan of peaceful settlement of wartime labor disputes will collapse." But the War Labor Board, which has allowed the Lewises and the Petrillos to ignore or defy its orders, has not put itself in a good position to take this point of view. Nor has the Board strengthened its case by the maintenance-of-membership clause on which it insists, and which was the crux of the original Montgomery Ward dispute.

International Communications Merger
("Editor and Publisher")

Renewal of the Interstate Commerce sub-committee investigation on the proposed merger of international communications systems will bear watching by all newspapers. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, chairman of the group, has revealed that the "Administration" has tentatively endorsed the idea, and that can only mean some sort of approval from both the White House and the Attorney General's office.

The press has an important stake in international communications and any action that may result in an increase in rates or place direct government control over press messages should be fought vigorously. * * * *

Proponents of the unification scheme point to the success of foreign systems under various governments. They overlook the degree of government control involved in this subsidized arrangement. They also claim one organization could provide cheaper rates, forgetting that antiquated cable setups would have to be carried by more efficient radio organizations with the former a financial drag on the latter.

Control of international communications in one organization, particularly if it is government, embodies the dangers of influencing traffic flow, favoritism to customers, blindness to new technical developments, and especially the threat of a manufacturing monopoly."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a great nation from a small colony of English settlers. The first settlers came to the New World in 1492, and the first permanent English colony was founded in 1607. The colonies grew and developed, and in 1776 they declared their independence from Great Britain. The United States has since become a great power, and its history is a story of the struggle for freedom and the growth of a great nation.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

The National Press Club of Washington has submitted to its members in a mail referendum, the question as to whether or not commentators on news for broadcasting stations, networks or radio news services (and who make no commercial announcements) shall be admitted the active membership in the club.

Joseph W. Chaplin has been appointed Director of Communications for Press Wireless, Inc. He succeeds D. K. deNeuf, who is now with Raytheon, Inc. Mr. Chaplin has served variously as Director of Operations and managerial assistant.

H. H. Buttner, Vice President and a Director of Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, was accorded fellowship in the Institute of Radio Engineers during the Winter technical meeting of the Institute. The ceremony took place at the convention banquet.

Mr. Buttner is co-ordinator of research for Federal Laboratories, an associate of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and has been connected with the I. T & T. organization since 1926.

FCC Chairman Paul A. Porter has been booked to make the commencement address at Kentucky Wesleyan College June 4. It will be a triumphal return to his old stamping grounds as this is said to be a college from which Paul was dismissed long years ago.

The Swedish authorities reportedly are to erect a new radio station somewhere on the west coast of Sweden at an estimated cost of \$595,200. The equipment and installation will have to be imported.

The annual meeting of the National Board of Consultants, headed by John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, for Columbia Broadcasting System's "American School of the Air" will be held at network headquarters in New York on February 16th.

The entire radio industry will be saluted on WOR-Mutual's "Your America" Sunday (February 4) at 4 to 4:30 P.M. when R. C. Cosgrove, Vice-President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, is guest speaker.

The Veteran Wireless Operators' Association, Inc., will present the Marconi Memorial Plaque to the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc., at a dinner to be held on February 17th in New York City. Mr. J. R. Poppele, President of TBA will receive the plaque for the Association.

Argument on the Federal Communications Commission's proposed postwar allocations of radio frequencies has been postponed from February 14 to February 28.. The last day for filing briefs will be February 21st.

Actions speaking louder than words so far as the industry was concerned was the signing of a radio contract by Joan Davis, comedian, last week, with the United Drug Company, calling for a million dollars a year for four years. Miss Davis will pay the other talent who will appear during her half hour broadcast.

Walter Danner, Division Supervisor, in the CBS Research Department, has been named Office Manager of that department.

Prior to joining CBS in December of last year, Mr. Danner was business manager of Saint Bartholomew's Community House Club for two and a half years.

The fixed and variable resistors industry shipped 398,361,-000 resistor units valued at \$35,066,000 in 1943 and 600,496,000 units valued at \$48,000,682 in 1944, War Production Board representatives told the Fixed and Variable Resistor Industry Advisory Committee at a recent meeting. The average cost per resistor ranged from 10.3¢ in August 1943 to 7.1¢ in January, 1945, a reduction of 31 percent.

WPB pointed out that new designs of end equipments will bring about a greater demand for precision wire-wound resistors in the future.

The Committee approved a WPB plan to simplify Form WPB-3002, which is used by manufacturers to report electronic component production.

The sum of \$4,230,800 is to be spent in Turkey during 1945 and 1946 to improve radio communications. The small and undeveloped system of radio communication and broadcasting is to be strengthened by the erection of four radio stations and the enlargement of the existing station.

The contents of the January issue of "Radio Age" published by RCA include:

"New Era in Radio Communications, by Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff; NBC Stations Lead in Listening Habits Poll"; RCA Inaugurates Retirement Plan; Music Recording Resumes, RCA Victor Produces New Selections; Welcome Home Auditions, by C. L. Menser; Microscope Aids Dentistry; Television Reports Vote, NBC Visualizes Results of Ballotting; Radiophoto in Advertising, Method Used in Global Advertising; Sarnoff Receives Top TBA Award, Called Father of American Television; New System for Penicillin, All-Electronic Method for Producing Wonder Drug; NBC Dramatizes Home Life, New University of the Air Course Starts; Orchestras of the Nation, Five Major Orchestras in New Series; Sees Vest New Tube Market, Industrial Applications Increase Demand; RCA Transmitters in China, Serve in War Against Japan; Thompson Dies in Action, killed on War Department Mission.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1945
FRANK E. MULLEN

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1. The first title is a general statement of the purpose of the study. It is a statement of the problem and the objectives of the study. It is a statement of the scope of the study and the limitations of the study. It is a statement of the significance of the study and the contribution of the study.

2. The second title is a statement of the methodology of the study. It is a statement of the research design and the data collection methods. It is a statement of the data analysis methods and the statistical tests used.

3. The third title is a statement of the results of the study. It is a statement of the findings of the study and the conclusions drawn from the findings. It is a statement of the implications of the findings and the recommendations for further research.

4. The fourth title is a statement of the conclusions of the study. It is a statement of the overall findings of the study and the conclusions drawn from the findings. It is a statement of the implications of the findings and the recommendations for further research.

5. The fifth title is a statement of the recommendations of the study. It is a statement of the recommendations for further research and the implications of the findings. It is a statement of the recommendations for practice and the implications of the findings.

6. The sixth title is a statement of the acknowledgments of the study. It is a statement of the individuals and organizations that provided support and assistance during the study. It is a statement of the individuals and organizations that provided resources and facilities for the study.

7. The seventh title is a statement of the references of the study. It is a statement of the sources of information used in the study. It is a statement of the sources of information used in the study.

8. The eighth title is a statement of the appendices of the study. It is a statement of the additional information provided in the study. It is a statement of the additional information provided in the study.

9. The ninth title is a statement of the glossary of the study. It is a statement of the definitions of the terms used in the study. It is a statement of the definitions of the terms used in the study.

10. The tenth title is a statement of the index of the study. It is a statement of the locations of the information in the study. It is a statement of the locations of the information in the study.

February 7, 1945

LOUIS RUPPEL SHAKES UP CHICAGO; BOAKE CARTER A MYSTIC?

Louis Ruppel, former Director of Press Information of the Columbia Broadcasting System, back in his old newspaper field and now Editor of the Chicago Herald-American, is attracting national attention and causing plenty of headaches to local competitors by his journalistic bull's-eyes.

Before going into the radio business, Mr. Ruppel made a great reputation for himself by running up the circulation of the Chicago Times in four years from 32nd to 12th in circulation of all the dailies in the United States and 6th of all the evening papers. After leaving CBS, Mr. Ruppel was an executive in the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company and later served in the U. S. Marines.

Ruppel got into his stride on the Herald-American a few weeks ago with a sensational expose "What's the Matter with Chicago?"- how the city should be cleaned up for postwar.

"If ever a needed bombshell was shot into Chicago that was it", a reader remarked. "This fearless showing up of civic conditions made the Chicago Herald-American the talk of the town."

Of immediate interest to the broadcasting world and its vast audience was an amazing series which Ruppel ran recently, "The Mystic Life of Boake Carter". Carter, according to these articles written by Robey Parks, became a convert to a weird religion to which he gave himself body and soul and was said to have died in comparative poverty. It is impossible to repeat the entire story because of lack of space, but the following will give some idea.

"Nestled in the shade of dignified oaks in Norwalk, Conn., is an arresting sign which strikes an incongruous note", Mr. Parks writes. "It announces that here is one of the American offices of the Society of The Bible in the Hands of Its Creators, Inc., and that Moses Guibbory is its president. It says the organization also has an office on Samuel the Prophet Street in the City of Jerusalem.

"What it fails to explain is that the handsome estate once was the home of the late Boake Carter, noted columnist, commentator, engineer, globe-trotter and Christian convert to 'biblical' Judaism.

"Nor does it disclose the tortures Carter suffered, the ill-starred loves, intrigue and tragedy he encountered in his quest for answers to the eternal riddles of creation and immortality.

"Nearly a year before his death last November 16th, Boake moved out of the luxurious house and occupied a three-room servants' suite above his garage on the opposite side of the road.

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"This was done a few months after he brought Guibbory to America from Palestine, where for years he had labored in a cave at Jerusalem to pry biblical secrets from ancient Hebrew scripts.

"Guibbory remained in the big house to pursue his research and meditations, as did Carter's second wife, the former Dorothy Rasmussen, who had adopted the Hebrew name Bathyah."

Mr. Carter, it is related, became treasurer of the Bible Society after having sent over \$40,000 to Jerusalem. Guibbory's wife and children did not come to this country with him. One of the visitors to Norwalk residence, the article stated, was Meline Snead, widow of the chief pilot of TWA Airlines. Her husband had been one of Carter's long-time friends.

"After Hal Snead's death", Mr. Parks writes, "his widow continued a long-distance correspondence with Boake from her home in Hollywood. His letters became romantic, then passionate love notes. She recalls:

"When he proposed, I went east to become his wife. I found Boake still living with his second wife. He explained that his new belief countenanced polygamy. Of course, I could not accept it."

Mrs. Snead later became Carter's secretary.

"Boake confided to friends he had obtained a Mexican divorce from Dorothy Rasmussen", the Herald-American writer continued. "She substantiates that fact, although declining to disclose the time or place of its granting.

"Then appeared in Boake's humble quarters as his bride, Miss Paula Nicoll, whom he addressed by the Hebrew name P'Nina (Pearl). She had been traffic manager of the Mutual Network where the commentator met her during his broadcasts.

"His secretary said Boake, British born, who became an American citizen, adopted the Hebrew name Har Ephraim, the Har being a contraction of his real given name Harold, and Ephraim representing one of the lost tribes of Israel, from whence he believed his ancestors sprang.

"Years of grappling with the mysteries of existence, and his esoteric affiliation with Moses Guibbory, the bearded hermit from Jerusalem, convinced Boake Carter he possessed prophetic powers.

"He alluded frequently to his divine mission on earth. In the late years before his strange death last November 16, he told of beholding visions, and took great care to record them, seeking to interpret them.

"What happened to Boake Carter's fortune?

"That question confronts courts, the widow and two ex-wives of the famed columnist and commentator who died mysteriously Nov. 16.

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"The Man with the Magic Voice earned more than half a million dollars during five peak years of his spectacular career.

"His income exceeded \$200,000 a year in 1938 and 1939, before he abandoned his first wife and children to probe the mysteries of life.

"Yet he died virtually penniless. An inventory of his estate lists assets of only \$5,000. He left no will.

"Attorneys for Paula Nicoll (P'Nina) Carter, his third spouse, filed in her behalf a claim to the pitiful estate.

"Mrs. Olive Richter Carter, mother of Boake's two children, is contesting that claim, questioning the legality of Paula's marriage.

"Supporting the third wife in the strange battle is Dorothy Rasmussen (Bathyah) Carter, the commentator's second wife.

"Behind these two women stands Moses Guibbory, bearded prophet from Jerusalem's caves, who wielded a compelling influence over Carter in the latter years of his life.

"Paula and Dorothy are converts to Guibbory's new translation of the ancient biblical scripts, as was the columnist. Both work in the New York office from which the prophet issues his pronouncements and directs his followers.

"Before Guibbory came to the United States in 1943, the columnist sent large sums to Jerusalem, where the prophet purchased a fine home for his wife and three children on venerable Samuel the Prophet Street."

The series, profusely illustrated, began in the Chicago Herald-American Tuesday, January 23rd, and ran for five days as a sensational front page feature.

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LAIR, OF LAIR, KY., NEW ALL-AMERICAN CABLE & RADIO V-P

Communications companies have been honoring Kentucky lately. Furthermore, they seem to be selecting men who bear the names of the towns in which they were born. The latest is John W. Lair, of Lair, Ky., who has just been elected Vice-President and Comptroller of American Cable & Radio Corporation. A few weeks ago Sidney M. Robards, of Robards, Ky., was appointed new RCA Information Department Manager.

This should give these gentlemen preferred position with Chairman Paul Porter of the Federal Communications Commission, who though born in Missouri, went to Kentucky at an early age and is mistaken by most everyone for a Kentuckian. Nothing in the biographies of these three gentlemen say anything about their being colonels but that, of course, is a natural heritage.

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Mr. Lair, who has been with the I. T. & T. System for the past 14 years, was formerly Vice-President and Comptroller of All America Corporation and Commercial Mackay Corporation.

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ARMY USES SILICA GEL IN PACKING COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Methods of packaging developed by the Army Signal Corps in recent months not only get delicate communications equipment to overseas destinations in good condition but save many thousands of man-hours in results chiefly from a desiccant (drying agent) called silica gel, which enables packaged items to resist moisture even in the most humid and rain-drenched areas of the tropics.

The gel has the appearance of crushed or granulated quartz. It is so porous that a cubic inch has more than 50,000 square feet of absorbing surface; it can take up and hold approximately half of its own weight in water without swelling, caking, or becoming appreciably wet to the touch.

Silica gel has become standard in specifications for packaging Signal Corps equipment for overseas shipment in the case of the majority of components and end items. In packaging any given item, one or more bags of the desiccant are inclosed with it. They are placed within a moistureproof sealed wrapping made of plastic or a laminated wrapping composed of paper, metal foil and plastic. The bags range in size from 5 grams to 5 pounds each and for the majority of uses they are made of cotton cloth, although some are of tough paper construction.

An interesting feature of the use of this desiccant is the indicator card which can be inserted into any package to "report" the condition of equipment protected with silica gel. The indicator consists of a small quantity of the gel, treated with cobalt chloride, contained in a manila envelope provided with an acetate window. It takes on a deep blue color when fully activated, but the absorption of moisture changes the color to violet and then to pink. When the maximum amount of water has been absorbed, the indicator shows flesh color.

It is evident that the packaging of Signal Corps equipment in a waterproof and vaporproof package, with a desiccant included, is an expensive and time-consuming operation, but it is much to be preferred to previous methods of preservation, which required dipping components and end items in heavy oils and waxes. The removal of the coatings and the reassembly, frequently done under battle conditions, was awkward and even dangerous. Silica gel makes these operations, both at home and in the field, unnecessary.

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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

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2. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

The [redacted] and the [redacted] have been active in the [redacted] area since [redacted]. They have been involved in a variety of activities, including [redacted] and [redacted].

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NEWLY FORMED WPB RADIO TUBE GROUP URGES 48 HOUR WEEK

A Radio Tube Task Committee has been created to advise on methods for increasing production of radio receiving tubes, the War Production Board announced last week. Requirements for 1945 are about 25 per cent higher than the 12,000,000 a month required in 1944, according to WPB.

The members of the new WPB Task Committee are Peter G. Noll of the International Union of United Automobile Workers of America (A.F.L.) and Elmer Chamberlain, Charles A. Rackliffe, Alfred Stern, and Frances Saylor of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (C.I.O.)

At the first meeting of the Committee, Harold Sharpe, Assistant Director of the Radio and Radar Division of WPB, and Major William A. Gray, Chief of the Tube Section of the Radio and Radar Division, outlined future production requirements. The WPB officials reported that the Army and Navy are doing all they can to place orders promptly as an aid to facilitating increased production this year. The Committee expressed the view that existing manufacturing facilities, if fully utilized, are sufficient to increase production to the extent required, in spite of the fact that the lower schedules for 1944 are not quite met.

The Committee discussed difficulties which exist in the various tube plants and offered suggestions for further consideration by the Committee and WPB. One of the suggestions advanced by the Committee was that the work week for each worker be kept to a minimum of 48 hours.

The Committee declared that the basic difficulty in tube production is turnover in the plants. In the opinion of the labor representatives, this difficulty cannot be overcome as long as the wages remain low. The hiring rate is 50 cents an hour and the maximum pay is about 73 cents, the Committee pointed out.

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MANY ASK TO BE HEARD ON PROPOSED FCC ALLOCATIONS

Although they still have two weeks time in which to file (deadline February 28th) the following have already made requests for oral argument on the proposed FCC allocations recommendations, in the hearings which will begin Wednesday, February 28th:

Radio Corporation of America, National Broadcasting Co., R.C.A. Communications, Inc., Association of American Railroads, Yankee Network, Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., Television Broadcasters Assn., American Telephone & Telegraph Co., The Journal Co. (Milwaukee Journal) by Walter Damm; FM Broadcasters, Inc., Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; Lorain City Radio Corp., Columbus, Ohio; Cowles Broadcasting Co., American Trucking Assn., Inc., Washington, D. C., Edison Electric Institute, New York; Assn. of Edison

Illuminating Companies, New York; Radio Technical Planning Board; Wabash Telephone Co., Tri-County Telephone Co., Etc.; National Association of Motor Bus Operators; National Association of Broadcasters; Forestry Conservation of Wisconsin; National Association of Taxicab Owners; Aireon Manufacturing Co.

Also, Interstate Broadcasting Co., Inc., Eastern States Police Radio League, U. S. Independent Telephone Association; Aircraft Accessories Corporation, Subscription Radio Inc., (Wiener); Aeronautical Radio, Inc., American Surgical Trade Association; American Radio Relay League; American Transit Association (RTPB) Westinghouse Electric International Co. (RTPB), Columbia Broadcasting System and U. S. Office of Education.

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GENE McDONALD ON WARPATH TO BLOCK FCC FM SHIFT

With a resounding war-whoop, Gene McDonald, President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, has joined the fight on the new allocation of FM radio frequencies recommended by the Federal Communications Commission.

Commander McDonald asserted that the engineers of General Electric, Stromberg-Carlson, and Zenith - whose companies have had the longest and widest experience in manufacturing FM receivers for the public - feel that it is a mistake to move the FM frequencies. "Major E. H. Armstrong, the inventor of FM, has told us that the present FM range is satisfactory from an interference standpoint", he declared. "This statement was read over long distance telephone to Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Vice President of General Electric; Dr. Ray Manson, Vice President and General Manager of Stromberg-Carlson; and Major Armstrong. The paragraph quoting them has their approval."

"If Zenith felt that there was any serious danger of interference in the present frequencies, we would be the first to urge that FM, and television as well, be moved to the higher frequencies", he said.

Commander McDonald proposed a moderate change in FM frequencies that should, he said, make everybody happy.

"Why not start FM at 46 megacycles, and extend the band upward to 70? This will overlap the present band enough to make room for all existing FM stations, plus a considerable number to be built after the war, and will prevent complete obsolescence of FM receivers now in the hands of the public. It will also give FM the additional space it needs.

"Even though FM has superior tone quality and freedom from static, FM stations can be put up by newspapers and others", he said, "and operated at lower cost than standard broadcast stations. There will be room in the FM frequency band for thousands of stations, as

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compared with only 924 AM broadcast stations now in service. FM will also increase competition for the present broadcasting interests, whose near monopoly would be weakened by FM."

Commander McDonald predicted that five hundred thousand radio sets, of the latest and most expensive models owned by the public, would be made useless for receiving FM if the new allocation of radio frequencies becomes effective. Moreover, he warned that the adoption of this change would delay post-war expansion of FM broadcasting so much that it would cost thousands of workers their jobs and be a severe blow to post-war employment.

"These new sets cost their owners more than fifty million dollars", said Commander McDonald. "Among them are the finest radio receivers the industry has ever built. These radios were purchased at a higher price because they would receive FM. If this change goes through, they will become utterly worthless to their owners so far as their FM function is concerned, since it will be impractical for servicemen to rebuild them in the field to fit the new frequencies.

"There are forty-seven FM stations broadcasting today, and about 250 applications for new station licenses pending. Advertisers are ready to sponsor FM as soon as construction of new transmitters and new receivers can begin. The basic experimental work is done; FM is all set and ready to go."

However, Mr. McDonald asserted, the suggested FC change would cancel out most of the radio industry's experience in FM, wipe out the already existing nucleus of listeners necessary for commercial broadcasting, and delay FM's expansion by at least one year, probably longer.

"We can build the new receivers all right", he said, "because of our experience in war work, but the industry has no transmitting tubes that would be suitable for broadcasting FM on the proposed frequencies. Consequently we would have to mark time on the new FM sets until new transmitters were designed and constructed, and even then we would be starting from just where FM stood in 1940. This would mean lost jobs for thousands of workers who otherwise could shift from war work to civilian production with little or no loss of time."

He said that the only argument advanced for moving FM is that if left in the present band, stations might be subject to and cause some interference. "Yet it is proposed that television, which is far more subject to interference than FM, be left in this portion of the spectrum, and that thirty existing FM channels be sacrificed to make room for just one additional television channel", Mr. McDonald concluded. "There are fewer than 10,000 television receivers in operation in the United States, as compared with the 500,000 FM receivers owned by the public that would be made obsolete by the change."

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FULL SPEED AHEAD ORDER GIVEN TO FT. INDUSTRY EXECS.

Selecting Cincinnati as the most central point, top executives in The Fort Industry Company, operators of the fast growing network composed of WWVA, Wheeling, West Virginia, WHIZ, Zanesville, Ohio, WAGA, Atlanta, Georgia, WMMN, Fairmont, West Virginia, WSPD, Toledo, Ohio, WLOK, Lima, Ohio and WFTL, Miami, Florida, assembled for a two day conference.

Commander George B. Storer, USNR, President of the company, attended the session, but J. Harold Ryan, President of the National Association of Broadcasters and Vice-President of The Fort Industry, was unable to make the trip to Cincinnati on account of the Broadcasters' district meetings. Commander Storer gave the conference the benefit of his ideas on more progressive ways of handling commercials and outlined future program policies. He emphasized the public service angle declaring that this should come before anything else.

Harry A. Steenerson reported that business of the company for the fiscal year would probably run considerably ahead of the national average.

The sessions were held in the Netherlands-Plaza and George W. Smith, Executive Vice-President of the company and Managing Director of WWVA, presided. He reported on the past year's operations and outlined future plans. E. Y. Flanigan, Managing Director of WSPD, discussed sales and Charles A. Smithgall, of WAGA, spoke on audience promotion.

Jean McDonnell acted as secretary of the meeting which was attended by the following Fort Industry Managing Directors:

Stanton P. Kettler, WMMN, Fairmont, W. Va.; Ralph G. Elvin, WLOK, Lima, O.; Allen Haid, WHIZ, Zanesville, O., and Robert Venn, WFTL, Miami, Fla.

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BRAG MOVES UP TO RCA DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION

E. L. Bragdon, formerly Trade News Editor of the National Broadcasting Company, has joined the staff of the Department of Information of Radio Corporation of America.

Before becoming associated with NBC in 1942, "Brag", the name he is so well known by in the industry, was Radio Editor of the New York Sun, a position he had held since 1923. A native of Westbrook, Maine, he was graduated as an electrical engineer from Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute. He is the author of the "Radio Amateur's Handbook".

Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., Director of RCA's publicity and advertising, was for many years Radio Editor of the New York Times. Thus the Radio Corporation has secured the services of two of the best radio editors in the country.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Subject: The Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, is hereby notified that the following persons have been appointed as special agents in charge of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the activities of the following persons:

1. [Name], [Address], [City], [State], [Zip].
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10. [Name], [Address], [City], [State], [Zip].

The following persons are hereby notified that they are being investigated by the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the activities of the following persons:

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FDR WAS EASY; PETRILLO NOW TAKES ON CONGRESS

After telling the President of the United States where to get off, James C. Petrillo now snaps his fingers at Congress. Jack Gould, with his usual enterprise, has an exclusive story in the New York Times today (Wednesday) that Petrillo has placed the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Michigan, on the "unfair list" of the American Federation of Musicians. It means that though the bill Senator Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, is putting through Congress to restore the music camps to the air despite Petrillo's edict, the camp may find itself without a faculty. Furthermore, if under those conditions the high school were still able to put on a concert, the networks or any station which broadcast it, might lose the services of musicians on all programs.

If Dr. Joseph E. Maddy, Professor of Music at the University of Michigan, who is head of the camp, or other members of the faculty should attempt to work at the school, they face immediate union suspension, which would prevent them from accepting commercial employment of any sort. Many teachers at the school, which operates only during two Summer months, depend on such engagements during the rest of the year for the bulk of their annual income.

The Washington reaction to Petrillo's latest move - one of the boldest he has yet made - is that he had better watch his step. Indicative of the fact that he is not too popular on the Hill is the fact that the Vandenberg bill, aimed directly at Petrillo and the latter's keeping the Interlochen music students off the air for two years, passed the Senate without a single dissenting vote. The bill is now in the House awaiting action and it will be interesting to follow Petrillo's latest edict to see what the vote will be there. The Vandenberg bill would outlaw any interference or conspiracy to interfere with broadcasting of non-commercial educational or cultural programs by educational institutions. Representative Dondero (R), of Michigan, had previously introduced a similar bill in the House.

Disclosure of the union's move took the form of a one-paragraph letter sent to the heads of the four national radio networks, merely informing them that the Interlochen school had been placed on the "unfair list" by action of the Federation's International Executive Board.

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BLUE NET GAILMOR EMBROILMENT REACHES WASHINGTON

The controversy over the Blue Network's commentator, William Gailmor was brought to the attention of the House with the introduction into the Congressional Record by Representative Roy O. Woodruff (R), of Michigan, of an article by John T. Flynn, attacking the commentator.

1. DON'T FORGET TO CALL THE POLICE : 911
2. DON'T FORGET TO CALL THE POLICE : 911

1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people of Mexican descent. This population is concentrated in the southwestern United States, particularly in California, Arizona, and New Mexico. It is estimated that there are over 10 million people of Mexican descent in the United States, and this number is expected to increase significantly in the future.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Government has not yet decided whether it will accept the offer of the United States to purchase the rights in the patent for the atomic bomb. This decision is of great importance, for it will determine whether the United States will be able to develop the atomic bomb for itself, or whether it will have to rely on the United Kingdom for this purpose.

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Earlier in the week, Variety went to the bat for Chester J. LaRoche, Vice-Chairman of the Blue, as follows:

"When the Blue Network announced it would retain the William Gailmor news commentary program, heard nightly on WJZ, N.Y., it took a positive and commendable stand on several vital issues. Mainly, the statement by Chester J. LaRoche, the web's vice chairman, upholds the principle of free speech in radio. For here is no mere lip service to one of the basic Freedoms, but a concrete avowal by one of the major networks that could serve well as a pattern for all radio to follow.

"In the face of terrific pressure sparked by vehement attacks by Westbrook Pegler, Hearst columnist, and the New York World-Telegram, on the personal life and political beliefs of Gailmor and his sponsor, Samuel J. Novick (Electronic Corp. of America), the Blue network let nothing swerve it from a fair and unbiased consideration of all the facts. It investigated Gailmor, who was accused of having pro-Communist leanings, and his sponsor, who was charged with buying radio time to advance his own political philosophy. And in an enlightened and fair appraisal of the charges, LaRoche succinctly branded the name-calling by acknowledging that: 'Communism is an easy label to apply to a political liberal with whom you disagree.' By judging Gailmor solely on the texts of his broadcasts, the Blue found the charges against his political philosophy unjustified.

"Pegler further accused Gailmor of being morally unfit to be a news commentator in the light of evidence that he had once stolen several automobiles while suffering from a compulsion neurosis, from which he has since completely recovered. And here, again, the Blue accepted scientific proof that these were the irresponsible acts of a sick man and therefore bore no criminal tinge. LaRoche's statement takes on an added significance at a time when this particular type of mental sickness confronts America on a large scale. Gailmor has done much to erase the stigma attached to people who have undergone such treatment. And the Blue, in proving that the stigma would not prevent Gailmor from being able to hold a job, has set a fine example. For if all industry similarly accepts this fact when the thousands of mentally-frayed GIs, once more rehabilitated, come to them for jobs, it'll be a big step toward solving one of the postwar problems.

"In giving Gailmor a clean slate, the Blue has advocated freedom of speech. Radio, having only a franchise on the 'air', may not always fare so well in maintaining this Freedom. It lies within the hands of the public to guard this right zealously."

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WPB URGES GREATLY INCREASED RADIO TUBE PRODUCTION

The necessity of increasing future production of radio receiving tubes by more than 3,000,000 tubes a month to meet military requirements was presented to members of the Receiving Tube Scheduling Industry Advisory Committee at a recent meeting with representatives of the Army, Navy and War Production Board, officials of the Radio and Radar Division of WPB said yesterday (Tuesday). Committee members expressed their belief that, upon completion of certain facility expansions, their schedules could be stepped up to take care of the increased military requirements when authorized.

Military demands were reported as still increasing as a result of emergency programs, battle losses and additional requirements from electronic equipment manufacturers, thus reducing the availability of replacement tubes for home receivers.

Requirements for military-type receiving tubes during the first quarter of 1945 are approximately 2,500,000 tubes more than the actual production for military use during the last quarter of 1944. This has made it necessary for the tube manufacturers to convert more labor and equipment to the military types and further reduce the number of tubes for civilian use. It is anticipated that in July or August, after the industry has completed its expansion program and after all military needs are scheduled for production, more civilian tubes may be available than there are at present.

Army and Navy officers thanked the industry group for the excellent production job in 1944 and expressed their appreciation for the close cooperation of the tube manufacturers.

A WPB representative reviewed with the Committee the critical types of receiving tubes and the members agreed that an all-out effort will be made to schedule and produce these items as they are required by the Army and Navy. It was also announced that unfilled orders for forty types of receiving tubes will be frozen at the factories as of February 1. Shipments to customers are to be authorized and directed by WPB. When these types become less critical at a later date, restrictions will be relaxed, it was said.

The Army, Navy and WPB representatives reviewed a list of 60 types of receiving tubes for which there is a small demand and which the industry could not fit into its production schedules due to the need for tubes for which there is a larger military demand. Forty-one of these types of tubes were declared obsolete for the duration, a WPB official said.

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Purchase of an eleven story building on East 106th Street, New York, for the exclusive use of the television industry was announced recently, according to Television Broadcasters' Association News Letter, by Saul Lautenberg and E. S. Wolfson, President and Vice-President of the Diesel Electric Company.

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HOUSE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS \$5,005,400 FOR FCC

The House Appropriations Committee has recommended a total budget of \$5,005,400 - \$201,600 under the Budget Bureau's recommendation, and \$495,072 under the current appropriation. The Budget Bureau recommended a cut of \$1,761,143 in national defense spending for the FCC, which was accepted by the Committee, while the Committee pared down the Budget Bureau's recommendation for the regular Commission duties but provides \$2,544,000 for salaries and expenses. This is \$449,900 better than was appropriated for the same purpose in the current year.

Commissioner E. K. Jett, in testifying before the House Committee January 19th (made public yesterday, February 6th) defended the FM reallocation recommendations saying the reason that the existing band is not good from an engineering standpoint is because with reference to wave propagation, considerable sky-wave interference has been observed. He said that no doubt the industry might have some protests.

"Why?" Representative Hendricks asked.

"Manufacturers are all tooled up and their designs are laid out", Mr. Jett replied, "and they are ready to go ahead in great volume on the existing band and they feel that this change is going to delay FM. We have had conversations with the manufacturers, and they say it may delay the development six months. But since manpower and materials are not available today, we feel that this is an excellent opportunity to cause this change. Six months' delay should not make much difference because the service cannot go ahead anyway at this time.

"If we followed the recommendations of the FM group - they admitted the 40 channels now assigned are insufficient - and if we followed their recommendation and went up to 56 or 57 megacycles, then all of these 500,000 receivers would be capable of receiving only half of the FM channels. We do not think that would be a good thing, that is, to leave the public with receivers that could only get some stations in a given community. So we do not believe their argument is good on that score. At least I do not believe it."

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PEGLER-SINATRA BOUT SUGGESTED

In his broadcast last Sunday night, Drew Pearson on the Blue, replying to charges made by Westbrook Pegler, suggested that Peg and Frank Sinatra hire Madison Square Garden and fight out their differences publicly for the benefit of the Red Cross.

The controversy started some little time ago by Mr. Pearson in a broadcast alleging that on election night, Sinatra had called at Pegler's room at the Waldorf to take a punch at him for opposing his friend Mr. Roosevelt.

The House Administration Committee has received information that certain individuals have been identified as having been in contact with the Committee. The Committee is currently reviewing this information and will report back to the House in due course. The Committee is also aware of the fact that certain individuals have been identified as having been in contact with the Committee. The Committee is currently reviewing this information and will report back to the House in due course.

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"This was an absolute fake", Pegler retorted. "Sinatra undoubtedly did get tight but he never came near my quarters."

Mr. Pearson last Sunday night declared that the reason Sinatra did not visit Pegler was simply because he could not find the room and that Sinatra wound up by beating up and taking out on a pillow in his own room what he would like to have done to Pegler.

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FCC RETURNS FROM ARMY COMMUNICATIONS INSPECTION TRIP

The five members of the Federal Communications Commission have returned to Washington after a week's inspection trip (via airplane) of Army communications bases. They visited Orlando, Pensacola, Dallas and Los Angeles. They were prevented from visiting San Francisco and Dayton on account of weather conditions.

It was said the Commissioners saw many things they had not known before and gained an insight to new developments in the art. Practically everything they saw, it was said further, had some application to civilian communications service.

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RADIOBEACONS OPERATED CONTINUOUSLY AS WAR MEASURE

Wartime operations of certain United States radiobeacons on a continuous schedule in both clear weather as well as fog is providing a means of determining the value of such beacons for the guidance of aircraft and thus accumulating experience which will be of value in the future development and operation of the system of marine radiobeacons for maximum utility. Upon the Pacific Coast all United States radiobeacons north of Seattle have been operating on a continuous schedule since 1941, in order that aircraft might benefit from what are essentially marine signals. Recently five stations on the Atlantic Coast have also been placed upon a continuous schedule of operation.

The effect of the new operating schedule has been to simplify the use of the radiobeacons, bearings on stations being obtainable at all times without the necessity of waits which might reach 20 minutes in length. Offsetting this is increased interference between different groups of stations, completely avoided only by the use of direction finder receiving sets having great selectivity. Continuous operation also adds to the operating cost and introduces certain additional servicing difficulties, all of which will necessarily be measured against the demonstrated advantages in any permanent adoption of the practice.

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THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE SOURCE DURING THE PERIOD OF THE LAST SEVERAL MONTHS.

THE SOURCE HAS ADVISED THAT THE ACTIVITY OF THE GROUP HAS BEEN INCREASING DURING THE LAST SEVERAL MONTHS. THE SOURCE HAS ALSO ADVISED THAT THE GROUP IS CURRENTLY IN THE PROCESS OF RECRUITING NEW MEMBERS.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Harry Can Still Call Him "Ike" And Get Away With It
 (Eddie Folliard in "Washington Post")

The men who call General Eisenhower "Ike" are, with a very few exceptions, men who always addressed him so - his classmate of West Point days, Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley (who in turn is called "Brad"); Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz ("Tooeey"); Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers ("Jake"); Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton ("Georgie"), and Capt. Harry Butcher, USNR, formerly Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, his aide and a friend of 19 years. Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, a comrade-in-arms since North African days, also calls him "Ike", and in turn is called "Monty". To nearly everybody else, the supreme commander is "General" or "Sir".

Worth A Fight
 ("Washington Post")

Repeated refusals to pay a dollar assessment levied by the A. F. of L.'s Union of Radio Artists led to suspension of Cecil B. DeMille from the union and his consequent disbarment from the Lux Radio Theater of the Air program. In our opinion Mr. DeMille has performed a great public service by refusing to contribute so much as a dollar to fight a proposed open-shop amendment to California law. The merits or demerits of the proposed legislation - which, incidentally, was defeated - are not here an issue. His contention is that an enforced indorsement of the union's campaign against the proposal violated his rights as an individual to take any stand he chose on this issue. A California judge has ruled against him, however, on the ground that in joining the union he agreed to abide by by-laws empowering it to make assessments to fight or support legislation. * * *

We hope, therefore, that Mr. DeMille will remain true to his vow to carry his case to the United States Supreme Court. Even if he has no better luck than in the lower courts, he can at least bring to public attention the need for legal restrictions upon the assessing and collecting activities of trade-union officials.

Easy Come - Easy Go
 (Leonard Lyons in "Washington Post")

A lady who took a short course in Morse code told David Sarnoff that she had learned the Morse code in only 15 minutes. Sarnoff, who spent years in becoming an expert at this, said, "The trouble with learning it in 15 minutes is that you also forget it in 15 minutes."

Doubts Intelligence, Courage Or Fairness Of DeMille Judge
(Westbrook Pegler in "Washington Times-Herald")

Cecil B. De Mille, a noted producer of movies and stage plays and a radio performer, has been barred from the air by a decision of Judge Emmet H. Wilson, of the Superior Court of Los Angeles. Wilson upheld an assessment of one dollar levied on all members of the American Federation of Radio Artists for the purpose of opposing a proposed amendment to the California Constitution in the Fall election. De Mille refused to pay the dollar.

The amendment would have forbidden the closed union shop. It was beaten at the polls largely by money collected under compulsion from workers who had to pay varying assessments or forfeit their jobs and livelihood.

The California judge refused to give DeMille an injunction forbidding the union to suspend him. His excuse was the specious decision that money spent to defeat a proposition on the public ballot in a State election was not spent for a political purpose.

Politics is the science and art of Government and the proposal in question would have amended the controlling document of the government of California.

Therefore, I find myself doubting either his intelligence or his moral courage and fairness.

Fire Dept. Radio Is Wreck Communications Coordinator
("Fire Engineering")

The importance of adequate radio communication in the fire service was strikingly demonstrated on the morning of December 12, 1944, near Washington, D. C., when the "Southern Flyer" and two freight trains crashed near the Highway Bridge on the Virginia side of what is known in the District of Columbia as "no man's land".

The wreck occurred at approximately 7:15 A.M. during a severe snow storm and because of lack of communications at, or near the scene of the wreck, some valuable time was lost in mobilizing emergency forces.

The District of Columbia (Washington) fire alarm headquarters received a call at 7:43 A.M. reporting the wreck and immediately dispatched Deputy Chief Engineer Logan Woolard of the District Fire Department with his driver in a two-way radio equipped car. Lt. V. F. Kilborne, U.S.A., Military Police Detail, Washington Military District, was detailed to accompany the Deputy Chief Engineer. At the same time, Fire Department Rescue Squad No. 1 was also ordered to the scene. This truck is also equipped with two-way radio.

Chief Woolard, and Lieutenant Kilborne, upon arrival, established communications headquarters at the mobile radio unit in the Chief's car. Fire Headquarters held an open wire line to Union Station (Washington) and Military Police Headquarters, and maintained a liaison with Arlington and Alexandria, Va., police, who also had been alerted.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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A new RCA International Division has been formed by the Radio Corporation of America to supervise foreign sales and other activities of the Company and its subsidiaries outside of the United States.

John G. MacKenty, Vice President and General Manager of Radiomarine Corporation of America, who has been associated with the company for 23 years, has been appointed Managing Director of the RCA International Division.

 Instead of buying a station as most newspaper publishers are belatedly endeavoring to do, Kingsley Gillespie of Gillespie Brothers, owners of the Stamford (Conn.) Advocate, have sold WSRB, of Stamford, to the Western Connecticut Broadcasting Company for \$161,000, a pretty good price for a 250 watter.

 Walter F. Cahir, 55 years old, Treasurer of the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, died in New York last week. Mr. Cahir joined I. T. & T. in 1920. He served in Puerto Rico, Cuba and Spain. When Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation was formed in 1942, he was transferred to that company and became its Treasurer and Assistant Secretary.

 In a part of a study made by Edward L. Bernays, public relations counsellor, he took the Fortune Survey on the attitudes of the people toward the press and 60% gave newspapers as the primary source of their news. The rest said they could get or did get news without newspapers. One-quarter of these relied chiefly on the radio.

The public was divided as to which did the better job of supplying news, newspapers or radio, and 38% voted for newspapers, 39% for radio. Nearly half held that radio was free from prejudice; only 17% backed the newspapers on that point.

 A German DNB dispatch said last week that a Jakob Roeder had been executed in Germany under a people's court sentence for listening to foreign news broadcasts, passing "the news on to foreign workers and trying to depreciate the achievements of the wehrmacht".

Along this same line a cablegram from Japan states that short-wave sets that can take in the United States broadcasts are officially forbidden and anybody found listening secretly is also immediately shot. "But the Japanese are ingenious mechanics", the message adds, "and many thousands manage still to pick up American broadcasts. Surprisingly many Japanese are restive under their iron censorship and thoroughly distrust their own very often incredible communiques."

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

Reference is made to the letterhead memorandum dated 1/15/54, captioned as above, and the information contained therein.

It is noted that the information received from the confidential source is in the form of a letterhead memorandum dated 1/15/54, captioned as above, and the information contained therein.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

FEB 15 1945

FRANK E. MULLEN

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DATE OF MATURITY 30 APRIL OF 1961

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February 14, 1945

DESPITE REBUFFS PETRILLO IS AGAIN ALL OVER THE PLACE

The story is told of a lady who could always say a good word for a person no matter who he was. Finally someone, having heard most everyone defended asked, "Can you say anything good about the devil?" The lady was stumped for the moment but replied: "Well the devil is always pretty busy!" There are probably a good many broadcasters who would like to apply this analogy to James C. Petrillo, mainspring of the American Federation of Musicians.

However, Mr. Petrillo has received several jolts recently which may have further repercussions. One of these was on Monday last when Representative Monroney (D), of Oklahoma, introduced an anti-"make work" bill which would put a stop to two things which Mr. Petrillo champions - the hiring of musicians as platter turners and the forced hiring of standby musicians.

The Monroney bill provides that "it shall not be within the legitimate objects of such organizations" or their officers to make any contract or engage in any combination, if one of the purposes of such contract is "to induce or require any employer to deal with, to recognize or to employ members of one labor organization instead of members of another labor organization when the latter has been designated exclusive representative of the appropriate labor bargaining.

"To induce or require any employer to employ, or to pay any wages, salary, or other compensation to any person when such person is in fact in excess of the number of persons reasonably required to perform the work in which the employer is engaged."

"No such restrictions or conditions shall be regarded as unreasonable if they are directly and appropriately related to the wages, hours, health, safety or working conditions of the employees, or if they are required in good faith as part of a temporary program to retard technological unemployment by providing an orderly change in the methods of production or distribution or to forestall the imposition by the employer of a speed-up system."

Another setback for Mr. Petrillo was last week when a National Labor Relations Board Trial Examiner recommended that the National Broadcasting Company and Blue Networks be required to bargain collectively with the National Association of Broadcast Engineers, an unaffiliated union. Mr. Petrillo's third setback was when the demands he made that Station WJJD in Chicago employ from 7 to 10 more musicians as record turners were denied by the Regional War Labor Board. Although WJJD is now owned by Marshall Field, full credit for this victory goes to Ralph L. Atlass, previous owner of the station, one of the few men in the broadcasting industry who has had the courage to stand up and fight Petrillo.

Mr. Atlass contended that the men were not needed, would increase the station's payroll in the sum of \$840 a week, or \$43,680 a year, and that there wasn't enough room in the studios to hold that many more men. Furthermore, Mr. Atlass, to prove that musicians were not required for the work, testified that his stenographers were able to do everything that was necessary in addition to carrying on their own work. A WJJD brief stated:

"Miss Whittal, Mr. Atlass' secretary gave a demonstration to the WLB panel when they visited the station by bringing in a turntable and showing how the records were turned. Miss Whittal, without any experience, in five minutes was able to turn records."

The A.F.M. has asked the WLB to reconsider last week's WJJD decision contending that radio stations are not war plants and therefore are in the same category as Montgomery Ward as far as the enforcement powers of the War Labor Board are concerned.

The ruling of the NLRB in Washington with regard to NABET, NBC and the Blue also involved control of the "platter turners". Petrillo has demanded that the records be changed by musicians rather than as they are now by station technicians (NABET). This unaffiliated union has been certified by the NLRB as the bargaining agent for the "platter turners" but the two broadcasting companies have contended that to comply with the certification would cause Mr. Petrillo to call a strike on the networks.

Howard Myers, the examiner, held that the two companies, by refusing to bargain with NABET as the exclusive representative of their employees, had interfered with the workers' lawful self-organizational rights.

"The examiner's report said the companies' defense "is bottomed on the claim that to do so (bargain with NABET) would result in reprisals from Mr. Petrillo's American Federation of Musicians.

It added, however, that the Board and the courts on many occasions have "denied the validity of similar urged defenses to charges of unfair labor practices".

Mr. Myers proposed that the companies post notices that they will not interfere with collective bargaining.

Mr. Petrillo charges that the independent union is company-dominated and that the Labor Relations Board has not passed on this aspect of the case.

The National Labor Relations Board itself will now pass on the case. Commenting upon this dispute sometime ago, the New York Times said:

"James Caesar Petrillo not only dictates terms to the big broadcasting companies; he not only ignores the orders of the War Labor Board and the written pleas of the President; but he is able in effect to set aside also the decisions of the National Labor Relations Board. * * *

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"NABET was certified by NLRB last November as the bargaining agent for these jobs. But Mr. Petrillo refused to recognize the Board's decision. He told the broadcasting company officials, according to their testimony, that he would order musicians off the air unless the companies refused to renew their contract with the independent technicians' union and hired musicians as 'platter turners' instead. * * *

"The real question is not whether Mr. Petrillo abuses his power but whether the law should place so much irresponsible power in his hands. 'Upon what meat doth this, our Caesar, feed that he is grown so great?' When Congress has answered that question, by examining the special privileges and sweeping legal immunities that it has itself granted to union officials in recent years, it will be ready to bring the Petrillos within bounds. And not until then."

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CIO LEADER CALLS ON LABOR TO PUT PETRILLO IN HIS PLACE

No one ever received a more thorough trouncing than James C. Petrillo did last week from another labor leader - J. Raymond Walsh, economist of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Mr. Petrillo's action in trying to nullify the Vandenberg bill, which would put the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Michigan, back on the air was the thing that particularly aroused the ire of Mr. Walsh who, in a broadcast over WMCA in New York, said:

"In the Michigan case, there is no defense whatever of the Petrillo action. It doesn't help unemployed musicians; there aren't any. It tyrannizes over radio stations and union members and it strikes a blow at musical education, in which the entire community is interested.

"It is anti-social and despotic. The entire labor movement suffers from this disgraceful use of power, and should try to put Mr. Petrillo in his place."

Mr. Walsh characterized Petrillo as a "despot" with "almost unlimited power" and called his move to strip the music camp of its faculty by putting the camp on the unfair list "another of Mr. Petrillo's imperial gestures".

The speaker also denounced Petrillo's exaction of fees from the record manufacturing companies.

"There is no assurance that the money the union receives from the record tax - millions each year - will be used for the relief of unemployed musicians, as he says", he asserted.

Newspapers in the Capital were quick to take note of Mr. Walsh's attack, the Washington Star commenting:

"The fact that a labor official has denounced the tactics employed by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, as 'antisocial and despotic' can hardly be entirely lacking in significance.

"Even if other labor leaders were to join forces with Mr. Walsh, the chances are that they alone could not 'put Mr. Petrillo in his place', for he is a law unto himself and can do just about as he pleases. But a concerted labor protest against the Petrillo brand of union leadership might have a beneficial effect on those political figures who are ever-ready to do battle with business monopolists, but who seem curiously incapable of uttering a word of protest against the Petrillos of the country.

"Antisocial conduct remains the same, however, whether practiced by a 'big business' man or a dictatorial labor leader, and if other responsible union officials were to follow the example set by Mr. Walsh the political champions of the little man might find it as expedient to cross swords with Mr. Petrillo as with Wall Street and the corporations. Stranger things have happened."

The Washington Post observed:

"It is amusing to find that J. Raymond Walsh, an economist employed by the CIO, should denounce James C. Petrillo, head of the AFL Federation of Musicians, for putting the Interlochen (Michigan) National Music Camp on the unfair list * * * *

"Congress should not be content with putting limited restrictions on Mr. Petrillo's powers primarily to aid a particular school of music located in the home state of Senator Vandenberg. In fact, this timid control gesture is futile as well as inadequate. For Mr. Petrillo has already cracked down on the offending music school by labeling it 'unfair', without waiting for the House to act on the Vandenberg bill. * * * *

"The minor tyranny exercised over a rebellious music school pales into insignificance by comparison with Mr. Petrillo's major accomplishment of forcing record manufacturers to contribute funds directly to his union, allegedly for the relief of unemployed musicians. The fact that Mr. Petrillo has operated within the law shows very plainly that if the public objects to his methods, the remedy lies in revision of the general labor laws to curb tyrannical union practices wherever found. Efforts to isolate Mr. Petrillo from the hierarchy of labor leaders simply play into the hands of those union spokesmen who would like nothing better than to make a scapegoat of the head of the musicians' union. By this means they could unload their sins upon him and escape the discipline of labor laws with teeth in them."

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Joe Ryan, head of the Cowles' Des Moines Station KRNT News Department is cataloging the names by States of all of the Prisoners of War released from Jap Prison Camps. Since it is impossible to read off the names of the thousands, he is inviting the people interested in individuals to call KRNT.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a long and distinguished record of support for the United Nations. This record is reflected in the fact that the United States has been a member of the United Nations since its inception in 1945, and has been a leading contributor to the United Nations budget. The United States has also been a leading proponent of the United Nations' efforts to maintain international peace and security, and to promote economic and social development.

"Even if other labor leaders were to join forces with me, the chances are that they alone could not 'beat the boss' in a fight for me to a law made directly and not indirectly. But a concerted labor protest against the T. V. bill of which I am a victim might have a beneficial effect on the bill. I myself am ever-ready to do battle with bull-dozers and the ever-courteously insoluble of America's labor movement against the legislation of the country.









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"It is suggested that the following information be furnished to the Bureau of Investigation as soon as it is received by the FBI, Special Agent James E. Gaffney, head of the Department of Justice, for putting the information (Mailing) National State Court on its record list * * *

Mr. Bettillo has also checked down on the original music book by finding it 'unlike', without writing for the book to be the Vandenberg bill. * * *

[illegible]

1. The Board of the Company, hereinafter referred to as the Board, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th day of March, 1910, in relation to the above-captioned matter.

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LES ATLASS LEADS PROCESSION AS FIRST WSA RADIO OFFICER

His son a Major in the Army, H. Leslie Atlass, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System in Charge of the Control Division and head of WBBM in Chicago, will soon sail for Europe as the first radio officer accredited to the U. S. Maritime Service. Furnishing his own equipment, Mr. Atlass will blaze an entirely new trail which many others prominent in the broadcasting industry are expected to follow.

The War Shipping Administration is trying out the idea of permitting networks and the larger radio stations to accompany convoys to any of the war theatres for the purpose of making recordings of practically anything they see or hear aboard the ship so long as security regulations are observed. These recordings may later be broadcast.

Radio representatives will hold officer status. When a convoy docks, they will be permitted shore leave during the period of the stopover. Recording equipment cannot be employed during the stopover, in the war zone, however, unless the individual is accredited to the Army or Navy command in charge in the area.

An effort will be made by WSA to assign station representatives to ships named for the cities in which their stations are located, or manned by personnel which includes some men from the listening area. WSA suggests also that some recorded programs could be built around Merchant Ship materials manufactured in the area in which the station is located.

Mr. Atlass will be the first to go to Europe, the round trip including stopovers to occupy about 40 to 45 days. The trips to the Pacific will be upwards of 100 days.

Station WGAR of Cleveland is said to be among the applicants and several others but as yet only the name of Mr. Atlass has been made public.

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WPB RESTRICTS NEW YORK RADIO DEALERS SUPPLY COMPANY

Julius Liebling and Samuel Miller, partners in the Radio Dealers Supply Company, 135 Liberty Street, New York City, have been placed under a War Production Board restrictive order because the company, a wholesale dealer in electronic equipment, last year made illegal disposition of 118 kits containing radio parts, WPB's Compliance Division has reported.

Consent Order C-262, effective February 1 to December 31, 1945, states that the Radio Dealers Supply Co., advertised and sold kits or combinations of radio parts that could be readily assembled

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. It is noted that the CLPE is a communist front organization which has been active in the United States since 1945. The Commission is of the opinion that the CLPE is a serious threat to the national security of the United States and that it is necessary to take prompt action to prevent its activities from continuing.

10. The first of the two is the "General" and the second is the "Special". The "General" is a general statement of the facts of the case, and the "Special" is a statement of the facts of the case as they relate to the particular issue at hand. The "General" is a statement of the facts of the case, and the "Special" is a statement of the facts of the case as they relate to the particular issue at hand.

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into radio receiving sets. Although these various parts could be used to replace defective or worn-out components of radio receivers, as certified by several purchasers of the kits, WPB maintained that the sale and delivery of all the parts in such combination were in "plain evasion" of General Limitation Order L-265, governing electronic equipment.

Between July 1 and October 31, 1944, the Radio Dealers Supply Co., sold 118 kits, the order says. Thirty of these were not covered by any suppliers' or dealers' certificates, which also constituted a violation of the Order, it added.

The Consent Order prohibits the company from selling or delivering kits or combinations of parts of electronic equipment for assembly into radio receiving sets except to fill military or Government orders, during the restricted period.

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ROBERT MURRAY, ASCAP PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR, DIES

Robert L. Murray, 55 years old, Director of Public Relations for the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, died suddenly of a heart attack in Montreal, Canada, last Saturday, February 10th.

Mr. Murray was born in Minnesota and received his education in Minneapolis. He left the University of Minnesota to begin his newspaper career on the Minneapolis Tribune, becoming sports editor of that paper in 1910. Mr. Murray left this paper to assume the same position with the News-Tribune in Duluth. After general repertorial work on a Winnipeg newspaper, Mr. Murray became associated with the Hearst publications, with which he remained for eleven years. While employed by the Hearst Boston Herald, Mr. Murray inaugurated the first picture tabloid page, which was the forerunner of the present tabloid newspapers. He left Boston to become Editor of the New York American, and wound up his newspaper career as Managing Editor of the Newark Ledger.

Upon leaving the Ledger, Mr. Murray became associated with Ely Culbertson, for whom he did publicity and promotion work, after which he became Advertising Manager and bridge expert for Auto-Bridge, which position he held until he joined ASCAP on November 1, 1940.

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Lewis M. Clement, Vice President in Charge of Engineering and Research for the Crosley Corporation, writing in the January issue of "Radio-Television Journal", says: "I believe television will be an important force for good in the world through education by adding sight to sound."

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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Release for Thursday
afternoon papers, Feb. 15

OPA SETS PRICES ON RADIO AND OTHER BATTERIES

Dollar-and-cent maximum prices for wholesale and retail sales of dry batteries were announced by the Office of Price Administration.

The prices, set in a new maximum price regulation effective February 20, 1945, are based on those prevailing in March 1942, and will cover four general types of batteries: flashlight, radio, hearing-aid and those classified as miscellaneous, such as No. 6 cells, telephone cells, multiple batteries and lantern batteries. Because flashlight batteries are marketed in three principal sizes, known as "penlight", "baby", and "standard", or by Bureau of Standards size designations "AA", "C", and "D", a uniform maximum price is established for each of these types. The regulations covers all dry batteries except military surplus, salvage and scrap batteries that are covered by special orders.

The sizes and specifications of radio and miscellaneous batteries have never been standardized as has been done for flashlight batteries. For that reason, it was not possible to establish prices on the basis of size categories, the agency said. Therefore, these batteries are covered in the new regulation by a detailed list of those offered for sale by each manufacturer, including the model number, description and applicable maximum price.

Some sample retail prices for radio and miscellaneous batteries are:

Radio Batteries: Bond No. 0528, 1 1/2-90 Volt "AB", maximum retail price in east, \$5.95, west \$6.25; Burgess No. F4L, 6 Volt "A"; maximum retail price, east and west coast \$.68; General No. V30F, 45 Volt "B", maximum price in east \$2.19, Pacific Coast \$2.39.

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FLAMM WINS RIGHT TO EXAMINE E. J. NOBLE IN WMCA CASE

Donald Flamm, former owner of Radio Station WMCA, won the right to examine before trial Edward J. Noble in an unanimous decision handed down last Friday by the Appellate Division. Mr. Flamm is seeking \$2,025,000 damages in connection with the sale of the station to Mr. Noble in 1941 for \$850,000.

In his original suit, Mr. Flamm charged that he was "coerced" into making the sale to the former Under-Secretary of Commerce, who was represented to him as a man with such powerful political connections that unless he agreed to the sale he would "lose his license to broadcast and his entire investment."

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and such officials are not to be held liable for the same.

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1. The first group of documents, dated 1941-1942, contains a letter from the German government to the United States, dated 1941, and a letter from the United States to the German government, dated 1942. The letter from the German government to the United States, dated 1941, is a letter of protest against the United States' policy of isolationism. The letter from the United States to the German government, dated 1942, is a letter of protest against the German government's policy of aggression.

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NAB PUTS ON NEW PUBLICITY MAN - POSITION LONG VACANT

After allowing the place to remain vacant for almost two years, the National Association of Broadcasters has appointed Harlan "Bruce" Starkey, Chief of its News Bureau to succeed Walt Dennis who resigned in October 1943.

Starting his career as a reporter for the Miami Herald and Tribune, in 1925, Mr. Starkey became active in real estate advertising and promotion during the Florida boom. A native of West Virginia, he later returned to Moundsville as Advertising and Business Manager of the Echo Publishing Company, publishers of a daily, a weekly and a farm paper, where he maintained a part time affiliation with the R. M. Ludwig Advertising Agency, of Wheeling.

This was followed by two years in the advertising and editorial departments of the Wheeling morning and Sunday Register.

Mr. Starkey's debut in radio was with WCHS, Charleston, W. Virginia in 1932, where, as Commercial Manager, his duties embraced most of the operational aspects of radio. For the past ten years he has been active as a free lance writer and publicity counsel in Chicago.

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SON OF FOLSOM OF RCA VICTOR KILLED IN NAVY PLANE CRASH

Lieut. (j.g.) Harry F. Folsom, who was scheduled to return to the South Pacific war theatre, was killed in a plane crash near Jacksonville, Florida, the U. S. Navy informed his father, Frank M. Folsom, Vice President in charge of the RCA Victor Division.

Lieutenant Folsom had spent almost a year in the South Pacific and had been awarded the Navy Air Medal for meritorious achievement during the operations of the United States Naval Forces against the Marshall-Gilbert Islands in December, 1943. He had returned to this country to train another crew, and the group, having practically completed its training was preparing to leave for the Pacific battle zone.

As a pilot of a land-based B-24 (Liberator) bomber under an Army command, Lieutenant Folsom had a distinguished service record. He and his crew had accounted for at least five and probably more Jap planes. He entered the Navy as an enlisted man shortly after Pearl Harbor and in January of 1943 was commissioned an officer. He was 25 years old.

Mr. Folsom's oldest son, Fred, is also a Lieutenant (j.g.). When last heard from, he was assigned to an amphibious group in the South Pacific. Mr. Folsom's three sons-in-law are also in the armed service.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-11-2001 BY 60322 UCBAW/BJS/STP
REASON: 25X(1) DURING THE PERIOD OF 1945-1946, THE
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MAJESTIC RADIO FORMS RECORDING CO.; JIMMY WALKER PRES.

Majestic Records, Inc., now in the process of formation, and a subsidiary of the Majestic Radio & Television Corporation of Chicago, will enter the phonograph recording industry. Former Mayor James J. Walker, of New York City, will be its President. Eugene A. Tracey, head of Majestic Radio & Television Corp., at a meeting of the Executive Board in New York City, stated that the new organization is in line with Majestic's plans for expansion into fields allied with radio, television and the entertainment world.

The new company will have its recording studios and offices in New York City and a manufacturing plant in Newark, N. J.

To form Majestic Records, Inc., the parent company contracted to purchase three established concerns in the recording field - Transcriptions, Inc., New York City; the Classic Record Company of New York, producers and distributors of "Hit Records", and the New Jersey Plastics, Inc., Newark, New Jersey.

The three companies were headed by Eli Oberstein of New York, who has been in the recording industry since 1924 and who joins the new company in an executive capacity. Mr. Oberstein said that today, even while the business is at its all-time peak, surveys recently made show the demand for records still exceeds the supply by a ratio of about five to one.

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RCA 1945 NOTEBOOK SEEMS TO CONTAIN MOST EVERYTHING

Packed full of useful facts and figures is the vestpocket 1945 Calendar-Notebook just published by the Department of Information of the Radio Corporation of America. It would seem almost impossible to cram so much knowledge into such a little volume.

There is a short description of each of the RCA divisions and subsidiaries, such as RCA Victor Company, RCA Laboratories and NBC. There is a double page map of world-wide radiotelegraph system of R.C.A. Communications. There is also a map showing how the East and West may be linked up in the first American television network.

Facts are given about television, FM, marine radio, stand-ard broadcasting, radiophotos, facsimile, short-wave reception, various types of radio sets and electron tubes, U. S. Broadcasting stations and FM stations are listed. Likewise, tables on weights and measures, metric conversion, time differences between U. S. cities, useful conversion ratios and metric equivalents.

The little book also includes space for special appointments, addresses, and telephone numbers. Space is likewise provided for a 1945 diary and calendar.

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RECEIVED: RADIO ROOM, COAST GUARD, NEW YORK, MAY 17, 1941.

URGENT 5-17-41
TO: NEW YORK
FROM: NEW YORK
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RE: [Illegible]

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WDSU, NEW ORLEANS, TO BE HEARD ON POLITICAL CHARGE

The Federal Communications Commission has called a hearing to be held Wednesday, March 21st, to determine whether or not Station WDSU in New Orleans violated the Communications Act in the senatorial primary race in Louisiana during the last campaign. In that connection the Commission has issued the following order:

It appearing, that a complaint has been received alleging that prior to the recent Democratic Primary Election in the State of Louisiana held on September 12, 1944, that E. A. Stephens, Fred Weber and H. G. Wall, doing business as Stephens Broadcasting Company, licensees of Station WDSU, New Orleans, Louisiana, refused to afford equal opportunities in the use of the facilities of said station to all candidates for the nomination as the candidate of the Democratic Party for the office of United States Senator from Louisiana, and more particularly, that until late in the campaign they refused to afford to one John H. Overton, a candidate for such office, equal opportunities in the use of the facilities of said station between the hours of 6:00 P.M. and 10:00 P.M. as were afforded to one E. A. Stephens, one of the licensees of Station WDSU and himself a candidate for such office; and

It further appearing, from the program logs maintained by said licensees of said station in accordance with the requirements of Section 3.404 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations that during the period from July 1 to September 12, 1944, the facilities of Station WDSU between the hours of 6:00 P.M. and 10:00 P.M. were used for the purpose of broadcasts by, or on behalf of the candidacy of, said E. A. Stephens for nomination as the Democratic Party's candidate for said office; and

It further appearing, that at no time during the period from July 1, 1944 until late in the campaign were the facilities of Station WDSU made available between the hours of 6:00 P.M. and 10:00 P.M. for broadcasts by, or on behalf of the candidacy of, the said John H. Overton for said nomination for said office, despite the repeated requests for the use of such facilities for such purpose which were in fact made by or on behalf of the said John H. Overton;

Now, Therefore, It is hereby ordered, this 13th day of February, 1945, that a hearing be held on the 21st day of March, 1945 at 10:30 A.M. for the purpose of determining whether E. A. Stephens, Fred Weber, and H. G. Wall, doing business as Stephens Broadcasting Company, licensees of Station WDSU, New Orleans, Louisiana, have violated Section 315 of the Communications Act."

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Earle C. Anthony, of Los Angeles, operator of KFI, has announced, according to the Associated Press, that: "Direct-wire reports, commonly known as 'spot news', will be supplemented by programs featuring analysis of the news. Commentators expressing personal opinions and interpretations will be discontinued."

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS

The Board of Political Affairs, created by the Board of Directors of the American Political Science Association, has the honor to submit to you its report for the year 1954. The Board has been organized since the summer of 1953, and has since that time been actively engaged in the study of the political situation in the United States and in the world.

The Board has been organized into three committees: the Committee on the Study of the Political Situation in the United States, the Committee on the Study of the Political Situation in the World, and the Committee on the Study of the Political Situation in the United States and in the World. The Board has also organized a series of seminars and conferences, and has published a series of reports on the political situation in the United States and in the world. The Board has also been actively engaged in the study of the political situation in the United States and in the world, and has been actively engaged in the study of the political situation in the United States and in the world.

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RADIO INDUSTRY 1944 OUTPUT ZOOMS TO FOUR BILLION

Citing the tremendous contributions made to the war program by America's radio industry, R. C. Cosgrove, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association and Vice President and General Manager, Manufacturing Division, The Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, declared on a nation-wide radio program last week that the radio industry has produced more than four billion dollars' worth of equipment during 1944, as compared with a peace-time volume of radio products amounting to \$325,000,000.

Mr. Cosgrove appeared as guest speaker on the Mutual network radio program "Your America", presented by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as the representative of the nation's radio industry and of the Radio Manufacturers' Association which he heads.

"In this country alone", Mr. Cosgrove said, "we produce more radio and radar equipment than our Allies and the Axis combined. In the United States, we have more than 60,000,000 home receivers, or more than half of all of the radios in the world. Forty per cent of all the broadcasting stations in the world are in our own country.

"How free of government interference and how great a public contribution the industry has been able to make is best indicated by comparison with other countries where most of the broadcasting is completely government-controlled or government-operated. In certain countries, such as England, one must pay a license fee to own a radio.

"After the war, this great industry will bring out finer radios and other electronics equipment because of the advancements and knowledge gained through our war experiences. The engineering departments of the leading companies in the radio industry have been enlarged greatly and the numbers of persons trained in the arts and sciences of radio have multiplied probably five-fold."

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ADDITIONAL MATERIAL O.K. AT ALLOCATIONS HEARING

That plenty of leeway will be given to those appearing at the Allocations Hearing Wednesday, February 28th, was indicated in a statement issued by the Federal Communications Commission Tuesday:

"The Commission has received inquiries whether the oral argument to be held in the above matter will be confined to matters already in the record or whether additional material may be introduced into the record at the time of the oral argument.

"In order that the Commission may have the fullest evidence before making a final decision, persons appearing at the oral argument may submit in the form of exhibits or testimony any additional relevant material that has been developed since the close of the hearing on November 2, 1944. Any such testimony or exhibits will be subject to cross-examination within the Commission's discretion if request therefor is made."

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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List Radio News Better for Reader's Sake, Editor Advises
(Robert V. Brown in "Editor & Publisher")

This week, being in a spot without an evening paper, but with a morning paper and a radio, we looked up some "news" broadcasts to catch the latest developments. We heard two broadcasts in succession that provided the moral for this talk.

Looking for some hot bulletins from the Russian front or the Pacific, our first "news" period was to be provided by J. Raymond Walsh on WMCA, New York. Mr. Walsh is Director of Research for the CIO. We were looking for "news" and what we got was 15 minutes of comment on the press of this country, its international relations through foreign correspondents and the merits of Kent Cooper's plan for free exchange of news. Mr. Walsh's program was listed in the daily press as a "news" period and after listening to his "opinions" we tried another station.

This time we heard Johannes Steel on WHN, also listed in the papers as "news". It turned out to be another 15 minutes of "opinion" not news, but at least it involved Mr. Steel's opinion on various news developments.

Our point is this: we think newspapers can do their readers a service by properly indicating what is to be a straight news report and what is to be one man's comment on the news. Similarly, we believe opinion on the air should be labeled properly as such before and after each broadcast. Most commentators are introduced in this way already.

Sylvania Survey To Determine Post-War Receiver Types
("Sylvania News")

Through a nation-wide survey of personal interviews and an intensive advertising campaign, Sylvania is formulating a true cross-section picture of the anticipated consumption by the American public of television, radio, combination, and F.M. sets in the post-war period.

Sylvania's aim in conducting this survey is to be of service to radio wholesalers and retailers in guiding them in the types of sets stocked, and in a quantity necessary to fill their sales demands. By the same reasoning the survey is directed at preventing over-stocking and the natural loss incurred thereby.

Aside from acting as a direct aid to radio dealers and distributors, Sylvania's survey should be an indicative barometer to all branches of the radio industry. The survey is conducted impartially by a nationally known market research organization as a Sylvania service to interested parties.

SECRET CIA RELEASE

1. The Board of Directors of the Corporation shall have the right to elect and remove the President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Corporation, and to elect and remove any other officers or directors of the Corporation.

[illegible][illegible]

1. THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE SOURCE:
(SOURCE NAME: "ALICE")

1. The following information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose.

Since the end of the war, the Government of the United States has been engaged in a policy of "containment" of the Soviet Union. This policy has been based on the assumption that the Soviet Union is an expansionist power and that it is a threat to the peace of the world. The Government has sought to contain the Soviet Union by a variety of means, including military, economic, and diplomatic measures. The Government has also sought to bring about a "peaceful transition" of power in the Soviet Union, but this has not been successful. The Government's policy of containment has been successful in preventing the Soviet Union from expanding its influence in the West, but it has also led to a long and costly Cold War. The Government's policy of containment has been based on the assumption that the Soviet Union is an expansionist power and that it is a threat to the peace of the world. The Government has sought to contain the Soviet Union by a variety of means, including military, economic, and diplomatic measures. The Government has also sought to bring about a "peaceful transition" of power in the Soviet Union, but this has not been successful. The Government's policy of containment has been successful in preventing the Soviet Union from expanding its influence in the West, but it has also led to a long and costly Cold War.

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Hails Anti-Petrillo Bill To Curb Make-Work
("New York Times")

Representative Monroney of Oklahoma has had the courage and clear-sightedness to introduce a bill that seeks not merely to curbe Mr. Petrillo personally but to curb some of the anti-social practices in which the latter has been one of the chief offenders. Mr. Monroney's bill would first of all make it illegal for any union to try to force an employer to hire its own members for a task when another union had already been designated by the National Labor Relations Board as the exclusive bargaining agent for that task. This would curbe the present effort of Mr. Petrillo to take over the "platter turners" on the radio. Its general effect would be to uphold the authority of the NLRB.

Here at least is a measure that would strike at the evil of make-work practices, practices which are still tolerated in spite of a national labor shortage, and at a time when every misuse or waste of labor postpones the day of victory in war.

Radio Gets Beecham's Goat
("Life ")

Though he views life, as a rule, with amused intellectual detachment, Sir Thomas Beecham, the British conductor, can be roused to a towering fury on two subjects. One of them is music over the radio; the other is music in the movies. The former, he firmly believes, "can never achieve or reproduce the tonal perfection one hears at the actual performance. . . . Because, before it reaches the ear, it is required to run the gamut of knobs and levers and electrical gadgets and wired circuits handled by men who, almost invariably, are mechanics rather than artists.

RCA Trying Out New Type of Television Transmitter
(Gen. David Sarnoff in "Radio Age")

When peace comes it will find, as it has at the end of every war, new inventions awaiting to be applied to every-day life, to bring new services of safety and comfort, entertainment and education. * * *

For example, a 300-megacycle television transmitter, the first of its kind developed to use 5-kilowatts of power for television broadcasting. Primarily, the development of a special electron tube and associated circuits made it possible. Its full use must await the end of the war; caged in a great wire-mesh at RCA Laboratories the engineers are studying the transmitter's performance and perfecting it for the future. Field tests are scheduled early in 1945 in the New York area.

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[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which is well known to all who are familiar with the history of the United States. It is a fact which is well known to all who are familiar with the history of the United States. It is a fact which is well known to all who are familiar with the history of the United States.

1900-1901

1. The first of these is the fact that the British Government has been unable to secure the release of the prisoners of war who are still in the hands of the Japanese. This is a serious matter, and it is one which the British Government has been unable to deal with successfully. The British Government has been unable to secure the release of the prisoners of war who are still in the hands of the Japanese. This is a serious matter, and it is one which the British Government has been unable to deal with successfully.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Radio Manufacturers' Association to consider military radio-radar production has been called for Wednesday, February 21st in New York City. Disposal of current war surpluses and contract terminations and other matters also will be considered.

Another matter for consideration will be further curtailment of RMA meetings, in compliance with the recent Government orders restricting conventions and industry gatherings.

The NBC 1945 studio passes have just been issued.

Philadelphia broadcasters are conferring with the publishers in that city over the unsatisfactory printing of radio programs. If the situation doesn't improve the publishers have threatened to get out their own radio guide for listeners.

Another fight to extend the libel law to radio broadcasts and to broaden its application to include malicious remarks against persons easily identified by race, color or creed was made in the New York State Assembly at Albany last Friday, with the introduction of a bill by Irwin Steingut, minority leader in the Assembly.

Mr. Steingut introduced a similar bill last year that met with wide opposition, particularly from the broadcasting companies, who contended it would expose them to ill-founded court actions. The companies said that hardly a program could be scheduled, no matter how innocent its purpose, without someone taking offense.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands will discuss "Women of the United Nations" over the Columbia network Saturday, February 17th, under the auspices of the Association of Women Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters (WABC-CSB, 3:30-3:45 P.M., EWT).

Mrs. Roosevelt will speak from New York City, where the association will be holding an all-day meeting. Queen Wilhelmina will speak from London, and her broadcast will be heard by the gathering.

The meeting inaugurates a series of conferences under the direction of NAB to be held in communities throughout the country during the next three months, to prepare American women to understand their returning servicemen's "enlarged horizons".

An underwriting group headed by Blair & Co., Inc., will offer to the public 150,000 shares of \$1 par value common stock of the Sentinel Radio Corporation. The stock will be priced at \$7.25 a share. Upon completion of this financing, there will be outstanding 320,000 common shares, the sole capital obligation of the corporation. In addition, the company has outstanding bank loans of \$900,000 under a VT credit agreement. Net sales in the year ended March 31, 1944, totaled \$13,428,939, and net profit was \$316,965.

Sentinel Radio was incorporated in 1931 and since May, 1942, has been engaged exclusively in the production of war equipment.

1944

The following information was obtained from the records of the [illegible] Department, [illegible] Office, [illegible] City, [illegible] State, [illegible] Country, [illegible] Date.

[The remainder of the page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through or very low-quality scan artifacts.]

Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of RCA Victor Division of Radio Corporation of America, has written an article on the achievements of radio during 1944 for the American Year Book. Among the subjects covered in the article are domestic broadcasting, police and aviation radio, international communications, and electronics.

The Radio Manufacturers' Association advises that bills have been introduced in the California and Oregon legislatures to regulate radio and electronic installation and servicing. The measures provide license fees for repairmen.

A special 60-week, three-part course in the operation of television studio and transmitter equipment will be open to technical employees of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The course started Monday, February 12th and will be given by the Division of General Education and College of Engineering of New York University, under direction of Dr. Peter Goldmark, CBS Director of Engineering Research and Development Department, and Robert Serrell, member of CBS' television engineering operations, assisted by Mason Escher, technical staffer representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Station WTMJ, operated by the Milwaukee Journal will eliminate "middle commercials" on all news broadcasts effective February 18th. Advertising messages thereafter will be limited to the opening and closing of the perio.

"The action was taken", the company said, "in line with the growing sentiment that advertising messages should not be imposed upon the listener in the midst of news of such momentous happenings as are occurring daily."

The three-story Protex Building at 61-71 Bishop Street, Jersey City, N.J., has been leased by the Defense Supplies Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for use by the Radio Corporation of America in the production of war goods. The radio concern now occupies 108,000 square feet in the United Wallpaper plant in Jersey City.

Civilian radio sales increased 33-1/3 percent in 1944 over the previous year, even under wartime restrictions, according to complete 1944 excise tax returns from the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The federal excise tax collections on radio sets, components, phonographs, etc., during 1944, the second full year of war production, totaled \$4,147,905.91, compared with excise taxes of \$3,110,850.48 in 1943.

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers will participate in the Sixth Annual Music Festival over Station WNYC Thursday evening, February 15, from 9:00 to 9:30.

Charlie Tobias, popular song writer, will act as master of ceremonies. He will head a cast which will include William C. Handy, writer of "St. Louis Blues" and Peter de Rose of "Deep Purple" fame; Alex Kramer and Joan Whitney, composers of "It's Love, Love, Love"; and other composers will do many of their own songs. The Festival will continue until February 22nd.

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Dr. J. V. Collins, Chief Engineer of the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, has been
appointed as the American representative
on the committee.

1. The following information is being furnished to you for your information and use only. It is not to be distributed outside your organization.

[illegible][illegible]

The above information was obtained from the files of the FBI, New York City, and is being furnished to you for your information. The information was obtained from the files of the FBI, New York City, and is being furnished to you for your information.

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1. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation, and who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation, and who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation.

X Y Z A B C D E F

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

GENERAL LIBRARY

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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February 21, 1945

RTPB GROUP SEES FM SHIFT DELAYING SETS, BOOSTING PRICES

If the recommendations in the resolutions passed by the special Radio Technical Planning Board FM Receiver Committee on FCC Allocations, Panel #5, in New York last week are finally approved and are typical of protests to be received in FM and other fields, discussion may wax warm at the Federal Communications Commission allocations hearings which begin in Washington next Wednesday, February 28th. Quite a little heat apparently was generated at the New York off-the-record meeting and the net result was a victory for the anti-FCC forces. The point at issue was whether FM was to be moved upstairs from 42-50 to 84-102 megacycles. The answer was "No".

Adhering to the RTPB recommendation that the FM band be 43-58 mc., the special Committee concluded, after a lengthy discussion on receiver design and production factors, that moving up to the frequency recommended by the FCC would take the engineers six months longer to work out the receiver details, would increase the price of sets maybe as much as \$32, and would require 3 months longer testing time. Furthermore, the Committee favored 150 channels instead of the proposed 90 channels.

The resolutions passed by the special RTPB FM Receiver group, which was headed by Ray H. Manson of Stromberg-Carlson, follow:

"Resolution 1:

"On motion of Mr. Reid, of The Crosley Corporation, it was resolved by unanimous vote of all present:

"That, after considering receiver design factors, we are in agreement:

- "1) That we can build receivers for the 84-102 mc band. However, it is recognized that the change in frequency allocation under discussion imposes important technical difficulties, such as receiver drift and the attainment of the requisite sensitivity and selectivity, which will have a bearing upon the quality of service to be rendered to the public. Therefore:
- "2) Considerable additional engineering time will be required, estimated to be approximately 6 months, as compared to the original RTPB recommendation of 43-58 mc.

Engineering work of material consequence on civilian radio equipment is not now and will not be in progress in the plants of the radio receiver manufacturers here represented until engineers are released from war activities.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES H. HARRIS, DECEASED

THE COURT hereby orders that the executor of the will of the said James H. Harris, deceased, do pay to the said James H. Harris, Jr., the sum of \$10,000.00, out of the assets of the said estate, for the use and behoof of the said James H. Harris, Jr., as a gift, and the said executor is hereby authorized to execute such order of the Court.

And the Court hereby orders that the said executor do pay to the said James H. Harris, Jr., the sum of \$5,000.00, out of the assets of the said estate, for the use and behoof of the said James H. Harris, Jr., as a gift, and the said executor is hereby authorized to execute such order of the Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

WITNESSED my hand and the seal of the Court at New York, this 1st day of January, 1911.

JOHN J. HARRIS, Judge of the Court.

And the Court hereby orders that the said executor do pay to the said James H. Harris, Jr., the sum of \$10,000.00, out of the assets of the said estate, for the use and behoof of the said James H. Harris, Jr., as a gift, and the said executor is hereby authorized to execute such order of the Court.

And the Court hereby orders that the said executor do pay to the said James H. Harris, Jr., the sum of \$5,000.00, out of the assets of the said estate, for the use and behoof of the said James H. Harris, Jr., as a gift, and the said executor is hereby authorized to execute such order of the Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

- "3) Increased cost will be involved which, for a \$50 to \$75 receiver, will have the effect of increasing the retail price an additional \$4 to \$32, with a majority opinion tending toward the higher figure. This variation in cost estimates is a result of the divergence of opinion regarding methods which will be required to solve the technical difficulties mentioned above.

"Resolution 2:

"On motion of Mr. Levy, of the Emerson Radio Corporation, by unanimous vote of all present, it was resolved:

"That the Commission should be advised that adequate field testing and design revisions on radio receivers for the 84-102 mc band will entail an additional time of approximately three months, as compared with the RTPB proposal of 43-58 mc. This time cannot begin to run until there are a sufficient number of transmitters designed, manufactured, erected and put in operation, adequately distributed as to frequency, power and geographic location.

"Resolution 3:

"On motion of Mr. Spielman, of Philco, by unanimous vote of all present, it was resolved:

"That the Committee is in agreement that inclusion of 150 channels at this time, instead of the proposed 90 channels, imposes additional receiver design problems which will result in a further increase in cost and additional engineering time, and recommends that a firm allocation commitment be made by the Commission so that unnecessary delay and increased cost to the public can be avoided."

The recommendations of the Special Committee have now been referred to Panel #5 for action.

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BOB KINTNER TO STREAMLINE WASHINGTON BLUE NET OFFICE

Returning to his old stamping grounds where for so many years he was a successful newspaper correspondent and columnist, Robert E. Kintner, a Vice-President of the "Blue Network of the American Broadcasting Company", as it is now officially known, will reorganize, expand and be in charge of the network's Washington office. Also under Mr. Kintner's direction will be a newly created News and Feature Department of the network. Mr. Kintner, who began as a reporter in New York on the Herald-Tribune, and later was in the paper's Washington bureau, subsequently teamed up with Joseph Alsop in the famous Kintner-Alsop column. When the war came along, he served in the Army as a Lieutenant Colonel.

The Blue has also elected three new Vice Presidents - C. P. Jaeger, General Sales Manager, Fred Smith, Director of Promotion Advertising and Publicity, and Chas. E. Rynd, formerly Treasurer of the Company.

C. Nicholas Priaulux, Vice-President in Charge of Finance will succeed Mr. Rynd as Treasurer. Earl Mullin will continue as Manager of the Publicity Department, and Johnny Johnstone as Director of News and News Features.

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CROSLEY SEEKS AD AGENCIES' COOPERATION IN TELEVISION

Discussing television particularly in relation to the advertising agencies, Richard Hubbell, Broadcasting Manager of The Crosley Corporation, and author of the book "4,000 Years of Television", addressing the Cleveland meeting of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, last week said that in recent months the question has been raised "with considerable sound and fury - as to who is going to control television production. Will the broadcasters try to freeze out the advertising agencies? Will the agencies have to fight the broadcasters?"

Certainly not The Crosley Corporation, Mr. Hubbell declared, as he continued:

"Here's the television line along which the Broadcasting Division of The Crosley Corporation is thinking. We have not frozen on any definite policy yet, and we would like to get your reactions and your feelings before any definite policies are set.

"The keystone of this thinking is close and intelligent cooperation with advertising agencies. It assumes that, during the first half decade of postwar television particularly, skilled television directors, writers, and technicians will be at a premium.

"The Crosley Corporation would undertake to construct and operate a number of the best high power transmitters. It would provide the best possible television studios just as it has in the new radio studios at Crosley Square in Cincinnati. It would equip these studios with the most advanced design cameras built, with an eye to smooth, flexible handling, and it would staff the studios with top notch crews, working full-time on television, devoting every energy to its development. These crews would be brought in and trained in the basic principles. Some will have had previous television training. Others will come with movie, radio, theatre, newspaper, and advertising backgrounds, but they will all start from the bottom and learn everything, from sweeping the floor to operating a camera to producing, writing and managing. They will have the opportunity to advance as rapidly and in whatever direction their abilities permit.

"The programs we broadcast would be promoted throughout our service areas by our highly efficient Merchandizing and Promotion Department. And it may be assumed that the huge facilities of The Crosley Manufacturing Division, which is doing about 100 million dollars' worth of business a year right now, will be able to supply plenty of television receivers to all parts of our service areas.

"That is what Crosley proposes to offer, and here is how we think the agencies might dovetail their activities advantageously: We will keep you informed of every step of our developments. As soon as studios are built and the first crew trained, we would invite agencies to send their television directors, writers, time-buyers, and executives to observe operations, study our methods, and sit in on program conferences to suggest ways in which our shows might be

adapted to the needs of clients, and to work out new commercial program ideas for audition purposes and, if they appeal to a client, for subsequent sale and broadcast. Just as rapidly as the agency men get the hang of television, they can participate in a greater degree.

"Suppose we sign contracts with fifteen agencies for two shows a week from each one. The agency personnel will be getting the experience of creating and producing these two shows a week, while the personnel of the station will be getting the combined experience of producing thirty commercial shows per week, in addition to 'live' sustaining programs, which might number an additional fifty - not counting motion picture transmission. That would mean that the station employees would be soaking up the combined experience of 80 shows a week to the agency employees' two shows. If the agency buys package shows from an independent producer, the ration would be even more pronounced. Obviously the station employee will be able to learn more and faster.

"Therefore, it is to the agency's advantage to get skilled television people as rapidly as possible. We would like to help the agencies in this for the simple reason it would be mutually advantageous, because it will develop television more rapidly. Accordingly, we propose the possibility of supplying agencies with skilled writers, directors, and executives. We would take in talented novices, place them under contract, train them from the ground up while on a good salary, then let them find their own niches in staff work, and when they have proven themselves, make their contracts available for sale to agencies - subject, of course, to the individual's approval.

"Above all, we seek the fullest cooperation with the advertising agencies in the development of television. We believe in the future of television, enough to invest millions of dollars in it. We believe the future development of the radio industry lies in television, not in FM -- which is only a new way of doing the same sort of programs we are now doing in radio. Television can do everything AM and FM radio can do, and a lot more that it cannot do.

"To get television off to as rapid a start as possible, three things are necessary: (1) Manufacturers must supply good receivers at reasonable prices, must distribute and service them. The Manufacturing Division of Crosley, one of the largest radio-television manufacturing outfits in the country, will come through on that point. (2) Television broadcasters must turn out good programs from high power transmitters, located in desirable market areas. The Broadcasting Division of Crosley has rolled up its sleeves to get started on that one. (3) Advertisers and advertising agencies must hold up their end by revolving good selling techniques, by helping to produce good shows, and by helping to support television in its first two years, when the audience must of necessity be small - support it by the sponsorship of programs.

"WLW can help to build an audience rapidly not only by smart programming, but also by aggressive promotion of receiver sales,

programs, and program sponsors through radio and through our Promotion and Merchandizing Department which covers thousands of retail drug and grocery stores, and puts WLW promotion pieces in the street cars, busses, and on the rear end of taxicabs in a number of cities in the WLW area, including Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Hamilton, Columbus, Lima, Fort Wayne, Lexington, and 15 towns in Northern Kentucky.

"Yes, we think television is good, and we're going to do a job on it. We will make a major financial investment to support two of the three sides of the television triangle. For the third side we need the cooperation of many advertising agencies in the form of commercial sponsorship, ideas, criticism, and aggressive salesmanship."

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PEARSON CRACKS BACK AT PEGLER WITH A \$25,000 LIBEL SUIT

Big Tim Sullivan once cautioned a friend: "Don't never sue nobody for libel because he may be able to prove it on you." Nevertheless, and notwithstanding the fact they seldom are brought to trial, libel suits seem to be filed with increasing frequency.

The latest is Drew Pearson filing one in the New York Supreme Court against Westbrook Pegler and the Bell Syndicate, which distributes Mr. Pearson's letters, adding another \$25,000 suit for good measure. Referring to a column of Pegler's on January 30th, Mr. Pearson's complaint charged:

"The defendant labeled the plaintiff a 'miscalled news broadcaster specializing in falsehood and smearing people with political and personal motivations, broadcasting lies for smearing purposes and charged that the plaintiff was malicious and unreliable as a news reporter and if asked to apologize for a mistake would aggravate the original falsehood; that he reported news without investigation or verification and that as a news reporter he was a faker.'"

The column in question appeared in the New York Journal American, the Washington Times-Herald and other newspapers on January 30th. Representative Clare Hoffman (R), of Michigan, had the article captioned, "Coming over the Blue, It May Be True", reprinted in the Congressional Record of February 7th, Page A-527.

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Short-wave news broadcasts to the military forces overseas have been increased by 50% and now number 1,529, totaling 267 hours and 30 minutes each week. Fuller utilization of transmitters on both coasts have built up program time from 600 hours in 1944, including news and entertainment, to 960 hours.

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PETRILLO LICKS HUBBARD; SEN. BALL PREDICTS CONGRESS CURB

After holding out for almost a year, Stanley K. Hubbard, President of Station KSTP, finally threw up the sponge in his fight with James C. Petrillo, the apparently all-powerful head of the American Federation of Musicians. In doing so, however, Mr. Hubbard gave the National War Labor Board and the Administration (by inference) a very choice bawling out, charging that Petrillo even defying President Roosevelt, has demonstrated that he has more power than all of them put together.

Senator Joseph H. Ball (R), of Minnesota, took a hand in the fray by predicting that Congress would eventually find it necessary to really take Mr. Petrillo in hand.

"Sooner or later the arbitrary activities of Petrillo will have to be curbed", Senator Ball stated. "It is too bad that Hubbard felt that he had to capitulate. It sets a bad precedent."

"For nearly eleven months we have been fighting Petrilloism and defending the American principle of freedom", Mr. Hubbard declared. "We have sought justice through the proper legal and administrative channels afforded us - the State Labor Conciliator, the Federal Labor Conciliator, the Regional War Labor Board, and the National War Labor Board - and we have had unqualified decisions from every one of these agencies but to not avail because Petrillo has demonstrated to the world that he has more power than all of them. He has circumvented our courts and defied the Regional and National War Labor Boards. He has successfully and daringly defied the President of the United States. Now he is successfully defying and outwitting Congress by his recent action barring High School children from the air.

"The American public and the working men and women of America, as well as the majority of the Unions, have told us that they are with us in this fight but in these eleven months the Government has done nothing to force Petrillo to change his demands and methods.

"While our boys are overseas fighting for freedom, we at home are losing our independence. Individualism is gone. We have fought for a fundamental American principle but after all these months it has been made quite clear to us that the Government is unable to assist us. As long as matters are as they are at present, we had no alternative but to at least temporarily accept the situation. We, therefore, have capitulated and accepted Petrillo's terms and have today (Feb. 17) signed a contract with his Union acceding to his demands that we employ men under contract regardless of whether or not we need them. If the Petrillo system of forcing an employer to contract for men he does not need, and to pay royalties directly to the Union because union members are employed in the manufacture of his commodity is adopted by their unions, it means the finish of American business.

It is noted that the above-named party, who is a resident of New York City, has been advised by the Department that the same party is not entitled to a refund of the tax paid on the same party's property, as the same party has not been able to establish that the same party is entitled to a refund of the tax paid on the same party's property.

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We fully recognize the reasonable rights of labor and by the same token labor should recognize the problems and rights of management. The difficulty which exists today in our country is that labor and management cannot deal on a parity. The remedy to this situation lies in the hands of the Legislative Branch of our Government and that is where immediate relief should be worked out."

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WNAX "TYPICAL MIDWEST FARMER" GETS TWO PAGES IN "LIFE"

Capping the climax of the tremendous amount of publicity received by the "Midwest Farmer" selected from 8,700 families in a five-State area by Station WNAX of Yankton, S. D., were two pages of photographs in the current issue of Life (February 19). This notwithstanding the fact that the Cowles Brothers, owners of WNAX, are the publishers of Look, a very successful competitor of Life.

As winners of the contest, Mr. and Mrs. Ettesvold, of Morris, Minnesota, were given a two weeks' trip to Washington.

Besides living at the ultra-modern Statler Hotel, the Ettesvolds, under the guidance of Merle Jones, Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, owners of Station WOL in Washington, visited almost every single one of the Capital's national shrines. Two Senators (Shipstead of Minnesota, and Gurney of South Dakota), took them on a personally conducted tour of Capitol Hill. Although they had voted for Dewey, they not only attended the Roosevelt inauguration but also had luncheon at the White House and shook hands with the President in his office.

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WOR CELEBRATES 23RD BIRTHDAY ON FEB. 22

On February 22, 1922, in a small room in the corner of the furniture department of the Bamberger department store in Newark, New Jersey, WOR turned the switch on the station's 250 watt transmitter and a recording of Al Jolson singing "April Showers" was broadcast.

This Thursday (February 22), WOR observes its twenty-third anniversary. Today, 50,000 watts strong, it is the New York outlet of the Mutual Broadcasting System and one of the country's most important radio stations.

Currently WOR broadcasts twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, operates its FM station, WBAM, from 5 to 11 P.M., and presents a live television program over DuMont station WABD every Tuesday evening. When conditions permit, WOR will build its own television stations, applications for which have already been filed.

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FCC ORDERS CLEAR CHANNEL REALLOCATION HEARING MAY 9

The Federal Communications Commission has ordered a general public hearing beginning Wednesday, May 9, 1945, to determine what changes, if any, should be made in the present policies on allocation of so-called "clear channels" in the standard radio broadcast band. The call for the hearing reads:

"Since 1928, the Commission and its predecessor, the Federal Radio Commission, have set aside so-called clear radio channels for the use of one Class 1A station or a limited number of 1B stations to give a radio service over a wide area and with the particular aim of providing the rural population of the United States with a radio service.

"A reexamination of present clear channel allocations is necessary since Commission studies reveal there are still large areas within the United States which receive no radio service at all during the daytime hours and no primary radio service at night.

"The Commission has, moreover, received many applications for authority to operate additional stations on these clear channels and for authority to use power in excess of 50,000 watts, maximum power now permitted a clear channel station under present Commission rules.

"Radio station assignments on clear channels in this hemisphere are provided for by Treaty agreement and in the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement of December 13, 1937. Since NARBA expires March 29, 1946, it is desirable to determine what if any changes are necessary in present clear channel assignments and what recommendation should be made to the Department of State prior to renegotiation of the Treaty.

"Under existing FCC rules certain radio frequencies are allocated for exclusive or dominant use by one high-powered station and are defined as clear channels. A clear channel is defined as 'one on which the dominant station or stations render service over wide areas and which are cleared of objectionable interference within their primary service areas and over all or a substantial portion of their secondary service area.'

"On these clear channels, Class I or II radio stations may be assigned. Class I-A channels - there are now 24 - are reserved for exclusive nighttime use by only one domestic station, which must operate with 50 KW power. Class I-B channels - there are now 22 - are generally allocable to more than one station nighttime, operating with power ranging from 10 to 50 kilowatts.

"Class II stations are secondary stations which offer limited service on clear channels.

"All persons wishing to testify or appear must notify the Commission before April 2."

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The Federal Communications Commission has received information that the following information was obtained from a source who has provided reliable information in the past and who is being provided to you for the reasons stated below:

During 1980, the Commission and its predecessor, the Federal Communications Board, have not received any reliable information that the following information was obtained from a source who has provided reliable information in the past and who is being provided to you for the reasons stated below:

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RADIO VETS TOLD OF FUTURE; AWARD DUNLAP MARCONI MEDAL

As a rule, the State Department has its hands pretty full with happenings of the present but Francis Colt de Wolf, Chief of the Telecommunications Division took a night off at the 20th Anniversary dinner of the Veteran Wireless Operators' Association in New York to tell them of not only tomorrow in communications but "day after tomorrow",

Speakers at the gathering included Gen. Harry C. Ingles, Chief of the Army Signal Corps, and Gen. David Sarnoff.

The Marconi Memorial Plaque was awarded to the Television Broadcasters' Association and accepted by J. R. Poppele, its President.

Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., of the Radio Corporation of America, official biographer of Marconi and author of "Marconi - His Life and His Wireless", headed the list of several who were awarded special Marconi medals.

Envisioning communications "day after tomorrow", Mr. de Wolf, an old timer in radio, who is creating a very favorable impression in the industry as the new head of a newly created division of the State Department, said:

"We shall come to the day when the transmission of intelligence word-by-word will be as obsolete as the transportation of goods on the back of a mule. In this war the necessity of conserving space has brought about the transportation of foods in a dehydrated condition. V-mail has reduced the bulk of correspondence several fold. In our future world, written messages will be sent by facsimile and charges will be based on square inches or preferably square millimeters. Under such a system we shall avoid all possibility of errors in transmission and have the satisfaction of receiving the messages as originally sent out.

"We anticipate the day when, at our breakfast table, every man will find his favorite newspaper, whether it be from New York, London, Paris, or Rio. The sending of telegrams will consist of placing an original message in an automatic machine in which there will be dropped a quarter and having it reproduced by facsimile in a matter of a few seconds at a distance of hundreds or thousands of miles. We may also come to the day when one universal telecommunication company, with subsidiaries in every country of the world, will operate all telecommunications services with standardized equipment and standardized procedures. Its competition will come again from the air mail which will eliminate all telecommunication services other than urgent.

"We may also see the building of a coaxial cable from Washington and New York overland through Alaska and the Aleutians to Siberia, Russia and western Europe, which would take a tremendous load of United States-Europe traffic off the congested radio waves.

Incidentally, in this connection, it is interesting to recall that at one time there existed an overland telegraph line from Great Britain (with a channel submarine cable) to India.

"And so, finally, space will be annihilated and thought will travel as fast as the speed of electricity and the ingenuity of man has made possible."

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MARY CAVANAUGH MAKES DEBUT AS NBC CAPITAL PUBLICIST

All the boys and girls of press and radio turned out to welcome Miss Mary Cavanaugh, who has just succeeded Capt. Tom Knode as Publicity Manager of the National Broadcasting Company in Washington, at a party given by the network at the Carlton Tuesday afternoon. Hosts of the occasion were Frank M. Russell, Washington NBC Vice-President, and Carleton D. Smith, General Manager of Station WRC. Doing yeoman's service on the sidelines was Fred Shaw, WRC Program Manager.

Present to make the occasion official, was Edward Jamieson, of Jesse Jones' Houston Chronicle, now President of the National Press Club. Syd Eiges, Manager of the NBC Press Department, himself recently promoted to that position, came down to attend the party and brought Captain Knode, who was recently moved to New York as Mr. Eiges' assistant.

Present also was Mrs. Frank M. Russell, who as Miss Phoebe Gail, formerly headed the Washington Press Department, in fact was the one who really put it on the map. Likewise assisting at the gathering was Mrs. Gladys Murphy. There were even charmers there from the other networks, such as Miss Gladys Hall, petite CBS major-domo.

The War Department was represented by Col. Edward Kirby, formerly of the National Association of Broadcasters, who is now in charge of Army broadcasts.

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ANNUAL 50 KW TIME SALES SKY-ROCKET TO \$58,624,000

Net time sales by the Nation's fifty-three 50,000-watt standard broadcast stations for 1944 totalled \$58,624,000, an increase of \$9,708,000 or 19.85 per cent over 1943, according to a report issued Tuesday by the Federal Communications Commission.

The total for 1943 represented an increase of 16.39 per cent over 1942.

Four of these stations reported increases of \$500,000 to \$973,000; 11 of \$200,000 to \$500,000; 22 of \$100,000 to \$200,000; and 16 of \$64,000 to \$100,000.

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Station KWBU, Corpus Christi, Texas, was added to the list of 50,000-watt stations during the year, and a construction permit for this power was issued to Station WINS, New York City.

One of these 50,000-watt stations, WTOP, is located in the District of Columbia. The others are distributed as follows:

1 in each of 14 States: KIRO, Seattle, Wash.; KMOX, St. Louis, Mo.; KOA, Denver, Colo.; KOB, Albuquerque, New Mexico; KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah; KVOO, Tulsa, Okla.; WBAL, Baltimore, Md.; WBZ, Boston, Mass.; WHAS, Louisville, Ky.; WJR, Detroit, Mich.; WRVA, Richmond, Va.; WSB, Atlanta, Ga.; WTIC, Hartford, Conn.; and WWVA, Wheeling, W. Va.

2 in each of 5 States: Iowa: KXEL, Waterloo; WHO, Des Moines; Louisiana: KWKH, Shreveport, WWL, New Orleans; Minnesota: KSTP, St. Paul, WCCO, Minneapolis; North Carolina: WBT, Charlotte; WPTF, Raleigh; Tennessee: WLAC and WSM, Nashville.

3 in each of 3 States: California: KFI and KNX, Los Angeles, KPO, San Francisco; Ohio: WCKY and WLW, Cincinnati; WTAM, Cleveland; Pennsylvania: KDKA, Pittsburgh, KYW and WCAU, Philadelphia

5 in the State of Illinois: Chicago: WBBM, WENR, WGN, WLS, WMAQ.

6 in the State of Texas: KRLD and WFAA, Dallas; KTRH, Houston; WBAP, Ft. Worth; WOAI, San Antonio; KWBU, Corpus Christi.

8 in the State of New York: WABC, WEAf, WHN, WJZ, WOR, New York City; WGY, Schenectady; WHAM, Rochester, WKBW, Buffalo.

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AMUSEMENT GROUP HONORS MARK WOODS IN RED CROSS DRIVE

Announcement of the formation of a committee of the entertainment industry in New York with Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network as Chairman, and William Feinberg, Secretary of Local 802, American Federation of Musicians, as Vice-Chairman, to conduct a joint management and labor campaign for the Red Cross 1945 War Fund of Greater New York, was made Monday.

Mr. Woods, in accepting the chairmanship, pointed out that the formation of the joint committee to participate in the citywide campaign for \$21,187,000 which opens March 1, marks the first time that the entire industry has been brought together for a united community effort.

The announcement followed a meeting of representatives of management with representatives of Actors Equity, the American Federation of Musicians, American Federation of Radio Artists, the Stage Hands Union, and other unions in the field.

The overall committee is broken down into six major divisions, headed by the following chairmen: Legitimate Theater Division, Gertrude Lawrence and Lee Shubert, co-chairmen; Radio Division, Robert Swezey, Vice-President Mutual Broadcasting System, Chairman; with 5 sub-Chairmen who represent networks and independent stations; Motion Picture Division, John J. O'Connor, Vice-President, Universal Pictures, Chairman; Metropolitan Opera Division, Mrs. Blanche Witherspoon, Chairman; Concert Division, Arthur Judson and Sol Hurok, Co-Chairmen; Cabaret Division, Leon Enken, Chairman; and Jewish Theatre Division, Irving Grossman, Chairman.

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NBC MAKES DRASTIC REVISION OF PROGRAM COMMERCIALS

Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, made known Tuesday a four-point revision of the network's policies in connection with commercially sponsored programs. Purpose of the revision, he said, was to meet the public's "insistence upon continually higher quality in radio programs".

A summary of the points, all of which concern the network's contractual relationship with advertisers, follows:

(1) Time periods which become open on the network will be filled by programs which the network considers most likely to meet the wishes of the audience, regardless of seniority of date of application for the time by a sponsor.

(2) When an advertiser wishes to discontinue a program and substitute another, the network reserves the right to pass on the new program. If the network does not grant approval, it reserves the right to make the period available to another sponsor.

(3) In the future, no artist or program representative will be given control over a time period.

(4) The network will not permit reference on an NBC program to a program offered on another network, except in the case of guest artists on NBC shows who have regular programs of their own on another chain.

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In an article "Two Weeks of Radiotokyo" in Life this week (February 19), Robert Sherrod, after a careful checking of broadcasts from there has concluded "that the Japanese are the world's worst and biggest liars".

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SARNOFF RECEIVES "ONE WORLD" AWARD FOR RADIO SERVICE

Television, greatly improved by wartime research, looms as a new link in better understanding between Nations, Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, President of Radio Corporation of America, said tonight at the American Nobel Center's "One World" dinner in honor of Wendell Willkie. As one of the foremost steps toward international solidarity, he urged that study be made of the promising uses of television in helping to preserve the peace. A rapid postwar expansion of television may be expected, he said, wherever governments encourage its use.

General Sarnoff received the "One World" award for his expansion of radio as a medium for popular education and entertainment, his work on the final reparations settlement in 1929, his contributions to television, and his overseas services as Special Consultant to the Communications Branch of the Public Relations Office, Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force.

"Let there be no doubt that the world eventually will have international television", General Sarnoff said, in part. "It will be a new educational force with a double appeal to eye and ear, put at man's disposal by science, to give him a new and more intimate understanding of his neighbors. Pictures are an international language. They convey clearer and quicker impressions than words spoken in a foreign tongue, or written in a foreign language. Nations will then see themselves as others see them, for the world is destined to go sight-seeing by radio. People everywhere will understand, as never before, how freedom functions in Democracies."

"Radio's great role in the establishment and perpetuation of peace", General Sarnoff said, "is found in the fact that science has given to the essential Freedoms the wings needed to reach people everywhere - simultaneously. * * *

"Today, radio and the press are inseparable in the defense of freedom of speech and expression. Liberty is the watch-word. To this end, America must have more powerful and effective international broadcast programs to serve a world at peace. We must have sufficient world-wide radio circuits to carry news and pictures freely and directly to and from all corners of the earth."

Declaring that today scientists are on the edge of new discoveries in the realm of electronics, General Sarnoff said that evidences already are on hand of man's ingenuity to create new products to fulfill his basic needs by mastery of Nature through science. At the moment, he pointed out, man is looking upward to the air which now offers him new and speedier means of communication and transportation. He called attention to a new science - Chemotronics - a combination of electronics, supersonics and chemistry, through which scientists may learn the secrets of creating many new products.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

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Must Be an Ostrich to Disparage Radio Retail Selling
 ("Editor and Publisher")

The time has passed for talk about radio "making a bid" for local retail advertising. Not only has the bid been made, but in a surprising number of cases it has been accepted, according to the Harvard study, "Radio Advertising for Retailers", just completed by Charles H. Sandage, Professor of Marketing at Miami University.

In 1942, the year used for the survey, 50,000 local businesses, 40% of them located in communities under 25,000 in population and another 40% in cities between 25,000 and 200,000, paid radio stations and networks \$54,000,000 or over one-fourth of radio's total revenue. It would, indeed, take an ostrich with his head many feet in the sand to continue, in view of those figures, to call radio's efforts in the retail field a mere "bid".

Nevertheless, more than one-third of the retail users surveyed expressed complete satisfaction with the medium while but six of the 794 local firms, who answered the question, stated radio had proved unsuccessful.

Radio has failed, Professor Sandage's research shows on the other hand, to provide the qualitative audience surveys the retailer needs and to render professional advertising and program service to the many local firms which can't afford to employ agencies. Also, the author believes, because of their low cost and relative simplicity of preparation, there has been over-emphasis of spot announcements, despite the fact that they do not seem to be as productive as full programs.

An Echo of the FCC Investigation
 (Robert D. Leigh, former Director, FCC Foreign Intelligence Service in "Harper's Magazine")

"The Federal Communications Commission had caught one of the leaders of the House majority hierarchy violating a Federal statute and had not prudently filed the case away" . . . and . . . "when the House leader threatened an investigation, the Commission did not retire into its shell, but proceeded with its hearing . . .," and later, when the Congressional committee "set up a propaganda machine to provide a continuous barrage of one-sided newspaper comment and criticism of FCC, FCC itself actively entered the fight for the headlines."

Neighbors Grateful
 ("Salina Journal")

Radio manufacturers, counseling housewives on the care of aging radios, caution: "Don't keep radio volume tuned high. Excessive vibration throws your radio off delicate balance and causes the tubes to loosen."

The neighbors will thank the manufacturers for that effort.

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1. The first is the "General" or "Overall" impression of the country, which is the most important and the most difficult to obtain. It is the impression of the country as a whole, and not of any particular part of it. It is the impression of the country as it is, and not of what it might be. It is the impression of the country as it is, and not of what it might be.

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TRADE NOTES

Although no broadcaster would probably stick his neck out publicly by agreeing with Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth(R), of Massachusetts that T. A. M. Craven was "the ablest member of the Commission as formerly constituted", we are certain a large majority of them are of the same opinion. Representative Wigglesworth has paid Tam a belated compliment but one nevertheless well deserved.

The appointment of Maurice B. Mitchell as Sales Promotion and Publicity Manager of WTOP, CBS' Washington, D. C. outlet, was announced this week by Station Manager Carl J. Burkland.

Recently released from the Army, Mitchell was previously affiliated with the Gannett group of newspapers, in Rochester, Ogdensburg and Albany, N.Y. He was National Advertising and Promotion Manager of the Albany Knickerbocker News when he entered the armed forces.

Negotiations for the merger of Belmont Radio Corporation, Chicago, and Raytheon Manufacturing Company, Newton and Waltham, Mass., are in progress, the presidents of the two companies said in Chicago last Monday. Belmont is a producer of private brand radio receivers and Raytheon is a manufacturer of electronic tubes. Total annual volume of the companies, now almost entirely in war work, exceeds 200 million dollars, it was said.

Only 10 daily newspapers suspended publication in 1944, five outright and the other five being converted to weeklies or semi-weeklies, according to the records of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association's Special Standing Committee in Chicago.

To balance the number of suspensions, 10 new dailies were started, with revised schedules being announced by 15 others, including changes from evening to morning publication, or vice versa, and cessation or addition of editions.

In 1943 28 quit publication as compared with 79 in 1942.

John J. Karol, Network Sales Manager of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Lee Bland, supervisor of Network Operations in charge of announcers' auditions, and Lou Chapin, a director on the CBS music staff are giving courses in New York University's "Radio Workshop".

Karol's course, held Thursday evenings from 6:00 to 7:45 EWT, will run through May 31 and deals with "The Business Side of Radio". Most of the classes are being held at the CBS headquarters building in New York City.

Elinor Lee of CBS has been named a member of the Standing Committee of Mrs. Roosevelt's Press Conference Association, the organization which governs attendance at the First Lady's regular meetings with the women of the press and radio.

More Milwaukee people want FM radio in their post-war sets than desire the present or standard variety. This is said to be true on the basis of The Milwaukee Journal's 1945 consumer analysis, preliminary figures for which were released today. They show that 77.4 per cent of Greater Milwaukee's 227,626 families want provision for FM reception in their coming radio sets while only 75.9 seek provision for standard radio.

Earl L. Hadley has been appointed Director of Advertising and Sales Promotion for the Bendix Radio Division of the Bendix Aviation Corporation, Baltimore. He will direct the nation-wide advertising and merchandising program for the company's forthcoming line of AM and FM radios and radiophonograph combinations.

Roy Roberts, publisher of the Kansas City Star, which operates Station WDAF, addressing the Midwest Circulation Managers' Association, declared that radio and television will not swallow up newspapers. Mr. Roberts said that after the war, when news settles down, "it is going to be one whale of a job for radio to keep news-casts interesting."

He cited the fact that with all the growth of radio news, newspaper circulations have gone to new all-time high figures. "Newspapers have done this with the worst handicap in the world - lack of newsprint", Mr. Roberts declared.

Television with full natural color within two years after the end of World War II was offered as a possibility by Clyde M. Hunt, Chief Engineer of WTOP in Washington, in a talk before the Washington Chapter of the DAR last Thursday.

"One or two years will be required for engineers to prove by field tests the results of their laboratory work", the radio engineer declared, "and for the television industry to convert manpower and materials from war work to the peace-time pleasure of turning out your television receiver."

Federal Judge Francis J. V. Ford has denied a motion of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union seeking an order to compel radio station WCOP of Boston to carry its radio hour. Local 89 of the union brought action after WCOP dropped the weekly program of the garment workers, declaring it would not carry broadcasts in other than the English language. The union broadcast was written largely in Italian.

Almost half a million persons took the guided tour through New York's Radio City, and almost two million guests watched broadcasts from the NBC studios here during 1944, it was disclosed by Lathrop Mack, Manager of the Guest Relations Department. Servicemen and women who have seen action all over the world made up a large portion of the totals.

The 460,366 persons who took the guided tour during the year brought the grand total since it was started some 10 years ago to 5,186,806. The Radio City tour is the most heavily attended tour in the nation. A total of 100,106 servicemen and women were among the visitors, and they were admitted, either at reduced rates, or free of charge through tickets distributed at various servicemen centers.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

MAR 2 1945

FRANK E. MULLEN

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February 28, 1945

31 ORGANIZATIONS WHET AXES FOR REALLOCATIONS SCRAP

Judging from the number of organizations - thirty-one to be exact - which have requested permission to participate in the oral argument on the proposed frequency allocations of the Federal Communications Commission, which begin in Washington today (Wednesday), things may not be so quiet along the Potomac during the next week or ten days the hearings are expected to run.

In addition to those who desire to appear, some twenty-five firms or individuals have filed briefs or statements with regard to the proposed new set-up.

A last minute list given out by the FCC of those who have asked to be heard includes: Association of American Railroads and Committee 7, Panel 13, RTPB; American Telephone & Telegraph Company; American Trucking Association, Inc.; Aireon Manufacturing Corporation; American Radio Relay League; American Transit Association; Major Edwin H. Armstrong; Columbia Broadcasting System; Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc., licensee of FM Station WBCA, Schenectady; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; Cowles Broadcasting Co.; Eastern States Police Radio League; FM Broadcasters, Inc.; Interstate Broadcasting Co., licensee of FM Station WQXQ; Lorain County Radio Corporation; National Association of Broadcasters (brief filed by general counsel of Panel 4, RTPB).

Also, National Association of Taxicab Owners; National Association of Motor Bus Operators, Milo M. Dean, Chairman, Subcommittee 8, Panel 13, RTPB; Radio Corporation of America; National Broadcasting Company; R.C.A. Communications, Inc.; Radiomarine Corp. of America; Television Broadcasters' Association; Subscription Radio, Inc. (brief filed by Joseph Weiner); Westinghouse Electric International Company; U. S. Office of Education, Dr. R. R. Lowdermilk; Zenith Radio Corporation; Yankee Network, Inc.; Society of Plastics, Inc., and U. S. Independent Telephone Association.

Those who have filed briefs are: Edison Electric Institute and the Association of Edison Illuminating Co. (to be represented by Philip H. Chase); Forestry Conservation Communications Association, Committee 3, Panel 13, RTPB; Wabash Telephone Company; Tri-County Telephone Company; Union Telephone Company; Texas Telephone Company; Southern Continental Telephone Co.; The Journal Co. (Milwaukee Journal), FM Radio Station WMFM; Herbert A. Friede, Chairman, Committee 2, Panel 13, RTPB (will be present); National Council of Private Motor Truck Owners; Haraden Pratt, Chairman, Panel 8, RTPB; FM Station WENA, The Evening News Association; Association of American Railroads (joint brief filed by counsel of Association and John L. Niesse, Chairman, Committee 7, Panel 13, RTPB).

Also Medical and Surgical Applications, A. W. Mathis, Panel 12, RTPB; Austin Bailey, Vice Chairman, Committee 8, Panel 13, RTPB; R. V. Dondanville, Chairman, Committee 4, Panel 13, RTPB; Alexander Senauke, Chairman of Committee on Industrial Heating, Panel 13, RTPB; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.; K. M. Hoover, Chairman, Transit Utilities Radio Communication Committee, Panel 13, Committee 5, RTPB; Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, on "Centercasting"; Press Wire-
less, Inc.; American Broadcasting Co., Inc., Frank Marx, Director of General Engineering; C. M. Jansky, Chairman, and W. R. David, Vice Chairman, Panel 5, RTPB; John V. L. Hogan, Chairman, Panel 7, RTPB; Daniel E. Noble, Chairman, Panel 13, RTPB; Stromberg-Carlson Company.

FCC officials have again stated the list of frequency allocations is a provisional one, open to discussion and argument at the hearing. The final allocations, they said, will be revised on the basis of evidence submitted at the hearing which will involve twenty or more other questions of importance in radio besides the problems of FM broadcast service.

The biggest fight though will come on FM. Leaders in this will be FM Broadcasters, Inc., Panel 5 of the Radio Technical Planning Board, and Major E. H. Armstrong, inventor of FM itself. The National Association of Broadcasters neither endorses nor opposes the proposed FM allocation.

FM Broadcasters, Inc. contend that the shift of FM to 84-102 mc. would cause a two-year delay that would "paralyze this new industry". The shifting of the spectrum location would entail cost to public "of many millions of dollars".

Panel 5 contends the proposal to move FM above 84 mc. is based largely on the calculations of Dr. K. A. Norton, formerly of the FCC, which calculations are challenged as inaccurate. A Panel 5 off-the-record subcommittee report was to the effect that the proposed FM change would require the engineers six months longer to work out the receiver details, would increase the price of sets as much as \$32 and would require three months longer testing time. Major Armstrong likewise charges that Dr. Norton made an error in his calculations.

Among differences of opinion about FM's place in the spectrum, some seem to be influenced by economic factors, says the Cowles Broadcasting Company brief, while others based on ignorance of co-channel interference, fear of unknown factors in the new band and belief that Commission engineers have insufficient data, are unsound.

Television will also come in for a great deal of attention. The National Association of Broadcasters approves television allocation above 400 mc. but criticizes allocation below 300 mc.

The Radio Corporation of America and the National Broadcasting Company offer compromise allocation involving FM and television. Temporary allocation of FM 42-44 mc., as proposed pending transition to 84-102 mc, held undesirable. RCA and NBC counter with

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THE JOURNAL OF THE
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS
PUBLISHED BY THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
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1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years.

this proposal: Television 44-50 mc. and 54-84 mc.; FM 90-108 mc., with band 84-90 mc. unassigned for possible video or FM use later.

Suggested that if 84-102 mc. proposal becomes permanent, FM be given temporary haven 42-50 mc., since no present television operators would have use for 44-50 mc. channel. By time television is ready for proposed Channel 1 "it will be feasible for the FM station to move directly to its permanent frequency assignment in the 84-102 mc. band."

On television, RCA-NBC comment "immediate needs of television should have priority over possible future needs of FM", therefore it's unwise for FCC to designate 102-108 mc. for allocation later; it should be given television immediately.

Television should be moved to higher frequencies the Columbia Broadcasting System argues, to obtain wider bands. This would permit better black-and-white pictures with more elements, as well as color television. Technical difficulties of current video, tending to preclude nation-wide competitive service, will be avoided and larger service areas will result. Larger service area is possible, the network claims. Multipath effects, or ghosts, in lower frequencies may be solved by use of sharply directional receiving antennas in higher bands.

Cost of receivers would be no higher and the improved service would result under high-definition standards. Dual operation would be a mistake, CBS argues, doubling costs and penalizing pioneers in favor of newcomers with no investment or experience in television. The public should be kept fully informed on television.

Regarding television, the Cowles Broadcasting Company brief states the allocation below 216 mc. is not ideal but justified because of necessity for providing channels for aviation and Government services between 108-180 mc. Therefore, regardless of FM, it is impossible to provide better television facilities.

The Blue Network supports FCC proposal and points out that since the Blue owns no FM or television stations at present, it is in the "unique position of being well qualified to judge the adequacy of the overall fairness of the proposed allocations for these services". They believe Commission proposal represents "best possible overall arrangement to permit both services to progress rapidly toward a nationwide service with a maximum benefit in the public interest."

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At the invitation of the State Department, CBS takes its "Vox Pop" program to the Statler, Washington, D.C. on Monday, March 5, at 8 P.M., EWT. Members of the foreign and domestic agencies of the State Department will participate in the broadcast.

State Department executives invited to attend the broadcast include Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Under Secretary Joseph C. Grew, and Assistant Secretaries Archibald MacLeish, James C. Dunn, William L. Clayton, Dean G. Acheson, Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes and Nelson A. Rockefeller.

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RCA 1944 NET CLIMBS TO \$10,263,291; NEW WAR PRODUCTS

The Radio Corporation of America in 1944 reached new peaks in production of radio-electronic equipment vital to the war effort, established new records in radio communications, and completed more than 100 research projects for the Armed Services, Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff revealed in the 25th Annual Report released yesterday.

Net profit of RCA in 1944 was \$10,263,291, compared with \$10,192,452 in 1943. After payment of preferred dividends, earnings per share of common stock were 51.2 cents, compared with 50.5 cents per share in 1943. Total gross income from all sources amounted to \$326,421,913, compared with \$294,535,362 in 1943.

The report states that war products delivered to the United States and its Allies by the RCA Victor Division during 1944 established an all-time record, exceeding 1943 deliveries by 16%. More than a thousand RCA engineers have been working on research, development and production of radio and electronic equipment vital to the war effort resulting in RCA building more than 200 new types of electron tubes and more than 350 types of apparatus not manufactured by anyone prior to the war.

While the complete story of RCA's war achievements remain secret for security reasons, it is disclosed that RCA Victor has been, and is, the designer and first producer of many radio altimeters used by the Army, the Navy and the British. This essential device enables airmen to measure their distance from the ground so accurately that it makes possible more effective flying operations at night through fog and other difficult weather conditions. It also increases the effectiveness of low-level, high-speed attacks and hedge-hopping missions; and is equally valuable in paratroop operations and in dropping supplies from the air.

One of the major achievements in the field of electron tubes was the development by RCA scientists of additional miniature tubes and other types to perform new functions. These tiny tubes will shrink the size of many postwar radio products, including home and portable radios, phonographs, television receivers, hearing aids and business machines. They make possible greater flexibility of receiving set designs and the use of improved features without enlarging the cabinets.

Vastly increased quantities of the miniature tubes were manufactured by RCA Victor in 1944. First introduced by RCA in 1940, these tubes made possible the walkie-talkies, the handie-talkies and other electronic devices for planes, tanks, and motor transports where weight and size of equipment are important factors.

Creation of other special electron tubes has enabled engineers to construct a television transmitter to operate at frequencies up to 300 megacycles, that is, a wavelength of one meter. It is the first time a transmitter with a power output of 5,000 watts has been devised for television broadcasting on a frequency so high in the radio spectrum.

OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

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With the exception of the few cases mentioned above, the majority of the cases are of the type known as "simple" or "uncomplicated" and are characterized by the presence of a single, well-defined, and usually small, tumor. These tumors are usually found in the subcutaneous tissue of the skin, and are often associated with a small, well-defined, and usually small, tumor. The majority of these tumors are of the type known as "simple" or "uncomplicated" and are characterized by the presence of a single, well-defined, and usually small, tumor. These tumors are usually found in the subcutaneous tissue of the skin, and are often associated with a small, well-defined, and usually small, tumor.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the proposed amendments to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) which were adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1979. The Commission is deeply concerned that the United Kingdom should not be seen to be in breach of its obligations under the Convention, and it is therefore urging the Government to provide the Commission with the necessary information as soon as possible.

Another achievement of RCA Laboratories is a highly efficient optical system for projecting television pictures. This will have important applications in home television receivers to produce brighter pictures as large as 18 x 24 inches. It also involves a development - that of molding lenses from plastic material to reduce costs and to make the system economically practicable for home receivers.

With respect to television, the report recalled that in January of this year the Federal Communications Commission issued a report proposing the assignment to television of 12 channels below 300 megacycles for commercial operation and a large band of higher frequencies for experimental work and future services. "RCA believes this proposal to be a constructive step toward the postwar development of television", the report commented. "If the proposal is adopted, it will make possible the expansion of television as a service to the American people immediately upon the release of manpower and materials from war demands."

During 1944, NBC broadcast a record-breaking total of 2,173 programs which originated in foreign countries. This was over 400 more than those broadcast in 1943. At the year-end, the NBC staff of news commentators and reporters numbered fifty-eight, compared with thirty-six the year before, serving in strategic locations all around the globe.

R.C.A. Communications, during 1944, handled 150,000,000 words of radio traffic, largely related to the war. New direct circuits were established with India and Gambia, British West Africa. Direct service with Paris, interrupted since the German occupation of France, was resumed late in the year. At the request of United States military authorities, and in cooperation with them, RACA established and operated its own stations at Naples, Rome, and in Southern France.

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PETRILLO AROUSES HOUSE GROUP; FDR MAY ALSO CRACK BACK

James C. Petrillo and the American Federation of Musicians did themselves no good ignoring the hearings of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on the Vandenberg Bill (S-63), sponsored in the House by Representative Dondero (R), of Michigan, which would prevent Petrillo's interfering with the broadcasts of the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Michigan. Furthermore, there were indications that not only would the Committee approve the bill and probably put more teeth in it and that the House would pass it with a whoop, but that when the measure went to President Roosevelt for final approval, the President might take the opportunity of giving Jimmy the works. This he no doubt would like to have done when the "autocrat of listening", as Petrillo has been dubbed, so boldly defied Mr. Roosevelt in the presidential campaign. The President is noted for his long memory in such matters and those who know him

are not inclined to believe he would overlook such an opportunity as the Vandenberg Bill would give to tell Jimmy exactly where to get off.

At the conclusion of the sessions last week, Representative Lea (D), declared that the scope of the hearings might be extended, which was construed to mean that Mr. Petrillo himself might be summoned. Furthermore, Representative Lea said he intended to suggest to the House Committee that fines and imprisonment be written into the bill as penalty for any person interfering with radio broadcasts by educational institutions. The bill as passed by the Senate did not include this. Also it is believed there will be something in the bill to prevent Mr. Petrillo from short-circuiting Congressional action by having put the music camp on the unfair list.

When no one responded for the American Federation of Musicians in the House hearings, Representative Wolverton (R), of New Jersey, said:

"Can we assume that they are not interested in what this Committee does? In my eighteen years of Congressional services I have never seen a situation where a man so directly involved in proposed legislation was not even present or represented when it was up."

Several Committee members nodded approvingly and Representative Brown (R), of Ohio, interjected:

"I don't believe the bill goes as far as desired. Seemingly Mr. Petrillo is not interested in this Committee. Perhaps he is doing the same thing he did toward the President of the United States - taking a defiant attitude. Mr. Petrillo has asked for it, and it is about time that Congress let him have it!"

Representative Dondero (R), of Michigan, sponsor of the bill in the House, told the Committee that requests for a Navy band to participate in a soldiers' memorial service in his home town of Royal Oak had been refused "without any definite explanation", and Secretary Forrestal had not replied to his request for an explanation.

"I asked when did a musicians union become more powerful than the Government of the United States?" said Mr. Dondero. "That question has not been answered yet."

Declaring that the anti-Petrillo bill represents a desirable objective and merits approval by the House Committee, Paul Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, said:

"The evil inherent in the ban by the American Federation of Labor on the Interlochen broadcast so far as broadcasting is concerned is two-fold. In the first place, this action of the American Federation of Musicians results in a severe restriction upon what may be broadcast over the air. Under the American system of broadcasting, as you know, the Government is expressly forbidden to dictate to broadcasters what shall and what shall not be broadcast. This

It is noted that the above information was obtained from a source who has provided reliable information in the past.

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is in order to guarantee a free radio. But more than this is necessary if radio is really to be free. We must make sure that no arbitrary restrictions are imposed by private groups concerning material which shall be broadcast. It is the Commission's constant endeavor to see that the radio industry keeps itself as free as possible of all unreasonable restraints so that radio stations are in a position to discharge their obligation of operating in the public interest. Radio's ability to fulfill this obligation is hampered fully as much when its freedom of action is imposed by a labor organization as when it is self-imposed. If an organization can prevent radio stations from broadcasting a concert by high school students, a precedent is established whereby broadcasts of speeches, forums, conventions, etc. will be prevented. Such a precedent should not be permitted to be established.

"The second evil is found in the effect of the American Federation of Musicians' action on small stations. We all are familiar with the fact that most professional talent is concentrated in the large cities. For the small station this means that it must to a great extent rely on amateur talent which it can find or develop in the community. Many of these communities have a good deal of latent talent that can be developed to the benefit both of the talent and the community; this is particularly true of communities which have universities located nearby. However, the action of the American Federation of Musicians prevents radio stations from using musical talent of this kind. And if the American Federation of Musicians can prevent the use of musical talent, other groups will direct this activity at dramatic groups, singers, etc. This forces small stations either to broadcast network programs all day or to use records and transcriptions instead of developing their own individuality and contributing to the growth of their community."

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FORMER FCC COUNSEL NEW ALL AMERICA CABLES RADIO V-P

James A. Kennedy, General Attorney of All America Cables and Radio, Inc., an affiliate of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, has been elected a Vice President of the Company.

Mr. Kennedy was Assistant General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission before becoming associated with the I.T.&T. System. He was a member of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C., in 1934 when he joined the FCC, and remained in the latter agency until 1941, the last four years as Assistant General Counsel.

A native of Williston, South Carolina, Mr. Kennedy attended the University of Richmond, the University of Virginia, and was graduated with an LLB Degree from George Washington University in 1920.

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RMA SECURES EXPERT NEWSMAN FOR PUBLICATIONS DIRECTOR

If you are ever hiring a newspaper man, be sure he can write because, believe it or not, many of them can't. Such is not the case with James D. Secrest, currently making his debut as Director of Publications of the Radio Manufacturers' Association. For a number of years the star reporter on the Washington Post, Mr. Secrest might have been one of the editors had he remained with the paper.

With the outbreak of the war, however, the Office of Emergency Management, through which all war agency news cleared, beckoned to him and he left the Post to enter the Government service. Subsequently in the Office of War Information, he became Chief of Field Operations with 60 offices throughout the country in his charge.

When OWI appropriations were so ruthlessly slashed by Congress, Mr. Secrest went to New York where he has been conducting a publicity and promotion campaign of the Pulpwood Consuming Industries, at New York City, as assistant to Frank Block, Director of that industry's War Activities Committee.

Mr. Secrest is a graduate of Duke University and was in newspaper work for a long time in Cincinnati and elsewhere before coming to Washington. In addition to covering Congress and other Government agencies, the Federal Communications Commission was likewise in his bailiwick. He also was on the editorial staff of Broadcasting magazine.

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MUSIC HOUSE NAILED FOR "COAST-TO-COAST" HOOKUP CLAIMS

The Dave Minor Company, Chicago, Ill., engaged in the sale of a set of piano lessons entitled "Music is Fun for Everyone - the Ear Way" and a collection of songs entitled "Dave Minor's Famous Play by Ear Song Book", has entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from:

(1) Describing their business as a publishing company or representing that they engage in the publication of books, music or other printed matter;

(2) Using the word "Studio" in connection with their place of business or in any manner implying that they maintain a place devoted to the teaching of music or other fine art; and

(3) Representing that Dave Minor is "on the air from coast to coast", or that their radio continuities broadcast from local stations are programs rendered through a national radio hookup.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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1. The first of these is the fact that the "Hague Convention" is not a treaty, but a recommendation. It is a recommendation that the governments of the world should sign and ratify it. It is not a binding agreement, and it is not a law. It is a suggestion, and it is up to each government to decide whether or not it wants to sign and ratify it.

-The above information was obtained from a confidential source who provided the
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ASCAP WINS MINNESOTA LICENSING VICTORY; THREE YEAR FIGHT

Ruling that the theatre-licensing operations of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) is not in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye of the U. S. District Court in Minneapolis has found for the plaintiff in several copyright infringement actions begun by ASCAP against a group of Minnesota motion picture exhibitors. Judge Nordbye awarded ASCAP damages of \$2,000 from the Associated Amusement Company and \$500 from Harry Dickerman, operators of the unlicensed theatres. This ends a three-year controversy between ASCAP and Minnesota exhibitors.

Judge Nordbye's decision was announced after a three-day trial, most of which was occupied with testimony as to the theatre-licensing operations of ASCAP. Attorneys Louis D. Frohlich and Jack Nitzburg, for the Society, called several of its executives, including John G. Paine, General Manager.

Defendants claimed that the fact that individual members of ASCAP had granted synchronization rights to the film producers estopped the Society from insisting on a license for the public performance of such works. Mr. Paine testified that so far as the Society is concerned the producer is not restricted in his selections of works for film production. The Society's interest is only in the public performance for profit of its members' copyright music.

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CHEMICAL WARFARE PROMOTES FORMER FCC PUBLICITY EXPERT

It's a bus-man's holiday for Maj. George O. Gillingham, U.S.A., on leave as head of the Federal Communications Commission's Press Service. One of the best publicity men in the business, Major Gillingham has just been appointed to the important position of Chief of the Information Branch of the Army Chemical Warfare Section.

George came into fame as the editor of the National Press Club paper, the Goldfish Bowl. He wrote anonymously and soon made himself the best known unknown editor in the United States.

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TOM JOYCE OUT AT RCA

Tom Joyce, General Manager of the Radio, Phonograph and Television Department of RCA Victor, has resigned from the Radio Corporation of America after 23 years of service with that company.

Mr. Joyce will announce his future business plans about April 1st.

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WARWICK CO. DENIES ALLEGED RADIO MISREPRESENTATION

Warwick Manufacturing Corp., Chicago, Ill., in an answer to a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission, denies having made false and misleading representations concerning the tube capacity, television equipment and prices of certain radio sets it sold in interstate commerce. According to the answer, the respondent no longer manufactures and sells radio sets but is now engaged in producing equipment for the armed forces.

The complaint charged that the sets did not contain the number of active, necessary, fully-functioning tubes specified in the respondent's advertising, but were equipped with one or more other type tubes which do not perform any customary, recognized function in the detection, amplification and reception of radio signals. The respondent admits that its sets contained ballast, tuning beacon tubes or rectifying tubes, as alleged in the complaint, but denies that such tubes are "non-functioning" or that they do not perform any customary, recognized function of radio tubes in detecting, amplifying and receiving radio signals.

With respect to the respondent's allegedly false representation that certain sets were wired or equipped for television, the answer admits that they were not capable of receiving and reproducing picture signals in visual form, but denies that such representation was made. The respondent states that its sets were wired so as to be utilized as a sound unit for microphones, phonographs and television sets when the latter would be available.

The respondent also denies the complaint's allegations that its prices advertised as "special" were not special reduced prices, but were the prices at which it sold radio sets in the usual and regular course of business; and that the prices represented as "list" were fictitious and not the prices at which it sold its products or authorized its dealers to sell them.

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MARCONI SLEW HIMSELF, ROME NEWSPAPER CLAIMS

The newspaper Libera Stampa in Rome said Tuesday, according to the United Press, that Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of the wireless, committed suicide in 1937 to avoid turning over to the Fascists his "death-ray apparatus". The newspaper said he tested the apparatus in the presence of Benito Mussolini. The ray caused all automobiles in the area to stop, it said.

Mussolini referred to this ray in a prewar speech when he said, "Italy will use, if necessary, a new powerful secret weapon", the article asserted.

Marconi, a devout Catholic, saw the Pope for the last time July 18. He reportedly was in perfect health, yet died the next day. The paper contended that Marconi confessed to the Pope and then committed suicide rather than hand over such a deadly machine to the Fascists.

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The following information was obtained from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Chicago, Illinois, dated January 1, 1941, and is being furnished to you for your information. The information was obtained from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Chicago, Illinois, dated January 1, 1941, and is being furnished to you for your information.

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LIFEBOATS TO GET 2-WAY FEDERAL RADIO CORPORATION SETS

Two-way radio sets, as part of standard lifeboat equipment, are being perfected by the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, an affiliate of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, to allay the anxiety of cast-aways because, even without wireless training, they can learn by the returned signals that their distress calls have been heard, according to the New York Times.

The receiver will pick up the usual wireless signals on both long and short-wave, but is not adapted for vocal use. The new equipment also can serve to warn off rescue vessels.

The present equipment sends signals only on the international distress frequency of 500 kilocycles. The new transmitter will send on that frequency and also is capable of sending on short-wave. The latter will be especially valuable in determining the exact location of the craft by means of the instantaneous direction finder, another of the Federal Corporation's developments.

The new apparatus will occupy no more space than is taken up by the single frequency transmitter, now in use in lifeboats. Like the present equipment the new set will be contained in a water-tight case that will float unharmed if it falls out of a lifeboat. Power for the new transmitter and receiver will be furnished by a manually-cranked generator.

Like the present lifeboat transmitter, no previous training or technical knowledge is necessary to operate the new one. Regularly used SOS signals are radiated automatically by the transmitter by the simple process of setting a switch and turning a crank. The signals are interspersed by four-second dashes to permit operation of the direction finders on the impulses.

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BRITISHER SEES TELE PROBLEMS ECONOMIC; FAVORS 800 LINES

B. J. Edwards in "Journal of the Institution of Electrical Engineers", London, recently presented for discussion a general picture of the problem of post-war television. He suggested that the factors influencing the expansion of television will be mainly economic rather than technical, and he surveys the possibilities of obtaining the necessary revenue.

Radio links operating on centimetre waves are advocated for distributing television throughout the country. Cable distribution was rejected on the score of cost and great technical difficulty.

It is also advocated that as soon as possible an improved system of television be adopted with definition of the order of 800 lines. This implies a band-width of 20 megacycles and a carrier frequency of at least some hundreds of megacycles.

The purpose of this report is to provide information on the activities of the [redacted] and [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The information was obtained from [redacted] and [redacted] and is being provided for your information.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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The information was obtained from [redacted] and [redacted] and is being provided for your information. The information is being provided for your information.

A great difficulty that will be encountered with an improved system is interference with the main picture by reflection of the signal from buildings, etc., which gives rise to secondary images laterally displaced a short distance from the main image. One method of minimizing the effect of this unwanted signal is to increase the directional properties of the receiving aerial by some form of reflector.

To achieve a polar diagram in which the rear and side lobes are very small compared with the main lobes complicates the aerial design and emphasizes the serious practical difficulty of erection unless the frequency is such that an extremely small aerial system with paraboloid reflector can be used.

In conclusion, the author presents for discussion two alternatives for post-war television: first, to commence transmissions on the old standard and operate for a period of, say, 5 years, the development of an improved system to run concurrently; secondly, to commence experimental transmission for an improved system within a period of, say, one year, which may be possible in view of the technical resources that have been built up in this country during the war.

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OWI HITS BACK AT REP. TABER'S CENSORSHIP CHARGES

Neil Dalton, Director of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information, was quick to defend the OWI against the charge of Representative John Taber (D), of New York, that the Office of War Information had been holding out or coloring the news.

"The Office of War Information was created by Executive Order of the President", Mr. Dalton stated. "One reason for its creation was an insistent demand by the press and the radio for better coordinated government information. The Congress is fully acquainted with the manner and methods of its operation and year after year has voted it funds with which to carry out its functions. Mr. Taber is a member of the Appropriations Committee which went exhaustively into every phase of our operations before the Committee recommended to the Congress the appropriation of funds under which we are currently operating.

We are confident that newspapers, press associations and broadcasters generally know after long dealings with us that this Office is not engaged in censorship. On the contrary, we promote as far as we can the free flow of accurate information. Any accredited representative of any publication or radio can ask information of any official in the government and OWI does nothing whatsoever to keep him from getting it. The only censorship in this country is a voluntary censorship subscribed to by all publications and based solely on military security.

"OWI knows that Mr. Taber is mistaken as to the scope of Mr. Brackett's experience and disagrees with his judgment as to Mr. Brackett's competence. The letter to which Mr. Taber takes exception was written to make procedures clear to all Agencies at a time when when the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion was enlarging its activities in connection with functions in which other Agencies participated. This necessitated more careful coordination of information to insure accuracy and to avoid confusion."

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Time To Challenge Petrillo
"Terre Haute Star"

A Minneapolis radio station has capitulated to the unchallenged power of Boss James Caesar Petrillo of the American Federation of Musicians, who demanded that it hire, in this day of labor shortage, more staff musicians than it wants or needs.

We commend to Congress the statement by Stanley Hubbard, the station's president, which accompanied the capitulation. Here are samples:

"If the Petrillo system of forcing an employer to contract for men he does not need, and to pay royalties directly to the union because union members are employed in the manufacture of his commodity (a provision in the recent contract signed by the record companies) is adopted by other unions, it means the finish of American business.

"The difficulty which exists today in our country is that labor and management cannot deal on a parity. The remedy of this situation lies in the hands of the legislative branch of our government, and that is where immediate relief should be worked out."

These statements are not new. Congress has heard them before. They remain unchallenged. But so does Mr. Petrillo. It is time that Congress did something about the situation that makes Mr. Petrillo's power possible, before he does irreparable damage to both business and labor.

Theatres Keeping An Eye On Television
"Television Broadcasters News Letter"

Charles P. Skouras, President of National Theatres, addressing the annual meeting of circuit executives held in Los Angeles recently, declared that "television may occupy a very vital position in the future of our business.

"We have been keeping up with all developments in the science for a long time now", he asserted. "Its possible and probable future has long been recognized by us as a milestone that may change the business as radically as did talking pictures.

In Five Years - Post War
("Electronic Industries")

100 television stations - \$60,000,000; 4,000 FM transmitters - \$120,000,000; 20 million FM receivers - \$2,000,000,000; 6,000 airports, all radio-radar equipped; 200,000 vehicles with radio transmitters; 5,000,000 interstate trucks with 2-way radio; Sixteen railroads installing radio in yards.

Calls Commercials Radio's Biggest Headache
(Robert U. Brown in "Editor & Publisher")

Methods of presenting the commercial, or "plug" is getting to be radio's biggest headache as we predicted not so long ago. Subscription radio is proposed by one group to provide non-sponsored programs and thus to get away from the annoyance of spelling announcers. Several years ago a gentleman visited our office in New York trying to find an angel to back him in production of a gadget that would automatically cut the radio set off when the commercial came on then turn it on again at the right time.

There is probably a large amount of public goodwill toward the sponsor of a first-rate radio program, but the manner in which the commercial is presented is liable to alienate the listeners. It is no secret that many radio listeners have developed their own automatic "turner-offers" in their minds when the commercial starts, and they pick that time to talk, read or do other things at home.

Petrillo vs. U.S.A.
"Minneapolis Star-Journal"

For the first time in 10 months, "live" music today emanated from KSTP's Minneapolis studios as result of settlement of the Petrillo strike of the A. F. of L. Minneapolis Musicians association.

During the strike, all such broadcasts originated in St. Paul studios of the station. KSTP officials said many of the programs now will be transferred back to Minneapolis.

The new contract is for 2 years and calls for hiring of 8 musicians at not less than \$52 a week, the leader to get \$75. The station also has agreed to employ only union musicians.

New Era of Distant Radio Control
(Gen. David Sarnoff in "Radio Age")

A new era in communications is opening - the era of control at a distance.

Television enables us to see action at a distance. After the war by the use of television techniques we shall be able to reach out and operate many of these actions that we see. Just as human fingers press buttons and triggers, snap switches, and release energy to make wheels turn or control machines and vehicles, now radio-electronic fingers touch off new magic.

Man has long dreamed of using radio to start, steer, control and operate aircraft, tanks torpedoes, automobiles, boats, and other objects. With uncanny manipulation of electronics, wartime research has made some of these dreams come true. Man has achieved radio control over wheels, rudders, wings and guns. Rockets no longer move only as phantoms of the imagination.

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Office Memorandum
Date: 11/11/54
To: Mr. Tolson
From: Mr. Clegg
Subject: [Illegible]

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Re: [Illegible]
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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Phil Hoffman, Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, and Station Manager of KRNT, Des Moines, Ia., will be in New York the middle of March to attend a meeting of the Blue Network and a special conference of Cowles broadcasters.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company is experimenting with "micro waves" - very short waves - for possible use as alternative or supplemental to telephone and television transmission wires and cables, President Walter S. Gifford disclosed in the company's financial report for 1944.

Herman S. Hays, Manager of Field Service Engineering, Philco Radio and Television Corporation, Philadelphia, has been appointed a consultant to the Office of Price Administration Service Trades Price Branch.

Mr. Hays, who will serve on a part time basis, will advise OPA's national office chiefly on matters relating to radio and household appliance repairs. His appointment is in line with OPA's policy of having available the advice of representative business men when price control matters arise affecting a particular industry, it was said.

The recent RMA meeting in New York considered the campaign of the Institute of Radio Engineers for a \$500,000 building fund and the matter was deferred for further information and consideration.

The News Bureau of the General Electric Company - and an excellent one it is - is going high hat by changing its name to Technical Press Service.

"This will replace the familiar source designation 'News Bureau' on most of the releases we send to you in the future, so I thought I had better take this means of introducing it to you", C. P. Fisher, Jr. explains.

"We like the new name because it more accurately describes our job: editorial service to you. Incidentally, if you have any suggestions for improving on that job, send them along. Such comment from you is always welcome."

The National Labor Relations Board has set March 6th at 10:30 A.M. in Washington for the hearing of oral argument on the Intermediate Report of the Trial Examiner in the NABET-AFM dispute with the National Broadcasting Company and the American Broadcasting Company relative to the jurisdiction over "platter-turning".

The RMA Board of Directors accepted an invitation from the Canadian RMA to hold Board meetings together at Montreal, April 25 and 26, to develop further cooperation between the two neighboring industry organizations and to exchange information on military radio production. Arrangements were made for the joint meeting by President R. C. Cosgrove of RMA and President R. M. Brophy of the Canadian RMA.

On November 1st of 1941, the following was received from the
U. S. Navy, Dept. of the Navy, Washington, D. C. (Enc. 1)
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1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California:

The above information was obtained from the files of the FBI, New York City, and is being furnished to you for your information.

as long as I am able to do so, I will continue to work for the betterment of my country.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the progress of its investigation into the alleged activities of the British Security Establishment in the United States.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the proposed amendments to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) which were adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1979.

[illegible][illegible]

David Sarnoff speaking at a luncheon given by the Radio Corporation of America to the mission from Brazil of six professors of leading Brazilian scientific institutions said: "Education is not a one-way street, but a thoroughfare on which to learn as well as to teach."

Macy's in New York City, will continue its weekly telecasts over WABD, the DuMont station, in New York for another 19 weeks, it was announced by RKO Television Corporation, producers of the program.

Listening post for receiving foreign broadcasts has been constructed by the Cowles KRNT Des Moines Engineering Department under the direction of Charles Quentin, engineering consultant. Special programs analyzing the propaganda will be broadcast under the direction of George Cremeens, special events head for KRNT.

Engineers at Station WCAE, Pittsburgh, Have hung up what is believed to be an all-time high in maintaining a cathode ray monitoring tube in continuous operation for more than 50,000 hours, according to H. C. Vance, of the RCA Tube and Equipment Department. The RCA type 904 cathode ray tube, used for monitoring radio programs, was installed in the station's transmitter in August 1939 and is still visibly providing the same clear monitoring picture as it did five and a half years ago. It is reported that the tube shows no perceptible depreciation in sensitivity or definition.

Press Wireless, Inc. announced Monday that its communications circuit between the Philippines and the United States, discontinued December 31, 1941, after the Japanese operation, was resumed Sunday morning.

A meeting of the RMA Special Committee to promote equipment of public schools with sound systems was held recently in New York City. L. A. King of St. Charles, Ill, Chairman, is cooperating with a similar committee of the U. S. Office of Education. Specifications for central sound systems in schools and other educational institutions are being developed.

The Canadian international short-wave broadcasting service call letters CHTA at Sackville, New Brunswick, was officially opened last Sunday. The cost of the station was paid by the Canadian Government, but the construction work was done by engineers of the publicly-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, which will operate the station. For the present it will be used exclusively for sending news and programs to Great Britain and to the Canadian troops overseas.

Announcement of "excellent progress" in three critical programs - cotton duck, dry cell batteries, and field wire - was made by Hiland G. Batcheller, Chief of Operations of the War Production Board at a meeting of the Production Executive Committee Monday, WPB reported today.

Dry cell battery production in February will exceed the 197,600,000 cells of January, in spite of a shorter production month, and as the new facilities get into operation, it is hoped to get the rate up by May or June to within five per cent of the monthly requirement of 311,000,000.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED
MAR 9 1945
FRANK E. MULLEN

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March 7, 1945

ALLOCATIONS UP TO SECRET SESSION; FM GROUPS FIGHT ON

Completed in three and a half days where it was expected a week or more would be required for the hearings, the next important step in considering the FCC reallocation recommendations will be a secret session of the Communications Commission with Army and Navy officers next Monday, March 12th. A member of the FCC ventured the opinion that the Commission's report would be made early in April.

With the main battle waging over the location of the FM band and the outcome of the television allocation depending upon this, both those who desire FM to remain where it is and those supporting the FCC in changing seem confident of victory. The former expressed themselves as especially elated over the testimony of Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, FM inventor, who in the opinion of one observer "put the ball right in the Commission's lap". He declared that the anti-FCC forces had unquestionably won the first round and that Dr. J. H. Dellinger of the Bureau of Standards, who is to testify at the secret session, would be another strong factor in their favor.

"Dr. Dellinger had previously written to the Commission urging that they let FM stay right where it is", he continued. "FM Broadcasters and the Radio Technical Planning Board made a splendid presentation and I feel very confident as to the outcome."

Sharp exception was taken to this by a prominent member of the industry who supported the Commission's recommendations, and who said:

"Major Armstrong really hurt himself and his cause by his testimony. He was too emotional. There was no use in his endeavoring to sell the Commission on a basis of perfection and then tearing that perfection down on allocation.

"I have talked to several of the Commissioners and I am confident that FM will be moved up regardless of the pleas to allow it to remain as is. How far it will go and if it will go as high as the Commission has recommended, remains to be seen. It may result in a compromise but I can assure you that FM will not remain where it is."

The FM controversy in last week's hearings centered around the calculations made by Dr. K. A. Norton, former FCC engineer, now on duty with Army Signal Corps, upon which the FCC made their recommendations. C. M. Jansky, Jr., of Panel 5, RTPB, told the Commission they must believe Dr. Norton "and the errors he has made" or Dr. Dellinger or Major Armstrong. Dr. Ray H. Manson of Stromberg-Carlson said that at least six months' more time would be required to manu-

facture FM receivers for the proposed band and the cost to the consumer would be from \$4 to \$32 per set. W. R. David, of General Electric, said about the same thing.

Major Armstrong said, regarding Dr. Norton's calculations as compared with those who have had experience that they "were so different it seems something must be left out, some errors must have been made".

"With FM starting at some point within its present band (43 to 50 megacycles) and expanding upward into a prospective 30 megacycles, it seems to me that from a propagation stand-point alone a more satisfactory service can be established than is promised for the upper end of the band", Major Armstrong said. "This can be done without encountering the risks inherent in moving bodily into another part of the spectrum about which information is admittedly incomplete

Cyrus T. Read of Hallicrafter's, Chicago, went to the bat for the FCC and said it would only cost \$10 to \$15 to convert present FM sets to the higher frequencies.

John Shepard, 3rd, said, "Our conclusion is that if present assignments proposed by the FCC are put into effect, FM will be put back to where it was in 1936 and it will be very sick and probably on its deathbed for many years."

In supporting the FCC, Commander T.A.M. Craven, himself recently a member of the Commission, now Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, declared that Dr. Norton was one of the world's greatest propagation experts.

Supporting his contention that FM should be moved upward, Commander Craven said the FCC must protect the outer regions of service areas to afford service to those living outside of cities. "I think it's the duty of the Commission to take any step whatsoever to protect service in all areas", declared Mr. Craven. On the predicted delay, if FM is moved up, the Cowles executive said he thought manufacturers are ready now to turn out 50 KW equipment for the higher frequencies. "If we manufacture with the speed of war, it won't take very long", he said. "If television transmission in sound can be produced in the 108-mc band, so can FM. There's no mystery about it. . . I've been impressed that the attitude of industry is negative. If industry took that attitude in war we wouldn't get anywhere. We must take positive attitude."

John D. Reid, Manager of Research, Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, testifying on cost of building new receivers, said Crosley plans to turn out an FM set for higher frequencies which would cost the consumer an additional \$3 or \$4. Mr. Reid said the biggest factor in redesigning would be expansion of the band rather than position in the spectrum.

Mr. Reid declared that Crosley feels the FCC proposed allocations are sound and it is desirable to shift the FM band to 84-102 mc.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the problem and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. It includes information about the sample, the data collection methods, and the statistical techniques used for analysis.

3. The third part of the report presents the results of the study. It includes a summary of the findings, a discussion of the implications of the results, and a comparison of the findings with previous research in the field.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references. The conclusion summarizes the main findings of the study and provides recommendations for future research. The references list the sources of information used in the study.

5. The fifth part of the report is an appendix containing additional information that supports the findings of the study. This may include raw data, detailed calculations, or additional statistical analyses.

6. The sixth part of the report is a bibliography listing the sources of information used in the study. This includes books, articles, and other documents that provide background information on the subject of the study.

7. The seventh part of the report is a list of figures and tables. These provide visual representations of the data and results of the study. Each figure and table is accompanied by a caption that describes its content.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of abbreviations and symbols used in the study. This helps to clarify the meaning of the symbols and abbreviations used throughout the report.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of acknowledgments. This section is used to thank the individuals and organizations that provided support and assistance during the course of the study.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of footnotes. These provide additional information that is not included in the main text of the report.

David B. Smith, of Philco, endorsed the FCC FM and television proposals and said that the Commission "had done a magnificent job in reconciling the claims of the various services."

William B. Lodge of the Columbia Broadcasting System said he had studied Dr. Norton's figures and had failed to find any discrepancies. C. R. Miner of General Electric also was of the opinion that the cost of manufacturing sets in the higher frequencies would be \$24 to \$30 more per set to the consumer.

Leopold L. Asch, of WBCA, Schenectady, who has the distinction of operating the only independent FM station in the United States, said if the FCC recommendations were adopted they would put him out of business.

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REINSCH OF WSB SUCCEEDS FELTIS AS NAB DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE

J. Leonard Reinsch, Managing Director of WSB, Atlanta, Ga., WHIO, Dayton, Ohio, and WIOD, Miami, Florida, has been elected to serve out the term of Hugh M. Feltis as Director-at-Large of the National Association of Broadcasters. Mr. Feltis was formerly General Manager of KFAB, of Lincoln, Nebr., but resigned to accept the presidency of the new Broadcast Measurement Bureau. Mr. Reinsch has also been nominated as one of the Directors-at-Large for the coming year to represent the large stations of the National Association of Broadcasters. These directors are to be elected by mail ballot and will assume their offices July 1st.

In the presidential campaign, Mr. Reinsch was selected by Paul A. Porter, now Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, then Director of Public Relations for the Democratic National Committee, to be the Radio Director of the Committee. Mr. Reinsch secured a leave of absence from his chief, former Governor James M. Cox of Ohio, and with headquarters in New York City, made a great success of the job.

A native of Illinois, Mr. Reinsch has lived in Atlanta since 1940. He is a graduate of Northwestern and began in radio in 1928 as an announcer at WLS, Chicago. He joined the Cox stations in 1934 at WHIO, where he served as Manager. When Governor Cox acquired WSB, he became Managing Director of the three Cox-owned stations. He was born in Streator, Ill., on June 28, 1908. He is married and has two children.

Governor Cox was the Democratic nominee for the presidency in 1920. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the vice-presidential nominee in that campaign.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are of Mexican descent. This population is concentrated in the southwestern United States, particularly in California, Arizona, and New Mexico. It is estimated that there are over 10 million people of Mexican descent in the United States, and this number is expected to increase significantly in the future.

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WALL-TO-WALL JOURNAL MAGAZINE BEING THE NEW YORK TIMES

[illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the Committee has been unable to obtain any information from the Government as to the results of its investigation into the activities of the Committee. This is a serious matter, as it is essential for the Committee to know the results of its investigation in order to be able to make a proper assessment of the situation and to take appropriate action.

[illegible]

1. The Government of the United States of America, hereinafter referred to as the Government, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, dated 1951, in which the Government of the Philippines requested the Government to provide the Philippines with the necessary equipment and supplies for the Philippine Constabulary.

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GEORGE HENRY PAYNE DIES; REAPPOINTMENT MYSTERY UNSOLVED

George Henry Payne, storm center of so many battles on the Federal Communications Commission and who served as a member of that body from 1934 to 1943, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Virginia Payne Ahrens, in Hollis, Queens Borough, New York, last Saturday. Mr. Payne was 68 years old and after leaving the Commission became Vice-President and Director of the Finch Telecommunications Company of New York. Mr. Payne, who was succeeded at the FCC by Commissioner E. K. Jett, made his last formal appearance at the Communications Commission at the Allocations Hearings several months ago when he testified in behalf of the Finch Company advocating adequate space in the spectrum for facsimile.

With the death of Mr. Payne the mystery of why President Roosevelt recalled the nomination of the reappointment of Mr. Payne for an additional seven years may be cleared up. The President sent Mr. Payne's nomination to the Senate July 1, 1943, and withdrew it without explanation the next day, a very unusual procedure.

There were several versions of why the President might have changed his mind. One was that Speaker Sam Rayburn and Democratic Leader John McCormack had suggested to Mr. Roosevelt that it was a slap in the face to the Cox Committee to send up the renomination of Mr. Payne as a member of the Commission while the FCC investigation was still going on. Another was that Mr. Payne was anti-Semitic which Mr. Payne answered by pointing to the fact that he had had a Jewish secretary for the past nine years.

Still another reason was that Mr. Payne had sided with the Dies Committee in voting to oust FCC employees Dodd and Watson.

Mr. Fly told a press conference at the time he had not recommended the canceling of the nomination, although he did visit the White House a few mornings before. It was an "off-the-record" visit, he said.

"I did not know that day why the nomination had been withdrawn. I have since learned something about it. I do not undertake to assign any reasons for the withdrawal of the name. I know I do not know the reasons. I knew nothing about it until I arrived at the White House that morning and the action had been taken."

Chairman Fly, answering a question, said that it was hardly appropriate to say much about it, but added that it was a matter of public record that Mr. Payne had voted "with me and a majority here consecutively, and he had supported most of the policies I had supported."

When Mr. Payne himself was asked if he could aid in clearing up the mystery, he said:

"I don't know a thing - honestly I don't - I am just as much in the dark as you are."

Born in New York, the son of George Cooley Payne and Katharine Milligan Payne, Mr. Payne attended City College for three years and then studied at the College of Pharmacy. Later he was a special student at the New York Law University.

His first adventure in journalism was as proprietor and publishers of The Long Branch (N.J.) Summer Season in 1893 while he was still a student.

In 1903 Mr. Payne began a four-year term as drama and music critic of The Evening Telegram and, in 1909, he joined the staff of The Evening Post as a political reporter, remaining until 1912. He left The Post after writing his best known book, "The Birth of the New Party", a study of the origins of the Progressive movement of that period.

His active connection with politics began in 1906. In that and the next year Mr. Payne was a member of the New York County Republican Committee and two years later he unsuccessfully sought a post in the Assembly. In 1910 he managed the literary bureau of Henry L. Stimson's Gubernatorial campaign, and in 1912 he was one of the New York managers for Theodore Roosevelt's presidential campaign. He also managed the campaign of George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, in 1913, and he was floor manager for Leonard Wood at the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1920.

In that same year Mr. Payne opposed James W. Wadsworth for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, polling 46,039 votes. Between 1916 and 1933 he was City Tax Commissioner.

Mr. Payne's funeral was held Tuesday in the St. James Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City. The serviced was conducted by the Rev. James Green, Canon of the Cathedral. A choir of 48 boys, including Mr. Payne's grandson, Richard Ahrens, sang.

Among those at the service were former Postmaster General James A. Farley; James Cromwell, Arthur Batcheller, representing the Federal Communications Commission; Dr. James L. Bradford, President of the Finch Telecommunications Company; George LeBrun, Secretary of the Chief Medical Examiner's Office when Mr. Payne was Tax Commissioner; William A. Orr, who was secretary to former Governor Charles S. Whitman; Archibald R. Watson, New York County Clerk, and Paul Bailey, publisher of the Long Island Forum.

Burial took place in Oakwood Cemetery, Islip, Long Island.

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The Joint Army-Navy Termination Regulation is the "Bible" for war contractors to be used in the rapid settlement of war contracts. A recent survey discloses that less than 40% of the war contractors circularized had availed themselves of this publication. A Joint Army-Navy Distribution Center has been established at 90 Church Street, New York, New York, to distribute this publication together with other printed material pertaining to contract settlement.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the proposed changes to the law of the United Kingdom in relation to the treatment of the British Commonwealth countries.

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of Alaska:

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of Alaska:

BELIEVE JOHN L. LEWIS WILL BACK DOWN ON PETRILLO ROYALTY

The prediction that other labor leaders would follow in the steps of James C. Petrillo in demanding "employment fund" royalties came true with the demand of John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers for a \$60,000,000 a year "rainy day" fund. It was the belief in Washington, however, that Mr. Lewis might withdraw this stipulation in the strike threat show-down. The reason for this was said to be that Petrillo, in making more and more exacting demands, was believed to "be riding for a fall" and that Mr. Lewis had no desire to be mixed up in it.

The coal producers' spokesman, who claimed Lewis' "private tax" was an opening wedge for similar demands by other unions, did not, however, regard musicians' boss James C. Petrillo's royalties in the same light.

Petrillo now gets royalties ranging from one-half cent to five cents per record from recording companies. The spokesman said Petrillo's collections were on a luxury, whereas every American was dependent on coal.

Talburt, cartoonist of Scripps-Howard, had a cartoon in the New York World-Telegram, Washington News and other papers, captioned "Swelling the Chorus". It showed an old phonograph playing a tune, "Petrillo's Royalty Racket". John L. Lewis was standing in front of the phonograph with a sheet of music marked "Demand of 10¢ a ton royalty for Miner's Union". Mr. Lewis was singing "Brother Can You Spare A Dime?"

The Washington Star commented upon the coal miner's demands as follows:

"There is doubt in the minds of some that John L. Lewis is wholly serious in his attempt to levy what is in effect a private tax of ten cents on each ton of coal mined, the proceeds to be paid into a union fund which unquestionably would be controlled by him. Mr. Lewis seems to be serious enough. He has served notice that the coal operators must "accede" the miners the "right to live" - which in his estimation means yielding to his demands. "If you don't accede it", he says, "we will take it anyhow." Furthermore, Mr. Lewis has a perfectly valid precedent in the Government's weak surrender to James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, who demanded and secured the right to levy a union tax on the manufacture of phonograph records. If the consuming public can be taxed for the benefit of the musicians, Mr. Lewis might ask, why cannot the consumers be taxed for the benefit of the miners?"

"Events will show whether the mind union head intends to make a fight on this point. But the fact that he has made the demand, coupled with Mr. Petrillo's earlier success in the same field, should be sufficient to impress any one with the seriousness of the issue which has been raised."

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THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE SOURCE:

The source has been in contact with the subject for a period of approximately six months. During this time, the source has observed the subject's activities and has been able to provide a detailed account of the same. The subject is a male, approximately 35 years of age, and is currently residing in the city of New York. He is employed as a [redacted] and is active in the [redacted] community. The source has observed the subject's interactions with various individuals and has been able to identify several key figures in the [redacted] community. The source has also observed the subject's activities in the [redacted] community and has been able to provide a detailed account of the same.

The source has observed the subject's activities in the [redacted] community and has been able to provide a detailed account of the same. The source has also observed the subject's interactions with various individuals and has been able to identify several key figures in the [redacted] community. The source has also observed the subject's activities in the [redacted] community and has been able to provide a detailed account of the same.

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DR. JOLLIFFE CLIMBS ANOTHER STEP HIGHER AT RCA

Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of the RCA Victor Division, has been elected Vice President of Radio Corporation of America in Charge of RCA Laboratories. Dr. Jolliffe will succeed Otto S. Schairer, who was elected Staff Vice President of RCA at a meeting of the Board of Directors. Mr. Schairer will be consultant and advisor on matters pertaining to research, development, patents, trademarks and licenses.

The Board also authorized Ewen C. Anderson, Commercial Manager of RCA Laboratories, to execute license agreements under domestic patent rights and to coordinate the commercial activities of RCA Laboratories with those of the RCA Victor Division.

From 1922 to 1930, Dr. Jolliffe served as physicist in the Radio Section of the Bureau of Standards, resigning to become Chief Engineer of the Federal Radio Commission. He remained for five years with the FRC and its successor, the Federal Communications Commission, and then joined the Radio Corporation of America as engineer-in-charge of the RCA Frequency Bureau. In 1941, he was appointed Chief Engineer of RCA Laboratories, and early in 1942 he was made Assistant to the President of RCA. In September, 1942, he was appointed Chief Engineer of the RCA Victor Division, Camden, New Jersey.

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ON-THE-JOB SIGNAL CORPS TRAINING PROVES SUCCESS

Practical on-the-job training of Signal Corps teams and units in depot operation and maintenance of Signal Corps equipment is being carried on in various signal depots and in signal sections of Army Service Forces depots.

"Learn while you work; work while you learn." There is a strong stimulus in this fundamental idea of on-the-job training. Signal Corps trainees do the work which they will be required to do as soldiers in actual combat theatres, and they gain experience with authentic equipment. The academic approach, with simulated conditions and equipment, is a thing of the past in this signal training. The men have access to modern communications equipment of every sort - radio, radar, telephone, photography - and they learn about Depot operations by direct participation in the work of receiving, storing and issuing material. In some of the installations, such as Holabird, damaged Signal Corps equipment used by all types of Army units is received for repair, and here the trainees have the widest opportunity to learn practical repair work, again by "working while they learn". They set up their mobile work shops and make repairs in the same working groups and with the same tools they will have when they move to a combat zone. Their repair trucks are equipped to repair and test almost every type of Signal Corps equipment being used today.

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PETRILLO IN NEW PLATTER ATTACK; WILL APPEAL TO COURTS

If the National Labor Relations Board acts adversely in the jurisdictional fight over "radio platter turners", James C. Petrillo has served notice that he will go over their heads in an appeal to the higher courts. In the meantime Mr. Petrillo has filed Federation of Musicians charges with the NLRB that the rival, independent union, the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians, is "company dominated".

The Board is investigating the charges. The case affects the National Broadcasting Company and the Blue Network.

NABET was certified last November as the collective bargaining agent for the platter turners - those employees who turn over the transcription records during broadcast programs.

The Blue Network and NBC said they could not bargain with NABET, because of Mr. Petrillo's threat of "economic pressure". The companies said Mr. Petrillo had threatened to stop the presentation of a Jack Benny show in December over the issue.

Joseph C. Padway, AFL counsel who asked that a decision be withheld, said that if the Board decision went against Mr. Petrillo the musicians' boss would take the case to court in "an endeavor to overrun the certification".

Martin F. O'Donohue, attorney for NABET, said there was "no issue" in the hearing, requested by Mr. Petrillo, because NABET had been certified and the companies had refused to bargain.

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"NOW PAUL STANDS WHEN BROADCASTERS COME IN", QUIPS PHIL

Noting the changed and informal atmosphere with the new Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Paul Porter, presiding at the Allocations hearings, and recalling the frosty attitude of former Chairman James L. Fly, who required the broadcasters to rise a la the Supreme Court when the Commissioners filed in, a late arrival asked Phil Loucks, counsel for FM Broadcasters, if Chairman Porter had made them stand at attention when he came in.

"No - it's different now", Phil replied, a large smile spreading across his face. "We make Paul stand while the broadcasters come in."

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RICHARD F. FROHLICH NOW HEADS ASCAP PUBLIC RELATIONS

Richard F. Frohlich, who for the past two years has served as assistant to the late Robert L. Murray, will carry on the work of the latter as Director of the Public and Customer Relations Department of the American Society of Composers.

Mr. Frohlich is a native New Yorker, educated in New York public schools, graduate of Collegiate School, and he obtained his B.A. degree from Columbia College in 1936, and Masters degree from Pulitzer Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia in 1937. In 1938-39 he was employed as reporter on New York Daily News. Mr. Frohlich went to the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers in 1939 as contact man with radio stations throughout the country.

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For Release After 1 P.M.
Thursday, March 8, 1945

SOUNDS WARNING AGAINST POSTWAR OVER-CONFIDENCE

Warning against indifference and over-confidence with respect to postwar economic problems, Charles B. Brown, Advertising Director of RCA Victor, today (March 8) predicted that American business after the war will face "the toughest selling job it has ever known."

Addressing a luncheon of the Rotary Club in El Paso, Texas, Mr. Brown will assert that the full production program recognized as vital to a sound and prosperous peace can only be achieved through "an efficient, productive advertising and sales program which will move billions of dollars in merchandise at a reasonable profit to all concerned, from worker to investor."

"When we review the great strides of science during the past few years", he will say, "we are tempted to feel slightly heady about the triumphant postwar world they seem to guarantee. But we must ever be conscious of the distinction between scientific development for the specialized tasks of war and the reality of peacetime reconversion and production."

"Never before in our history has the economic problem been as complex and the burden on management as heavy as it will become in the postwar days ahead. American industry must produce and salesmen must sell continuously a volume of goods beyond anything that has ever been produced and sold before in America's peacetime history."

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DINNER TO PAUL PORTER BY 4TH DISTRICT BROADCASTERS

Climaxing their meeting in Washington next week, the Fourth District of the National Association of Broadcasters (Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia Section) will give a dinner at the Hotel Statler Monday, March 12th, honoring Paul A. Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. Mr. Porter will speak on "Broadcasting - Today and Tomorrow".

Prior to the dinner, there will be a cocktail party in the same hotel sponsored by the six Washington stations - WWDC, WINX, WMAL, WOL, WRC and WTOP.

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S.W. BROADCASTS TO ARMED FORCES INCREASED MORE THAN 50%

Shortwave news and entertainment broadcasts to men and women of the Armed Forces overseas have been increased by fifty per cent. Shortwave transmitters on the East and West Coast now transmit more than 960 hours of Armed Forces Radio Service programs per week. Total weekly operation period at the end of 1944 was somewhat over 600 hours.

The additional broadcasts have been made possible by increased time allotments and the activation of new transmitters by the Office of War Information. Armed Forces Radio Service, a section of the Army Information Branch, Information and Education Division, ASF, writes and produces all of the shortwave programs except news, which is prepared by Army News Service.

Because of their popularity, news broadcasts predominate in these shortwave operations and account for the greater part of the enlarged service. Three other dominant classifications of these broadcasts are Sports and Special Events, Special Features and the "Re-creation of American Home Radio Schedules" overseas, via shortwave.

Currently, there are 1,529 newscasts per week, totalling 267 hours and 30 minutes - slightly more than 26% of the entire operation. News is broadcast every hour on the hour, 24 hours a day. In addition, there are also "slow" news periods of 30 minutes each, during which news is broadcast at "dictation" speed of 40 words per minute, to enable soldier and sailor operators of American Expeditionary Radio Stations overseas to pick up news items for local rebroadcast.

Col. Thomas H. A. Lewis, Commanding Office of AFRS, pointed out that frequently time differences cause peculiar situations. Snobs scheduled to reach men on the other side of the International Dateline on Sunday have to be shortwaved from this country on Saturday, the day before.

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The increase is made possible by the use of 17 transmitters, located on both the East and West Coasts, and covering 12 different beam areas, encompassing virtually the entire world and reaching men and women overseas of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

The Armed Forces Radio Service itself is a combined operation with men and women of Army, Navy and Marine Corps on duty at the headquarters in Los Angeles.

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NEW YORK-BRUSSELS SERVICE RESUMED BY RCA COMMUNICATIONS

Direct radiotelegraph service between New York and Brussels was reopened Sunday by R.C.A. Communications, Inc., 66 Broad Street, New York City, it was announced by Lieut. Col. Thompson H. Mitchell, Vice-President and General Manager. He said that the circuit, now available for government and press messages for the first time since German occupation, will serve later as a means of contact and inquiry for persons in this country with friends, relatives and business associates in Belgium.

The restored circuit, operated at the Brussels terminus by the Belgian Telegraph Administration, is the third to be completed by R.C.A. Communications with liberated European capitals in eight months. Direct radio connection with Rome was resumed last June 13th, and the New York-Paris circuit returned to operation on September 16th.

"This is a visible outside demonstration of the liberation of Belgium - for a country is free only when it can communicate freely and quickly with the rest of the world", said Henri Fast, of the Belgian Information Center in New York.

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INDIANA CONSIDERS STATE FM EDUCATIONAL BROADCAST NET

Indiana's school system may be augmented by an eight-station chain of educational radio outlets, Dr. Clement T. Malan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, said in Indianapolis.

Dr. Malan said the post-war project was contemplated by the State Department of Public Instruction and the United States Office of Education.

He said radio engineers suggested four low-power stations for each side of Indiana, all linked by cable. Schools equipped with frequency modulation receivers would tune in daily educational broadcasts.

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RECEIVED 1990-09-27; REVISED 1991-03-15; ACCEPTED 1991-04-15

1. The first of these is the fact that the Government has not yet decided whether or not to accept the offer of the United States to provide a loan of \$100 million to the Government of the Republic of China. This offer was made in the summer of 1945 and has since been renewed several times. The Government has not yet decided whether or not to accept this offer because it is not sure that it can afford to do so. The Government is also not sure that it can get the money from the United States. The United States has not yet decided whether or not to provide the loan. The United States is also not sure that it can afford to do so. The United States is also not sure that it can get the money from the United States. The United States is also not sure that it can afford to do so.

The following information was obtained from the records of the
 Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and the
 Bureau of Reclamation, and is being furnished to you for your
 information. It is not intended to constitute a contract or
 any other agreement between the Government and you, and it is
 not to be construed as a representation or warranty of the
 accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.
 The information is being furnished to you for your information
 only, and it is not to be used for any other purpose.

1. The following information was obtained from the files of the New York City Police Department, New York City, New York, on the subject of the above captioned case:

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THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:

1. The following information is being furnished to you for your information and use only. It is not to be distributed outside your organization.

1. The Commission has received information that the following persons have been identified as having been involved in the activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in the United States:

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SCISSORS AND PASTE

Or Why John L. Lewis Shouldn't Do A Petrillo In Cool
("Terre Haute Star")

The royalties, says Mr. Petrillo, will go to musicians who are not employed. (The War Labor Board found that "no present, important unemployment of musicians exists.")

What royalty actually means is that the companies are taxed by the union for the privilege of staying in business. Mr. Petrillo earlier had succeeded in taxing radio stations by forcing them to hire unneeded musicians. The government seems powerless to halt this private taxation.

Under the same laws there is no apparent reason why the garment and hosiery workers' unions, if they wished, could not collect royalties from makers of runless stockings, shineless pants and long-wearing fabrics. There is no reason why cleaning and pressing unions could not collect from the wrinkle-proof suit manufacturers for the same reason.

Mr. Petrillo wasn't around early enough to help the buggy makers collect royalties from the auto manufacturers, or aid the barbers' union in assessing the safety razor makers. But he has shown a later generation a successful pattern for penalizing scientific advancement in industry.

He Ain't Kiddin'!
("Variety")

FCC Chairman Paul A. Porter has given radio a new definition. During the hearings on the anti-Petrillo bill last week, he was asked by a member of the House Interstate Commerce Committee for a definition of a cultural program on the air.

"One that is seldom heard", cracked Porter.

The New Signal Medium And Short-Wave Set
("Army and Navy Journal")

The Signal Corps has completed development of a new radio receiver to be used for morale and recreational purposes and its distribution to troops overseas has started. The receiver, known as the R-100/URR, provides reception of medium and short wave broadcasts and operates from self-contained batteries or from alternating or direct current power sources. It will not be issued for use in continental United States except as specifically prescribed by the War Department.

The President's Yalta Broadcast
(John O'Donnell in "N. Y. Daily News")

In the press gallery F.D.R.'s voice was thin. Friends hoped that the radio engineers would strengthen its volume for the all-important audience of the air.

Would Make Permanent Use Of U.S. World-Wide Military Radio
 ("Editor and Publisher")

While Canada inaugurated a shortwave broadcast of news and entertainment to the Dominion's troops overseas on a government-built station and Mexico disclosed plans for a 1,000,000-watt station to cover the entire country and most of Central America, the attention of Congress was focused this week on the \$250,000,000 system of communications which the U.S. armed forces have set up around the world.

This vast system, said Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, "ought to be used to bring about reductions in transmission rates, particularly for the press. He put forward the idea in endorsing the Washington Birthday remarks of Senator Ernest W. McFarland, Arizona, whom he has recently named as Chairman of a sub-committee considering post-war international communications.

Broadcasters' Code Easy to Understand
 (Edgar L. Bill of WMBD, Peoria, Ill., in "National Association of Broadcasters Bulletin")

After all, our NAB Code is a very simple document. Here is what it says in short. On news be truthful and unbiased. On controversial issues give, not sell, equally to both sides. On religion promote spiritual harmony and do not allow one race or creed to attack another. Limit commercial copy, be honest and use good taste. Remember radio is a great educational institution and make use of it for that purpose. On children's programs remember you are dealing with young impressionable minds so reflect respect for law and order, clean living, high morals, fair play, and honorable behavior.

And under the accepted standards of good taste, our Code tells us to cut out advertising of hard liquor, of any product that defies law, fortune telling and mind reading, matrimonial agencies, "dopester", tip-sheets, speculative finance, unfair attacks on competitors, and misleading statements.

In fact, all of these things are simple rules of good programming. We couldn't expect the public to be for us if we didn't practice these rules, could we? If we did not practice these rules, we could expect greater public regulations, couldn't we?

Chile Grants Radio Concessions
 ("Foreign Commerce Weekly")

The Soc. Chilena Radiodifusora S.A. was granted a concession by the Chilean Government to establish a short-wave-radio station in Santiago with two transmitters of 5,000 watts each.

The Soc. Radiodifusora "La Mercantil" S.A., has been granted a 30-year concession for a short-wave station, also to have two transmitters of 5,000 watts each. The Corporacion de Radio de Chile, S.A., also has been granted a 30-year concession to build and operate a short-wave station in Santiago with two transmitters of 5,000 watts each. Approval has been made of plans which contemplates the installation of a radio-telegraph transmitter in La Granja.

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TRADE NOTES

Gardner Cowles, Jr., President of the Cowles Broadcasting Corporation of Des Moines, Iowa, has been chosen as Chairman of the Planning Committee for a National Willkie Memorial Fund.

The first educational institution to become affiliated with the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc., since the Association amended its By-Laws establishing educational memberships, is the Yale University Department of Drama.

The Blue Network and its affiliated stations will broadcast the ceremonies accompanying the Alfred I. du Pont Annual Radio Station and Radio Commentator Awards on Saturday, March 10, at 10:30 P.M., EWT. The awards, carrying cash prizes of \$1,000, hold approximately the same place in radio that the Pulitzer Prize awards hold in the newspaper field.

Radio broadcasters failed to win the right to active membership in the National Press Club in a referendum.

Decision for Shapiro, Bernstein & Co., Inc., by Judge John P. Hartigan in Federal Court was upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals, 1st District, last week. Infringement suit of the ASCAP music firm against Stephen Widenski, owner of Stephen's Cafe, Pawtucket, R. I., was tried in July, 1943.

Legislation to require the registering of radio service men is increasing. The Radio Manufacturers' Association has been informed that a bill has been introduced in the Oregon Legislature to require the licensing of radio repairmen.

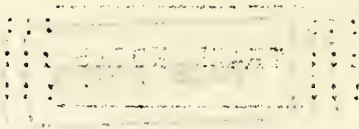
The Associated Press is now sending its news to papers and radio stations in India.

Invaluable service which an allied controlled station can perform in wartime is set forth in an article about Radio Luxembourg in Life of March 5th. In charge of Radio Luxembourg is Lieut. Col. S. R. Rosenbaum, of Station WFIL, Philadelphia.

Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation - Nine months to Jan. 31: Net profit \$474,185 compared with \$681,834 for corresponding period of previous year.

The following has been sent out about Maurice B. Mitchell ("Mitch") recently appointed WTOP Sales Promotion and Press Information Director, successor to Howard Stanley who was promoted to CBS in New York:

"Honorably discharged from the Army, in which he served since late in 1943, 'Mitch' joins WTOP with a background of ten years in advertising, promotion, and publicity. 'Mitch' is married and has a two-year old son (who learned to walk while pop was learning to hike!). That's all . . . except - know where we can find an apartment?"



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A newspaper cannot be compelled to accept advertising which it thinks discriminatory, Justice William H. Murray of the Supreme Court ruled.

Dismissing the action brought by Camp of the Pines, Inc., against The New York Times, Justice Murray held that the press had a right to edit or reject in good faith advertising copy submitted for publication.

The Institute of Radio engineers is asking that the radio industry contribute \$500,000 to its building fund. Plans are to spend \$200,000 to purchase the new IRE building to be located in New York City, plus \$100,000 to remodel and furnish it, and then invest the remaining \$200,000 for the building's maintenance.

Representative Sikes (D), of Florida discussing "Then and Now in Florida in 1845 and 1945" pointed to the fact that in 1845 the State had no telegraph office, no telephones and no radios but that in 1945 they had 115 telegraph offices, 271,960 telephones and 500,000 radios.

Elder Solomon Lightfoot Michaux, colored evangelist speaking over WTOP, Washington, asked his flock to "lift your eyes to the top of the dial to WTOP and then on and on up to heaven."

Robert Saudek, returning to the Blue after a leave of absence for overseas duty with the OWI, has been appointed Manager of the Sales Service Department.

Prior to his OWI assignment, Saudek was Assistant Eastern Sales Manager of the Blue, coming to the network from NBC when the Blue was separated.

Chen Kuo Fu, Director of Government radio stations, said to the United Press in Chungking that eggs can be stood on end in China once a year and disclosed he had written a letter on the subject to Dr. Albert Einstein, a scientific scoffer.

This phenomenon occurs, Chen told Einstein, on the day spring begins in the Chinese lunar calendar. On that day, the surface of the sun toward the earth is largest, thus attracting eggs to stand on end.

Chen also believes the sun is not round. He said he had urged the scientist to "look into the matter and not consider it merely a Chinese joke."

Large-scale television in color is included in a 10-year technical development plan for the British film industry, as outlined to the British Kinematograph Society recently, according to the British Press. Full development of the color film is expected at the end of the first 4 years, and in two more years the practical realization of commercial high-definition large-screen television, together with the means of providing and distributing television programs of special events will be reached. A further two years is needed, the report states, for the provision of large-screen television in color, with the final two years of the 10 bringing a practical solution of stereoscopic projection.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

MAR 1 1945

FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1673

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March 14, 1945

CROSLEY SALES UP FROM 80 TO 98 MILLION IN 1944

Based on total sales of \$98,168,438, net profit of The Crosley Corporation for 1944, after all changes including taxes, amounted to \$3,299,541, according to the company's annual financial statement which has just been submitted to its stockholders. This compares with total sales of \$80,447,762 and net profit of \$2,694,159 in 1943.

Net profit on the 545,800 shares of common stock outstanding was \$6.04 a share in 1944, compared with \$4.93 a share in 1943. These figures are before renegotiation.

While more than \$17,000,000 more business was done in 1944 than in 1943, the actual increase in production in 1944 was much in excess of \$17,000,000 because the company made substantial reduction in costs and consequent reduction in price to the armed services in 1944, the statement pointed out.

While sales of the company's broadcasting division increased somewhat, the major increase in business was in war production by the manufacturing division, the statement said.

A total of \$10,914,729 was provided in 1944 for payment of Federal income and excess profits taxes, as compared with \$8,436,562 in 1943.

Earned surplus on December 31, 1944, amounted to \$9,063,153 while the figure on December 31, 1943, was \$6,303,621.

Orders on the company's books for future production of war materials amount at this time to more than \$80,000,000 which are, of course, subject to cancellation at any time, depending upon the course of the war, the statement said. Future war operations and the termination of the company's war contracts can be adequately financed through the \$30,000,000 "V-loan" negotiated in 1943, and of which \$11,100,000 is now in use, it is stated.

"The business of the company's Manufacturing Division has been entirely for war purposes, with the exception of some parts and service on pre-war sales of civilian products for use both in this country and abroad, plus the sale of a very limited number of refrigerators for Government purposes out of the frozen stock-pile", the company states. "The total of the Manufacturing Division's business for purposes other than war amounted to less than one percent.

"War products manufactured by the company are, to a large extent, highly critical and include bow turrets for bombing planes; gyroscopic gunsights for the Navy; radio and radar units for the ground and air forces, and other special material for the Navy.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1943. It is a message of condolence to the people of the United States, who are suffering from the effects of the war. The President expresses his sympathy for the people and his confidence in the future of the United States.

[illegible]

1. The amount of the loan is \$100,000.00, which is to be repaid in 10 equal annual installments of \$10,000.00 each, starting on the first day of January, 1961, and continuing on the first day of January of each year thereafter until the first day of January, 1970.

[illegible]

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-8769)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

10-10-1945

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The process of urbanization is the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. This movement is caused by a number of factors, including the search for better living conditions, the desire for education, and the need for employment. The process of urbanization has led to the growth of large cities and the decline of small towns and villages. This has had a number of effects on the United States, including the concentration of population in a few large areas, the loss of rural life, and the development of a new urban culture.

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. This information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

100-443887-100

"An interesting development has been the small motor-driven vehicles of various categories which were undertaken by the company and which have been developed experimentally.

"A new light-weight engine, which has been developed, shows promise for use in a post-war automobile and for other applications, such as engine generator sets, air-compressors, and the like. During the past year, an order for 2,000 engine generator sets, using this engine, was obtained from the Navy.

Employed personnel in the Manufacturing Division has remained at a reasonably steady level of about 9,000 persons throughout the year, it was said.

Crosley's peace-time distributing organization, made up of radio and appliance distributors and retailers throughout this country and abroad, has been maintained and enlarged throughout the past year.

"While the personnel handling this part of the company's business is now very small, it has made an excellent contribution to this part of the business and we are prepared to resume peace-time activities on an effective level, when the time comes", the statement pointed out.

"The Broadcasting Division is maintaining its policy of keeping abreast of technical developments and proper steps have been taken to protect its position in the fields of frequency modulation and television", the statement says.

Crosley Corporation employees during 1944 purchased more than \$2,500,000 worth of War Bonds, it was stated.

Officers of The Crosley Corporation are: Powel Crosley, Jr. President; Lewis M. Crosley, Executive Vice-President and Secretary; Charles Sawyer, Vice-President and General Counsel; R. C. Cosgrove, Vice-President and General Manager, Manufacturing Division; James D. Shouse, Vice-President and General Manager Broadcasting Division; George E. Smith, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Assistant General Manager, Manufacturing Division; Lewis M. Clement, Vice-President and Director of Research and Engineering, Manufacturing Division; Robert E. Dunville, Vice-President and General Sales Manager, Broadcasting Division; and E. J. Ellig, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

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RADIO PROGRAM MANAGERS SEEK TO SPEED UP WAR EFFORT

The Program Managers Executive Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters and all 17 District Program Chairmen are meeting in Washington March 14, 15, 16 to discuss radio's war programming job, especially the Seventh War Loan Drive.

From 5:30 to 7:00 P.M., Thursday, March 15th, the NAB are to have a cocktail party at the Statler for the program men, Treasury, OWI and other Government officials.

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1. The following information was obtained from the files of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California:

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1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose of the study. It is to determine the effect of the new curriculum on the students' learning outcomes. The study is a quantitative study and the data will be collected from the students' test scores. The data will be analyzed using statistical methods. The results of the study will be used to improve the curriculum and the teaching methods. The study is a pilot study and the results will be used to plan a larger study in the future.

10. The following information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not intended to be used for any other purpose. The information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not intended to be used for any other purpose.

10-10-1944

1. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, under the authority of the President, and who have been sworn in as such:

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

71-5611-117 10 01 592 148 134-2 5571 37915 140 637 10336

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE
 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, AND IS NOT TO BE
 DISCLOSED TO THE PUBLIC, OR TO ANY OTHER
 OFFICIAL, WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE
 ATTORNEY GENERAL.

"LOOKS LIKE A BUSY SPRING AHEAD" - PORTER TELLS INDUSTRY

In a frank and lengthy address (13 typewritten pages - single space), Paul A. Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, discussed many of the problems the Commission is facing. This address was presented last Monday night at a dinner given at the Hotel Statler by the West Virginia and District of Columbia Section of the 4th District of the National Association of Broadcasters. Campbell Arnoux of Station WTAR presided.

Among those at the guest table were Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, Senator Tunnell of Delaware, Senator Clyde Reed of Kansas, Representative Lea of California and FCC Commissioners Jett, Case, Walker and Durr.

Preceding the dinner was a cocktail party given by the Washington broadcasting stations. Carleton D. Smith acted as host for WRC, Earl Gammons for WTOP, Merle Jones for WOL, and Wayne Coy for WINX.

Chairman Porter was introduced by J. Harold Ryan, President of the NAB, and spoke in part as follows:

"I have never thought there was any back-door to this Commission. But if there ever was I want to assert that as far as I am concerned that door is locked and the key thrown away. The front door is wide open to all who have business before the agency and your views and advice are solicited and welcomed in assisting us in the discharge of our duties.

"I consented tonight to talk about 'Broadcasting of Tomorrow'. The topic is not a limited one even if I felt competent to discuss it. It involves prophecy of the sort that I would not like to undertake. It's dangerous business as well. There is the stern voice of experience to prove just how far wrong can be those who essay to stake out the future. For example, not too many years ago, as time is measured, one oracle spoke thus about the future of broadcasting:

'It is inconceivable that we should allow so great a possibility for service, for news, for entertainment, for education and for vital commercial purposes to be drowned in advertising chatter. . . .

"These were not the words of an irresponsible crack-pot or reckless reformer. This was an utterance of Herbert Hoover at the first radio conference in 1922. Two years later at the conference in 1924, the distinguished Secretary of Commerce and future President had another try at predicting the future of this dynamic industry when he said:

'I believe that the quickest way to kill broadcasting would be to use it for direct advertising.

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

SECRET

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it is the first of its kind since the signing of the Constitution. The President, James Buchanan, is addressing the Congress, and he is doing so in a very formal and dignified manner. He is discussing the state of the Union, and he is discussing the issues that are facing the country at that time. He is also discussing the role of the President, and he is discussing the responsibilities of the Congress.

[illegible]

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
 DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
 DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
 530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607
 TEL: 312/937-1311
 FAX: 312/937-1311

"Please don't misunderstand me. The only point I am trying to make is that prophecy is really a dangerous undertaking. But Mr. Hoover, as is well known, is a very persistent individual. Again in 1925 he made a final fling at this pastime of prophecy when he said:

'.....Advertising in the intrusive sense will dull the interest of the listener and will thus defeat the industry. Furthermore it can bring disaster to the very purpose of advertising if it creates resentment to the advertiser.

And this particular prophecy was made, you understand, before the days of the singing commercial.

"Now I hope I do not subject myself to the charge that I have made an attack on advertising, free enterprise or private initiative, because I have quoted Herbert Hoover. His early forecasts on the future pattern of broadcasting as he saw it 20 years ago have not come to pass."

"We have under consideration at the present time, however, a procedure whereby promises will be compared with performances. I think the industry is entitled to know of our concern in this matter and should be informed that there is pending before the Commission staff proposals which are designed to strengthen renewal procedures and give the Commission a more definite picture of the station's overall operation when licenses come up for renewal."

"It is my personal position that it is far better for broadcasters themselves to take whatever actions may be necessary to eliminate the causes of general public dissatisfaction. I would view with great reluctance attempts to legislate more detailed standards in the field of the public service obligations of broadcasting. I have grave doubts not only as to the propriety but as to the practicability of spelling out by mathematical formula or some other device the general methods which broadcasters should follow in discharging their public service functions."

"I do not believe that there is a broadcaster in the sound of my voice who does not agree with me that if public clamor against certain practices continues, there is a very real danger that the solutions which might be proposed would be more severe than the realities of the situation require. Broadcasting of the past has been a great and growing force in America; broadcasting of today is making notable contributions to public welfare; broadcasting of tomorrow - my formal subject this evening - will be what you as individual broadcasters make it."

"Sound public policy would, in my judgment, oppose large sums of Wall Street money or any other funds coming into broadcasting as a purely speculative venture. A new empire of the ether - the spectrum space for FM and Television - is about to open up. The way applicants are lining up at the barrier waiting to go is somewhat reminiscent of the Oklahoma Territory at noon April 12, 1889. I do

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not know when the signal gun will be fired. It will be soon, I hope. But for the proper development of this valuable new empire, I think we want to exclude the speculators, the high pressure promoters and others who are looking merely for a quick turnover. A sound licensing policy will welcome the true homesteader and should offer grants only to those who want to take up permanent residence in this new empire, cultivate it and improve it and generally operate it in the public interest. And as far as I am concerned, I am looking to broadcasters - the proven pioneers - as the ones who will take the lead in the great developments that lie ahead. And I conceive it to be the duty of the Commission to provide every encouragement to that end."

"What I am asking is full and complete cooperation of all interested elements in building a record from which sound conclusions can be drawn. The allocation hearings just closed were a magnificent example of the way in which industry and government can pull together in reaching an agreement at least on the facts upon which conclusions must be based. There were, of course, some exceptions in the allocations hearings - a few problems too tough to achieve agreement even on the facts. But, in reviewing the spectrum from 10 kilocycles to 30,000,000 kilocycles, the amount of agreement reached is astonishing - thanks principally to industry cooperation in building the record. NBC and CBS both applauded the television allocation, for example. So the day of miracles is not past. I am hopeful that similar cooperative efforts will characterize the clear-channel hearings and from the way we are started, I think that will be the case."

"I've been asked why there was no FM issue written into our clear-channel order. The answer, in part at least, is that it's still too early to determine the effect of FM on AM broadcasting. In the highly unlikely event that FM supplants AM altogether in the next few years, the problem solves itself. No one, of course, seriously believes that's what will happen - certainly not the people who have been buying standard broadcast stations lately. In the somewhat more likely event that after a period of years enough city broadcasters have established themselves so firmly in FM that they just don't seek renewal of their standard broadcast licenses, it may be possible to solve the clear-channel problem by creating some more clear channels in the holes that are thus left open. But even that solution is conjectural and lies in the indefinite future. It's little comfort to the underserved millions today to tell them that some day FM may solve all the problems of standard broadcasting. That's why we're opening the clear-channel problem now, and leaving the effect of FM on clear channels for the future. I need not remind this group that, under the legislation which Congress enacted in 1927 and re-enacted in 1934, a radio channel is public domain, not private property. Congress could hardly have stated that fact more explicitly when it provided - and I quote the Congressional language - for 'the use of channels, but not the ownership thereof, by persons for limited periods of time, under licenses granted by Federal authority, and no such license shall be construed to create any right beyond the terms, conditions, and periods of the license.' The Commission, in setting the terms and conditions, must under the law seek to establish a satisfactory service for the entire country, and that is our basic aim in the clear-channel hearing."

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people for many years.

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm, humid air of the tropics. I had heard that the weather in the north was harsh, but I didn't realize just how cold it would be. The wind was biting, and the sun felt like a distant star. I wrapped my coat around myself and tried to ignore the shivers running down my spine. The landscape was a mix of rolling hills and dense forests, but the trees looked dead, their branches bare and skeletal. I had never seen anything like this before. The air smelled different, too. Not like the sweet, earthy scent of the tropics, but like a mix of pine and frost. I took a deep breath, trying to get used to the new environment. The silence was deafening. There were no birds, no insects, no sounds of life. Just the wind whistling through the trees and the occasional creak of a branch. I felt like I had entered a different world, one that was both beautiful and terrifying. I had come here for a reason, but now I wasn't sure I was ready for what I might find. The journey had been long and arduous, and I was exhausted. But I knew I had to keep going. I had to see this place through to the end. I took a step forward, my boots crunching on the frozen ground. The cold was still there, but I was starting to feel a little more at ease. I was in the north now, and I was going to stay.

[illegible]

"There are other important fields of non-technical research that could be explored. Questions of social and economic policy are too often based upon the predilections of the individual rather than upon facts. But back in 1938, Senator Wheeler introduced a bill to establish a Director of Research within the Commission. However, I am of the firm opinion that every dollar spent upon the proper kind of research in communications will be returned many times in terms of better service to the public, a more informed attitude by the regulatory authority and perhaps result in a more stable foundation for the industries involved.

"Finally, an increased appropriation is only one phase of getting us ready to do our job properly and promptly; finding the right men to fill the jobs is another. Today, of course, all the money in the world wouldn't get the engineering talent we need. Radio engineers are largely in the armed forces or engaged in vital war communications work. But as these men are released the Commission will want and need the services of some of them. I am hopeful, indeed, that the Commission at the proper time can sit down with the Army Signal Corps and the Office of Naval Communications and work out an arrangement whereby our employment needs will be geared into their demobilization policies. In that way a qualified veteran could walk into the Commission the day he was discharged from the armed forces and find a desk ready and his work laid out.

"Time does not permit discussion or exploration of other problems which lie ahead. I can only say that we have our work cut out for us. In addition to winding up the frequency allocations above 25,000 kilocycles and bringing out a proposed allocation below 25,000 kilocycles, and devising rules and standards of good engineering practice for the new services involved, we also have the clear channel hearing in prospect. Moreover there is the complex question of international communications and the proposals for a consolidation or merger of these carriers. If that completed the agenda for the immediate future, it would be enough. But there's the question of what to do about international broadcasting when OWI is no longer in the field and we must consider that. Added to that is the question of what new communications legislation should be recommended to Congress. And, of course, meantime, we must help prepare for the Inter-American Radio Conference at Rio de Janeiro in June and perhaps a world telecommunications conference thereafter. And always right ahead of us are the hundreds - and perhaps thousands - of broadcast applications staring us in the eye demanding attention when the freeze is thawed."

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GREAT LAKES RADIOBEACON CHARACTERISTICS STANDARDIZED

Operating characteristics of the marker radiobeacons in service upon the Great Lakes are now being standardized, as a means of simplifying their use by mariners, the necessary changes being scheduled to be made before the Spring opening of navigation and the concurrent publication of new editions of the Coast Guard's radio-beacon charts. Marker radiobeacons in this area will, in the future, broadcast a series of $\frac{1}{2}$ -second dashes separated by $\frac{1}{2}$ -second silent periods, for 15.5 seconds, followed by a silent interval of 14.5 seconds.

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PORTER FOR LARGER FCC APPROPRIATIONS; SENATE CUTS SLIGHT

Coincident with the news that the Senate Appropriations Committee had cut the Federal Communications Commission only \$4,000 for the 1946 fiscal year, Paul Porter told the broadcasters Monday night that he intended to apply for a supplemental appropriation. The FCC asked for \$2,554,400 for 1946 and the Senate Committee cut this to \$2,550,000. Also they cut out an item "for the purchase, not to exceed, of five autos."

"The opportunity presented by presence of members of Congress here tonight is too tempting to refrain from a little lobbying. I want to lobby quite frankly and openly for a bigger and better FCC appropriation. And I am optimistic enough to hope that the broadcasting industry, which is alleged to have had some experience in this activity, might offer some assistance. Because I think I can prove to you that it is to our mutual advantage that the regulatory and licensing facilities of the Commission be expanded and improved."

"My purposes in seeking a larger appropriation for regular activities -- not just a slightly larger but a much larger appropriation - do not arise from the pride of a bureaucrat who wants a bigger staff or more luxurious assistance, but stems from an honest conviction that the better the job the Commission does, the better not only the public but the industries which the Commission regulates will be served. Let's take a few examples.

"The Commission urgently needs more personnel to process broadcasting applications. On the very day the War Production Board gives the green light for civilian station construction, the Commission will be besieged for prompt action on some 500 applications for new FM stations (more than 350 of which are now on file), almost 100 television applications now on file and many more to come in these and other services. We estimate that when manpower and materials become available, our licensing work will be increased at least ten-fold over the rate that prevailed before the war."

"Many of you broadcasters have applications pending and there are many others in the industry who have been waiting for a termination of the war in order to improve existing facilities or build new stations. Considerable sums have been invested in preliminary engineering and legal work, money has been expended on sites and other preparatory and development expenses have been incurred. After months of waiting and planning you and other broadcasters will want and expect and deserve prompt service from the Commission.

"Frankly, you are not going to get it unless the Commission has the opportunity to expand its facilities and personnel to give this service. All of you are familiar with the amount of work necessary to bring even an uncontested application to final decision. This is not the place to debate whether all the procedures in effect are essential but I think there will be agreement at least upon the necessity of the Commission making an adequate review of the pro-

The Commission has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed sale of the land in the town of ... and to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

The Commission has also the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration. The Commission has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed sale of the land in the town of ... and to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

The Commission has the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration. The Commission has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed sale of the land in the town of ... and to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

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The Commission has the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration. The Commission has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed sale of the land in the town of ... and to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

posals it receives. Then consider the 350 FM and 100 television applications, with many more to come when the green light flashes. Then I will ask you to make a mental estimate of the number of engineers we now have on hand to process them. The Non-Standard Broadcast Section of our Engineering Department is responsible for processing these applications. But, in addition to television and FM, this section also has responsibility for international broadcasting, facsimile, studio-transmitter link and some miscellaneous categories. And the section which has all these duties is composed at present of precisely three engineers."

"It is a source of embarrassment to those of us at the Commission to have to explain to members of Congress and applicants why the matters in which they are interested have been pending for months without action. Frankly, we all have gotten a little weary of having to apologize. We are now going to estimate our work as accurately as we can and submit a plan to the Budget Bureau and Congress which will be designed to achieve the goals we have set for ourselves. And I have every confidence that Congress will view our requirements sympathetically."

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THE BROADCASTERS STILL GOOSE-STEP; FORCE OF HABIT

When FCC Chairman Porter was introduced to the broadcasters in Washington Monday night by NAB President Ryan, they quickly arose to their feet as they applauded. Waving them down and referring to former Chairman Fly's mandate that broadcasters stand when the Commissioners entered the hearing room, Mr. Porter exclaimed:

"I thought the rule making you stand had been abolished!"

Chairman Porter got quite a laugh when he complained:

"When your Committee invited me to address this meeting, they told me it was to be held down at Hot Springs. When I heard they had changed to Washington, I tried to get out of it but they held me to my contract."

There was another laugh when Mr. Arnoux of WTAR, presiding, said:

"As at all radio parties, the public address system is not working."

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In the Coast Guard's program for the training of enlisted personnel, the emphasis, at the present time, is on radiomen, radio technicians, and aerographer's mates.

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THEORY OF THE EARTH AND ITS HISTORY

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HARKNESS, NEW RADIO CORRESPONDENTS' HEAD, PRACTICED ON FDR

Earl Godwin, Blue commentator, probably established a world's record as the first man too busy to introduce the President of the United States when, at the recent Radio Correspondents' Dinner, he turned the job over to Richard Harkness, NBC commentator, Vice-President of the Association. Earl, President of the Correspondents, had to make two broadcasts that night, one at 8 o'clock, and the other at 10 o'clock, which necessitated his having to leave the President high and dry (not so dry as might be expected, however).

This was quite a break for Vice-President Harkness as it gave him a fine chance to try himself out as President on a President - a President who could really give him some pointers. And maybe President Roosevelt did, because Earl only served one term. Harkness has ascended to the presidency of the Correspondents' Association and it remains to be seen, having so recently consorted with Mr. Roosevelt, how many terms he will serve.

Other officers chosen for the Radio Correspondents, whose dinners are now in the same class as the Gridiron and the White House Correspondents, were:

Rex Goad, of Trans Radio, Vice-President; William Costello, Columbia Broadcasting System, secretary, and Walter Compton, Mutual Broadcasting Co., Treasurer.

It is said of Mr. Harkness that he works from ten to twelve hours a day on his nightly fifteen minute program. In contrast to his suave colleague, Carleton D. Smith, often mistaken for a Philadelphian but who really hails from Iowa, Harkness, formerly with the Philadelphia Inquirer, was born in Artesian (spelling correct), South Dakota. He is 38 years old and a graduate of the University of Kansas. He began with the United Press, worked for the Washington Bureau of the Philadelphia Inquirer and then joined NBC in April, 1942.

One of his outstanding broadcasts was when on Tuesday night, July 18th - 24 hours before the opening of the Democratic National Convention, Harkness said:

"The word here in Chicago is that Senator Harry S. Truman - the United States Senator from Missouri - is the odds on the choice for the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination. . It is even likely that President Roosevelt will endorse Senator Truman when the time comes."

Mr. Harkness is a member of the Gridiron, Overseas Writers and the National Press Club.

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RADIO TUBE SITUATION STILL TIGHT

In view of the continued shortage of radio receiving tubes, the War Production Board is making every effort to get all existing tubes into service and obtain the maximum volume of new tube production, WPB Radio and Radar Division officials told members of the Electronics Distributors Industry Advisory Committee at a recent meeting.

To this end, WPB with the cooperation of other bureaus of the Government, is seeing to it that information as to surplus radio receiving tubes is made available to the manufacturers and distributors, so that any actual surplus supplies may reach dealers and service men for civilian supply.

There is no immediate prospect, however, it was pointed out, that the civilian tube supply situation will improve materially. Rather, it is expected to remain about the same as in late 1944, approximately one and a half million tubes a month.

Regarding the availability of tubes and electronic equipment following the end of the European War, it was said that although certain military requirements may fall off, much of the electronic equipment used in Europe would either have to be tropicalized - made moisture and fungus proof - or replaced by new equipment for use in the Pacific theater. In either event, it would appear a continued burden will remain upon the manufacturers of military equipment.

Distributors were advised that lists of available excess or surplus electronic materials may be obtained at all WPB regional offices immediately upon publication each month. WPB, through its Component Recovery Section, desires to aid dealers and distributors in need of parts to fill rated orders. Materials in inventory after the expiration of a 45 day period become available for civilian supply, it was stated. Any distributor may request release of excess material, and if not taken on rated orders in the 45 day period, release is usually approved.

As transformers were reported as becoming critical again, due largely to increasing military demands, closer control by WPB is anticipated, although available production capacity is believed greater than military needs.

Most applications submitted to WPB for the scheduling of transformers for civilian use have been approved, giving the delivery a fixed date. Methods were discussed for simplifying this scheduling procedure, such as a small order exemption on rated orders.

Aluminum phonograph records are "out" except for high rated orders, it was reported, remaining supplies being available only to broadcasting stations making master records, and then only when filling such orders as would not interfere with military and OWI requirements.

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DON LEE EXECUTIVES COME EAST FOR MBS DIRECTORS' MEETING

Lewis Allen Weiss, General Manager and Vice President of the Don Lee Broadcasting System, and Willet H. Brown, Assistant General Manager and Vice-President of the network, left Los Angeles last Friday for a two weeks' trip to the East Coast. They will attend a Board of Directors meeting of the Mutual Broadcasting System in New York. The meeting will be the first conclave of West Coast executives with the Mutual New York executives since Edgar Kobak, President of Mutual, and Phillips Carlin, Vice President in charge of Mutual programs, visited Los Angeles and the Don Lee headquarters earlier this year.

Mr. Brown will return to Hollywood directly after the Board meeting about March 20, while Mr. Weiss will make two stop-over visits en route home. The first will be a one-day visit to Tacoma, Washington, for a meeting of Northwest affiliates of the Don Lee Broadcasting System. Pat Campbell, Executive Vice President to the office of Vice President at Don Lee, will join Mr. Weiss in Tacoma for the regional meet. The two network executives will return to Hollywood March 26th.

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SYLVANIA ELECTRIC \$2,053,235 IN THE CLEAR

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., reported yesterday for 1944 a consolidated net income of \$2,053,235 after all charges, taxes and provisions for contingencies. The company also disclosed plans for expanding its production this year to meet increased Army and Navy requirements.

Representatives of the concern, according to the New York Times, revealed at a luncheon in the Bankers Club that less than 12 percent of its record sales volume of \$101,527,015 in 1944 was for civilian consumption. Sales, including those of the Colonial Radio Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary acquired last May, were 67 percent above 1943.

The net profit was equal to \$2.04 each on 1,005,000 shares of common stock outstanding at the end of the year. This compared with \$1,567,936, or \$1.79 each on 854,474 shares in 1943. Federal income taxes, excess profits taxes and surtaxes for 1944, less post-war refund, were estimated at \$8,059,334, or 72.9 percent of the \$11,052,570 net income before taxes and other provisions.

Radar equipment and other electronic tubes formed a large part of critical war supplies turned out by Sylvania last year. Walter E. Poor, the President, disclosed, Colonial Radio was a leader in production of receiving and transmitting apparatus for military aircraft, he said.

Some 90 percent of Sylvania's employees are women, and post-war plans anticipate a total employment of 4,500 men and 8,500 women, if times are prosperous, it was announced.

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TOP SECRET - FRODO BAGGINS

It is the policy of the Government to maintain the highest standards of security and to ensure that all information is protected from unauthorized disclosure. This policy is based on the principle that the security of the Nation is paramount and that the Government has a duty to protect the Nation's secrets from disclosure to the enemy. The Government is committed to the protection of the Nation's secrets and to the maintenance of the highest standards of security.

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ADMIRAL HOOPER WINS FRANKLIN INSTITUTE GOLD MEDAL

Selection of Standord Caldwell Hooper, Rear Admiral, USN (retired), and Lewis F. Moody, of Princeton University, as winners of the Elliott Cresson Gold Medals in 1945 was announced Monday by Dr. Henry Butler Allen, Secretary and Director of The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

Since the founding of the Cresson Medal in 1848, it has been awarded by the Institute "for discovery or original research, adding to the sum of human knowledge, irrespective of commercial value" to such scientists as Professor and Madame Curie, Rudolf Diesel, Tolbert E. Lanston, Nikola Tesla, Tinius Olsen and Roger Adams.

Admiral Hooper receives the award this year "in consideration of his pioneering leadership and practical utilization of discovery in the field of radio for the U. S. Navy." He was born at Colton, California, in 1884, and showed an interest in communications at a very early age. He is credited with being on the rolls of the Southern Pacific Railway as relief ticket agent at the age of nine with the responsibility of receiving train orders by telegraph.

Following his graduation from Annapolis in 1905, he spent five years on sea duty. He then obtained an appointment as instructor at Annapolis so that he could keep in touch with the infant art of "Wireless" by working at the Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards on weekends, where he worked all day and almost all night, sleeping on a table under a borrowed blanket for a few hours before he began work again early next morning.

Admiral Hooper's long career in Navy radio really dates from 1912 when he was appointed Fleet Radio Officer, a post he himself had suggested as necessary for the proper administration of this new method of communication. With his accession to this position he began the building up of the radio system of the U.S. Navy and was so successful that, in 1915, at the completion of his tour of duty, he was made head of the Radio Division of the Bureau of Ships. He commanded a destroyer for a few months in 1918 but was soon returned to a second tour as head of the Radio Division which lasted until 1923, followed by a third tour from 1926 to 1928 - a reappointment without precedent in naval annals. Between 1915 and 1928, Admiral Hooper was the guiding spirit in developing naval radio from little more than a toy to the essential communications medium it had become by that latter date.

In 1925, between his second and third tours as head of the Radio Division, he again served as Fleet Radio Officer on the cruise to Australia and carried out the Navy's pioneer tests of what were then very high frequency waves.

In 1927-1928, he was Chief Engineer of the Federal Radio Commission, (Now F.C.C.).

STANDARD FORM NO. 100-100000

1. Name: [Name]
2. Date of Birth: [Date]
3. Place of Birth: [Place]
4. Education: [Education]
5. Occupation: [Occupation]
6. Present Address: [Address]
7. Previous Addresses: [Addresses]
8. Marital Status: [Status]
9. Children: [Children]
10. Other: [Other]

11. Social Security Number: [Number]
12. Driver's License Number: [Number]
13. Passport Number: [Number]
14. Other Identifying Numbers: [Numbers]
15. Other: [Other]

16. Employment History: [History]
17. Military Service: [Service]
18. Travel History: [History]
19. Other: [Other]

20. References: [References]
21. Other: [Other]

22. Other: [Other]

23. Other: [Other]

24. Other: [Other]

In 1928 he became Director of Naval Communications and in 1934 Chairman, Naval Research Committee and Director, Technical Division, Naval Operations. Since 1940 and until his recent retirement he has been Director of the Radio Liaison Division.

He is credited with being one of the Navy leaders who suggested to the General Electric Company at the close of World War I the formation of the Radio Corporation of America.

The medals will be presented on April 18, at the annual Medal Day ceremonies of The Franklin Institute.

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MISSISSIPPI SENATOR THUMPS CHEST DENOUNCING PEARSON

Senator Bilbo (D), of Mississippi, worked himself into a rage attacking Drew Pearson, Blue Network commentator, and newspaper columnist, on Monday.

"It is not only generally known, but it is universally admitted, that Drew Pearson is the biggest and most notorious liar in America today", the Mississippi Senator declared. "Not only is Pearson recognized as being the biggest liar, but he is also recognized as being the most perfect smear artist of the press and radio. He will go down in history as Drew Pearson the sponge (laughter), because he gathers slime, mud, and slander from all parts of the earth and lets them ooze out through his radio broadcasts, and through his daily contributions to a few newspapers which have not yet found him out.

"In his radio broadcasts he includes a feature of predictions of things to come. I wish to add one prediction, namely, that he will go down in history as Drew Pearson the sponge. He is so great a liar and so vicious that it becomes necessary for the President of the United States to denounce him as a chronic liar. The Secretary of State, that grand old man, Cordell Hull, found it necessary to denounce him as an infamous and pusillanimous liar. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. George), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. McKellar), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Tydings), and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Overton), all outstanding Members of this body, have found it necessary from time to time to denounce him and call him what he really is - a liar."

Here Senator McKellar (D), of Tennessee, broke in with:

"The Senator from Mississippi will recall that what I had to say about him was exceedingly and excessively mild."

"Yes", Senator Bilbo replied, "in comparison to what I proposed to do to this gentleman a little later on the Senator is correct."

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"Mr. President, it now becomes my duty, by request, to call the attention of the Senate and the country to a Drew Pearson article in the Washington Post in which he denounces and slanders the Walter Reed General Hospital.

"On two or three occasions recently, while we have had under consideration the Aubrey Williams case, Mr. Pearson has stated in his broadcasts that there is a religious issue involved in the Williams case. Any newspaper man or radio broadcaster who wanted to know the truth could find out the truth because here is a copy of the hearings which is available to him and was at the time he made the statement. In justice to the Committee, to the Senate, and to the Congress, I say to you that not one member of the Committee and no visiting Member of the Senate asked Mr. Williams one word on earth about his religious views or convictions. We are all aware of the Constitution. But, instead of telling the truth, Pearson is trying to make a false issue which is not involved in the Williams case."

A full account of Senator Bilbo's remarks appears in the Congressional Record of March 12th.

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B U L L E T I N

CHARLES R. DENNY, JR., NAMED AS COMMISSIONER OF FCC

President Roosevelt today (Wednesday) named Charles R. Denny, Jr., General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission, to serve out the term of former Commissioner Tam Craven, as FCC Commissioner. Mr. Craven's term expired July 1, 1944. Mr. Denny's term is for seven years ending in 1951, and the salary is \$10,000 a year.

Mr. Denny is a Democrat and was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1912. He attended Washington, D.C. Public Schools and later graduated from Amherst and the Harvard Law School.

He served as an Assistant Attorney General in the Justice Department from 1938 to 1942, at which time he went to the Federal Communications Commission as Assistant General Counsel, and became General Counsel in October, 1942.

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A new book, "International Telecommunications", by Brig. Gen. Sir Osborne Mance, Assisted by J. E. Wheeler, has been published by the Oxford University Press, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. It consists of 90 pages, and the price is \$1.00.

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Mr. [Name] is a [Title] of the [Organization] and is currently [Status]. He is [Location] in the [City] and is [Action] [Subject].

Mr. [Name] is a [Title] of the [Organization] and is currently [Status]. He is [Location] in the [City] and is [Action] [Subject].

A [Title] of the [Organization] is [Status] [Subject].

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CHARLES R. DENNY, JR., NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN

Mr. [Name] is a [Title] of the [Organization] and is currently [Status]. He is [Location] in the [City] and is [Action] [Subject].

Mr. [Name] is a [Title] of the [Organization] and is currently [Status]. He is [Location] in the [City] and is [Action] [Subject].

Mr. [Name] is a [Title] of the [Organization] and is currently [Status]. He is [Location] in the [City] and is [Action] [Subject].

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A [Title] of the [Organization] is [Status] [Subject].

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Says John L. Will Not Get Away With A "Petrillo" But -
 (Frank Kent in "Baltimore Sun")

John L. Lewis will not get his plan of a 10-cent royalty on production for his union though Mr. Petrillo did defy the Government and get exactly that.

If this plan should become established, labor unions could usurp the Government field of taxation. They would become competitive taxing agencies and industry would be crushed by double taxation. It is the shortest road to Communism yet discovered.

Congress, of course, should enact a law prohibiting unions from levying taxes on the output of any industry. But Congress will not do this for the same reason Congress has not passed any effective bill regulating labor abuses since the war began. This is because it cannot get the support of Mr. Roosevelt. Instead, he has opposed every effort in that direction.

Early Sylvania Results Foreshadow Unparalleled Business
 ("Sylvania News")

As mentioned briefly in the last issue of your News, Sylvania is engaged in a nationwide survey of both consumer and retailer in an effort to better calculate post-war production.

Some of the questions are how much will the average person spend for television. Do they want it? Does the public want F.M. in its post-war radio, and how much extra will they spend for this feature? Do radio set owners buy the same brand of radio the second time? Does the average prospective buyer shop around before buying a radio? What is the leading point in selling a new radio; reception, tone, quality, attractiveness of set, economy?

To the dealer these questions are typical. What type of tube is preferred - glass or metal? Do you think there are too many types of tubes? How many are thought adequate? What are the main reasons for set failures? Will midget and shortwave sets enjoy greater popularity after the war?

The results of the survey to date are gratifying and portend a future unparalleled in the electronic industry.

One Way To Keep 'Em On The Farm!
 (Carolyn Bell in Washington Post)

After an unsuccessful househunting expedition, Mrs. Homer Capehart, wife of the Indiana Senator and juke box manufacturer, has returned to her home town.

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DATE 01-21-2001 BY 60322 UCBAW

100-443887-100

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the Americas (CLA) in the United States. The Commission is deeply concerned by the fact that the CLA has been active in the United States for many years and has been successful in obtaining the support of a large number of American citizens. The Commission is also concerned by the fact that the CLA has been successful in obtaining the support of a large number of American citizens. The Commission is also concerned by the fact that the CLA has been successful in obtaining the support of a large number of American citizens.

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DATE 08-19-2010 BY 60322 UCBAW

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1. The first, and most important, is the fact that the
2. second, and most important, is the fact that the
3. third, and most important, is the fact that the

What If Everybody Tries To Do The Public That Way!
("Editor and Publisher")

Hardly a publication in the land refrained from pointing with alarm to the dangerous precedent established when James Caesar Petrillo forced on the music industry his royalty plan for payment into that union treasury of two cents a record manufactured. The demand by John L. Lewis for royalty payments of 10 cents per ton of coal mined is justification for this alarm. If Lewis is successful the future defies speculation as to what other unions will demand, and probably get.

What, for instance, will the telegraphers' union or the telephone operators demand? * * *

Take the unions in the newspaper industry. The ITU is admittedly one of the best operated unions financially in the country. Will this new idea influence the ITU to ask for royalties on every thousand ems of type that are set, or on every column of type that is printed whether it be text or advertising?

Will the newspaper guild demand a royalty on every story produced? How about the photo-engravers, the pressmen and the stereotypers? * * *

Petrillo's union is merely an example of one powerful group exacting tribute from the rest of the people through a disguised tax. The power to tax belongs only in the hands of government and should remain there.

Puts Walter In The \$10,000 A Week Class
(Leonard Lyons In "Washington Post")

The Eversharp Company this week offered Walter Winchell, who certainly can use it, \$10,000 per weekly broadcast, for five years.

Petrillo Seeks \$6,000,000 Yearly; John L. \$60,000,000
(Westbrook Pegler in "Washington Times-Herald")

Petrillo expects to reap \$4,000,000 a year to start, but hopes, by extending his sales tax to movie admissions, to run it up to \$6,000,000 a year, at least.

He says it is his intention to hold the money until the fund reaches \$100,000,000 and then begin unemployment payments to musicians thrown out of work by the mechanization and repetition of music. Assuming that this would take 15 years, many of the distressed musicians will be dead before their unemployment benefits are released and granting Petrillo's argument that most of them will be thrown out of jobs very soon, it follows that most of them will take up other work and drop out of Jimmy's union.

Thus, by the time the \$100,000,000 is ready for distribution, the membership might be down to no more than, say, 25,000, a possibility that surely has not eluded men so shrewd and far-sighted as Petrillo and his counsel, Joe Padway, honored friends, both, and devoted followers of Mr. Roosevelt.

It is just a momentary idea, subject to change at his own discretion, under the close and curious structure of his union. So is the "intention" of John L. Lewis to use his sales tax of \$60,000,000 a year for "modern medical and surgical service, hospitalization, insurance, rehabilitation and economic protection."

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The following information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past. It is being provided to you for your information only. It is not to be used for any other purpose. The information is being provided to you in confidence and it is to be kept confidential. It is not to be disclosed to any other person. It is not to be used for any other purpose. The information is being provided to you in confidence and it is to be kept confidential. It is not to be disclosed to any other person. It is not to be used for any other purpose.

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TRADE NOTES

Hundreds of radio broadcasters from coast to coast are being called upon today to lend their support - in an unusual manner to the campaign now being conducted by the Institute of Radio Engineers, to raise \$500,000 for the erection of a new building to carry on its engineering activities in radio and electronics.

In letters to every broadcaster of stations ranging from 100 to 50,000 watts, J. R. Poppele of WOR, Chairman of the Broadcast Division of the Fund, outlined how they can contribute to the erection of the new engineering center.

"Here is 'watt' you can do", Mr. Poppele wrote.

Phil Hoffman, General Manager of KRNT, and Orville Lawson, Promotion Manager, left this week for Chicago and New York. They will stop off for a luncheon to be held at the Palmer House in Chicago for advertising executives who will view the WNAX motion picture of the Mid-West Farmer Day, built around the WNAX September 4 promotions. From there they will go to New York to attend meetings of the Blue Network, and where Mr. Hoffman will take part in the Cowles Broadcasting Group executive meetings.

Don Inman, Station Manager of WNAX, with studios in Yankton, S. D., and Sioux City, Ia., will also be present.

"RCA Shout", a new work by Phil Moore, salutes the sponsors of "Music America Loves Best", Sunday, March 18 (NBC, 4:30 P.M., EWT).

A new line of 2 1/2-inch hermetically sealed panel instruments, housed in steel cases and immune from the effects of humidity, moisture, chemical fumes, and other harmful agents, has been announced by the General Electric Company. These new instruments, for direct-current voltmeters and ammeters and for a-c radio-frequency ammeters, can be furnished in all standard ratings mentioned in, and conform to the performance requirements of, American War Standard ASA Specification C-39.2-1944.

A subscriber writes:

"I note in your Trade Notes on Page 15 of your February 28 issue, that you speak of AT&T playing with micro-waves. Of course, you know that AT&T have had television included in all their franchises with the various cities throughout the country.

"Also, I was told the other day that one type of coaxial cable will be down to a cent a foot. Both of the above bring closer my thoughts of television coming into the home over the telephone wire."

Radiophoto transmission between the European battle area and America over one of its 400-watt mobile transmitters was announced by Press Wireless, Inc. According to J. W. Chaplin, Director of Communications, the picture circuit is being operated in cooperation with the Army Signal Corps.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1674

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agaricus bisporus* spores on the growth of *Agaricus bisporus* and *Agaricus bisporus* spores on the growth of *Agaricus bisporus*.

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2000

March 21, 1945

NEW SENATE DAILY RADIO HOUR MIGHT BE NETWORK HEADACHE

Although the proposal of Senator Sherman Downey (D), of California, that there be a daily mid-morning, non-political, two-hour broadcast direct from the Senate floor seemed to go over big with his colleagues, it was a question as to how enthusiastically the idea might be received by the networks. Apparently the nets would be glad to carry the morning hours but the fear was voiced that once Congress got its foot in the door in the mornings, it would be only a question of time until the gentlemen on the Hill would be demanding the more desirable evening hours and trying to break into sponsored time.

Senator Downey sprang his new broadcasting plan while testifying before a joint Senate and House Committee working on a plan for a reorganization of Congress. It was Senator Downey's thought that instead of the Senate meeting at noon, as it usually does, it could convene at 10 A.M. and devote two hours to making speeches, presumably of country-wide interest. Apparently this would be an effort to put over on the general public such addresses as are now embalmed each day in the Appendix of the Congressional Record.

Senator Downey explained that his was a two-purpose plan: (1) To give Senators ample opportunity to let off excess oratorical steam, and thus save important legislation from such delaying action during regular sessions, and (2) to allow the Nation to get the benefit of what Senators are thinking, without relying on the "loose" interpretations he said are attached to their views by some radio commentators.

The Senator from California declared that "Senators speak on too many extraneous matters on the Senate floor.

"When a bill gets on the floor", he said, "there is no sense of security that there will not be an interruption that will last for hours, or days. It's a very poor policy, I know, to limit free speech on the Senate floor, but business must be expedited.

"When a bill - an appropriation bill, for instance, is up, some Senator begins a discussion of the cattle problem, or the nylon problem, or the Japanese situation. All these are extraneous matters. Senators fade away from the chamber and everybody loses the tempo of the real business before the Senate."

Senate business not only would be expedited, he said, but the networks would have a new and novel radio show, with all the advertising ballyhoo cut out.

Journal of Management Education 30(6)

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1918

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[illegible]

Journal of Management Education 30(6)

• *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in all photosynthetic organisms. It is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. Chl *a* is the most abundant pigment in the chloroplasts of green plants and algae.

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* contents were determined by the method of Arar and Johnson (1977).

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1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.

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Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

Journal of Management Education 30(6)p.789-804
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Senator Robert M. LaFollette (P., Wisconsin) said the plan sounded all right to him, but he asked:

"What's going to happen to the soap operas on the networks?"

"Maybe the Government will build a station", responded Senator Claude Pepper (D), of Florida, who has for months been trying to sell Congress the idea of broadcasting its activities direct from the scene.

At the same session of the Congressional reorganization Committee at which Senator Downey made his proposal, Representative Estes Kefauver (D), of Tennessee, advanced the idea of a weekly broadcast of a joint session of the Senate and the House. Mr. Kefauver said that a coast-to-coast broadcast of a session of both branches would have great educational value, to both Congress and the country. He visualized Cabinet officers and heads of important Government agencies in discussion face to face with Congress while the Nation listens in, current national and international issues.

Senator Pepper and Representative John M. Coffee (D), of Washington, had previously introduced identical bills to provide for the broadcasting of the proceedings of the House and the Senate.

There still remains the question as to whether the public would be interested in these specially staged Capitol Hill sessions - putting on the air the equivalent of what is now the driest part of the Congressional Record. According to a WOR-Crossley survey of radio listening in the New York area, it was said that broadcasts of Congress were favored by almost half the persons interviewed. Men favored the proposition slightly more than the women, with 52.3% of the 789 men interviewed voting "yes", while only 46.7% of the 2,706 men polled voted affirmatively. Likewise remains the question as to whether Congress would be content with a daytime audience and, as before said, how long it would be before the statesmen on Capitol Hill would demand time on the more desirable evening hours.

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NEW WPB ELECTRONIC TUBE RULING

A producer of electronic tubes, including radio receiving tubes, may not use assigned preference ratings to secure electronic tubes from any other tube producer to round out his own line of tubes available for sale, the War Production Board ruled March 20th.

Direction 7 to Controlled Materials Plan Regulation 3, issued on Monday (March 19), provides that notwithstanding the provisions of the regulation, which permits the use of preference ratings to acquire production materials, no producer of electronic tubes may use the preference rating assigned to him for his authorized production schedule to obtain electronic tubes from any other producer for resale to round out his line.

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TO: [illegible]
FROM: [illegible]
SUBJECT: [illegible]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

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[illegible text]

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THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION

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SENATE BILL WOULD BAN ROYALTIES TO PETRILLO AND JOHN L.

Charging that John L. Lewis' demanding royalty payments of 10 cents per ton of coal for a union health and rehabilitation fund had been inspired by the success of James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D), of North Carolina, introduced a bill (S. 754) last week to outlaw such payments.

"If we don't stop this practice", Senator Bailey declared, "other big labor leaders will be holding up every industry in America and every store for the same thing.

"We let Petrillo hold up the manufacturers of recordings for 5 cents a record", said the North Carolina Democrat, who recently challenged the Political Action Committee to "meet me at Philippi." John Lewis saw Petrillo getting away with it, so he asks 10 cents on every ton of coal. I want to stop it now, before it becomes a general tax on consumers."

Senator Bailey said he would ask Chairman Pat McCarran of the Senate Judiciary Committee for a hearing immediately. He said he intends to follow up with the Hobbs "anti-racketeering" bill, which passed the House last session but failed in the Senate.

The new Bailey bill is the first full legislative attack on the so-called labor royalty practice. The Senate recently passed a limited Vandenberg bill, merely prohibiting musicians union restrictions on cultural radio programs of the non-commercial type formerly broadcast from Interlochen, Michigan.

Neither Petrillo or Lewis are mentioned by name in the new bill, which would ban payments by employers to representatives of any employees' group, except for dues "check-off" or like practices in the normal operation of a labor union.

With this exception, Section 1 (b) of the bill provides:

"It shall be unlawful for any representative or agent of any such employees who are engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce to demand, receive, or accept, or to agree to receive or accept, from the employer of such employees any money or other thing of value, for the use of such representative or in trust or otherwise."

Penalties for willful violation of the act would be \$10,000, imprisonment up to six months, or both.

Senator Bailey denied his proposed labor-royalty ban is "anti-labor", but said he expected organized labor opposition.

"What these royalties really amount to is a tax on consumers", he said. "The greatest complaint in ancient times was that the Government farmed out the taxes. We are now in the same process of farming out taxes to the big labor leaders.

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"What's to prevent a labor leader from coming to a store and saying, 'I want 3 per cent of your sales or you won't get any workers', or going to the railroads and saying, 'I want 3 percent of your fares'?"

Representative Monroney (D), of Oklahoma, last February introduced an anti-"make work" bill which would put a stop to two things which Mr. Petrillo champions - the hiring of musicians as platter-turners and the forced hiring of standby-musicians.

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NBC RUNS OUT RED CARPET FOR BROOKS; CBS FOR MITCHELL

Special attention was paid in the Capital to two network officials recently. The National Broadcasting Company gave a luncheon in honor of William F. Brooks, its Director of News and Special Events, recently returned from a five week tour of the Western Front. The Columbia Broadcasting System had a cocktail party to introduce Maurice B. Mitchell, newly appointed Sales Promotion Manager and Director of Press Information for CBS in Washington, and also to bid farewell to Howard Stanley, predecessor to Mr. Mitchell, who has recently moved up in CBS to a post in the Sales Promotion offices in New York.

The hosts at Mr. Mitchell's party at the Mayflower were Earl H. Gammons, Director of CBS Washington office, and Carl J. Burkland, General Manager of WTOP.

The luncheon to Mr. Brooks at the Statler was given by Frank M. Russell, NBC Vice-President, and Carleton D. Smith, WRC General Manager.

Though he did not go into detail on post-war plans, Mr. Brooks told how radio would cover the fall of Berlin. He said a 60,000 watt transmitter, mounted in sections on 17 Army trucks, is prepared to travel with American troops into the German capital and it is expected that the first on-the-spot broadcasts from Berlin will be transmitted over this facility. This moving "Radio City" is expected to be operating within a few hours after the city's fall.

Making stops in both London and Paris, Mr. Brooks also spent considerable time at the front with Army chiefs. He discussed radio problems with various leaders, including Generals Omar N. Bradley, George Patton, Carl Spaatz, Jacob M. Dever, Tristram Tuper and Frank U. Allen.

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At a recent meeting of the Institution of Electrical Engineers in Edinburgh, a member predicted that within a few years after the war at least two television transmitters would be working in Scotland. The prediction was made that 10 years after the war television would be as popular in Scotland as radio is now.

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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

2. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area.

3. Background Information

3.1 The [redacted] was established in [redacted] and has since expanded its operations to include [redacted].

3.2 The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area.

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3.6 The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area.

4. Conclusion

4.1 The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area.

RCA DEMONSTRATES ADVANCED TELEVISION DEVELOPMENT MODEL

An advanced development model television receiver reproducing pictures that are brighter, clearer and five times larger than were obtainable on pre-war sets was demonstrated last week in Radio City by the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America, with the cooperation of the National Broadcasting Company.

A special program of live talent and films presented for the demonstration by NBC was viewed on the receiver model, which features a new type of screen, 16 x 21 1/3 inches, made of surface-treated plastic. Technical details of the receiver were explained by Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Vice President in Charge of the RCA Laboratories, who was introduced by Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., Director of Advertising and Publicity.

According to Frank M. Folsom, Vice President in Charge of the RCA Victor Division, television sets of the type demonstrated will not go into production until wartime restrictions on manpower and materials are removed. He said that the company expects to make large-screen receivers available within about one year after civilian production is resumed.

Console models, containing projection-type television, FM and standard broadcast receiving facilities, Mr. Folsom added, will cost approximately \$395. RCA Victor will also have several models equipped with direct viewing picture tubes, and at least one table model priced at about \$150.

The large screen television receiver, Dr. Jolliffe said, was made possible by four pre-war technical developments by RCA scientists and engineers. These include an improved high voltage projection tube; a unique optical system of high efficiency; a new type of plastic viewing screen and an automatic frequency control circuit.

Large-size reproduction of the images on a screen built into the receiver cabinet is made possible primarily by a special optical system. This system, Dr. Jolliffe said, consists of a bowl-shaped mirror and molded plastic lens of special design which delivers to the back of the viewing screen about six times as much light as could be obtained with a conventional F:2 movie projection lens. The vertical mounting makes it possible to install the entire receiver and optical system in a cabinet not much larger than a standard radio console.

The second RCA development which contributes to the exceptional brightness, clarity, and high definition of the large-screen pictures is a special high-voltage type of cathode ray tube. This tube produces a much brighter original image on its face than could be obtained with the lower voltages used for the purpose before the war.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the continent in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also one of hardship. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, as the settlers fought to establish their communities and defend their rights.

As the years passed, the United States grew in size and power. It became a nation of immigrants, with people from many different backgrounds and cultures coming to live and work in the new land. Despite the challenges they faced, the settlers and their descendants built a great nation, one that has stood the test of time.

The history of the United States is a story of progress and achievement. It is a story of the men and women who have shaped the nation, from the first settlers to the present day. Their struggles and triumphs have led to the creation of a great and powerful country, one that has inspired people around the world.

The history of the United States is a story of hope and dreams. It is a story of the people who have believed in a better future, and who have worked hard to make it a reality. Their vision and courage have led to the creation of a nation that is free, just, and full of opportunity for all.

The history of the United States is a story of unity and diversity. It is a story of the people who have come together from all over the world, and who have built a great and powerful nation. Their shared values and beliefs have led to the creation of a country that is truly unique.

The history of the United States is a story of resilience and strength. It is a story of the people who have faced adversity and have emerged stronger and more united. Their courage and determination have led to the creation of a nation that is capable of overcoming any challenge.

The history of the United States is a story of love and compassion. It is a story of the people who have cared for one another, and who have worked together to build a better life for all. Their kindness and generosity have led to the creation of a nation that is truly great.

The third advance which enhances the quality of the pictures is an automatic frequency control developed by RCA Victor engineers, which eliminates picture distortion caused by "noise" interference.

Augmenting these improvements, the fourth advance introduced in the demonstration was RCA Victor's new translucent plastic viewing screen. Special features incorporated in the design of the screen provide even distribution of light over the image area and proper distribution of transmitted light within the normal viewing angle. The screen thus assures a picture of maximum brightness and natural light contrasts.

"I want to emphasize", said Dr. Jolliffe, "that these receivers are development models, and at this time merely afford a glimpse into the future. Until Victory is won, our resources and facilities will be devoted completely to the war effort. In looking forward to peace, we look forward to conversion of our research and manufacturing facilities to the production of radio and electronic equipment, which, of course, includes television, to give new and improved services to the American public."

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ARMY-NAVY CONTRACT SETTLEMENT TRAINING TEAMS

War contractors and their representatives throughout the country can now receive free instruction in definite contract settlement procedures, the Public Relations Branch of the War Department advises. The War and Navy Departments have organized 18 teams of experts for conducting settlement courses in major manufacturing and industrial areas. Each team consists of 4 members composed of officers of both Army and Navy. One man acts as an advance secretary.

This intensive course of training will consist of a 4-hour settlement work session dealing entirely with the filling out of settlement proposal and inventory forms. The war contractors will be given a complete representative termination case with all necessary facts and figures. Forms pertinent to the case will be filled out by the contractor in the class-room under the supervision of the instructors.

Teams will operate in the following areas: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Springfield, Cleveland, Buffalo-Rochester, Cincinnati-Dayton-Columbus, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis-St. Paul, St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Dallas-Ft. Worth, Atlanta-Birmingham, and Kansas City.

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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

2. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

3. It is recommended that the [redacted] be monitored closely, and any further activities be reported to the [redacted] immediately.

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4. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

5. It is recommended that the [redacted] be monitored closely, and any further activities be reported to the [redacted] immediately.

6. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

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NAVY'S INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS PLAN RAISES STORM

Hearings on the proposed merger of this country's international communications facilities which began last Monday hit the front page when Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, backed by Rear Admiral Joseph R. Redman, Director of Naval Communications, proposed the establishment of a unified privately owned system of overseas communications under Government supervision. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, whose Committee is holding the hearings, went so far as to say that Secretary Forrestal's proposal was a threat to the freedom of the press.

Admiral Redman argued that the proposed amalgamation would give the press better service at a lower rate.

"What assurance have we of that?" Senator Wheeler snapped back. "With even the minority Government representation on the directorate which you suggest, isn't it obvious that the unofficial majority would be at the mercy of the official minority members, who could under such a system exercise controls amounting to censorship, which would be the worst possible thing that could happen?"

"That is what the press fears and why they oppose inclusion of press services in such a consolidation. And I don't blame them. If I were a newspaper publisher I'd hate to have a Government-controlled monopoly in a position to say: 'This can't go over the wire.'"

Secretary Forrestal said that cables, telegraph, radio and press wireless should be included in the proposed unified organization. The consolidation should not be voluntary, but mandatory, and its terms should be laid down by Congress. His specific recommendations included:

1. The consolidation should be vested in one new corporate body, established as a national enterprise, exclusive in the field, owning and operating all American-international communication facilities and services, and representing the national interest in international communication negotiations.
2. The new corporation should be privately owned to give it the advantages of private management and operation, with no Government participation in its daily affairs, but with full Government support and guidance to the extent required for protection of Government interests, especially military and diplomatic communications.
3. Participation in the corporation by alien interests must be prohibited. The new corporation should not participate in any business or activities in foreign countries other than those immediately incidental to operation of its communications.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Government has not yet decided whether it will accept the offer of the United States to purchase the surplus stocks of the Government. This is a very important question, and one which will have a great influence on the future of the Government. It is a question which will be decided in the near future, and it is a question which will be decided in the near future.

[illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years.

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4. Provision must be made, as was done by Congress in the case of the domestic telegraph merger, to safeguard the interests of labor in any reorganization incident to consolidation.

Indicative of the cool reception the Government control idea received, Arthur Krock wrote in the New York Times:

"Members of the press gallery and Government colleagues of the Secretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal, rubbed their eyes today when they read the Secretary's support of a Navy proposal that the thirteen American companies in the business of international communications be merged into one privately operated company under Government supervision. The proposal was so obviously of 'brass hat' origin, and runs so counter to the political philosophy Mr. Forrestal has constantly espoused and expressed, that his endorsement was the surprise of the moment in Washington.

"The questions addressed by members to Mr. Forrestal, and to Rear Admiral J. R. Redman, the Navy's Communications Chief, seemed to imply that the recommendation of one private company might find merit in Congress, but that the addition of Government controls would meet overwhelming opposition.

"When Mr. Forrestal was challenged on this point he retired somewhat from the Navy's plan by saying: 'It is a question whether you can separate the (press and radio information) segment from the whole.' This confirmed the belief of some, who, like this correspondent, today investigated the source of the plan, that the Secretary's sponsorship of the entire proposal was even more 'reluctant' than he asserted.

"But there was another interesting disclosure, which confirms the impression that civilians who put on uniforms acquire the military mind very thoroughly. The Navy officers who talked Mr. Forrestal into his 'reluctant' approval number reservists who have spent most of their years in private business and flourished in the atmosphere of free exchanges of information. It seems that these are even more intent on the Government supervision idea than some of the Annapolis-bred admirals."

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OPERADIO SUES IBEW FOR LIBEL

The Operadio Manufacturing Company, which makes radio parts for war use, instituted a \$250,000 libel and slander suit at St. Charles, Ill., against the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) and its local B-1031.

The suit charges the company was libeled and slandered by statements made in union pamphlets and by union officials at and after a meeting on March 6, when the members approved a 30-day strike notice as the result of a dispute over a War Labor Board wage directive.

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1. The first of the three main points of the report is that the Government has failed to provide adequate information to the public regarding the activities of the various departments and agencies of the Government.

2. The second point is that the Government has failed to provide adequate information to the public regarding the activities of the various departments and agencies of the Government.

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SURVEY INDICATES DEMAND FOR 100,000,000 POSTWAR RADIOS

A survey just completed by Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. implies that in the first five or six years after the war there will be a demand for 100,000,000 radios.

Frank Mansfield, Director of Sales Research for Sylvania, said that the study showed that 84 percent of radio buyers bought a different brand than they owned. Of the families which owned three sets, he said, 63 percent reported that all three were different brands. Mr. Mansfield emphasized, however, that the low ratio of "brand loyalty" was not to be confused with "brand consciousness", which is the subject of one of the company's current surveys.

In addition to indicating a market for 100,000,000 sets in the six-year period following victory, the survey showed that two-thirds of the current population will order the first new sets on the market - with a definite preference for combination radio-phonograph models, he said. More people reported that they will pay an additional \$75 for television than will spend \$10 extra for frequency modulation sets. However, he added, almost all would pay \$5 extra for FM.

While the survey was conducted as a guide for Sylvania's post-war sales and employment planning, it was understood the figures will have important bearing on production plans of the tube company's radio manufacturing subsidiary, Colonial Radio Corporation, which Sylvania acquired last May. The subsidiary, one official stated, while not making any "brand" name sets, aims to make a majority of the sets marketed by Sears Roebuck & Co., and the automobile sets of General Motors and Chrysler Corporation.

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CROSLEY BLOSSOMS OUT WITH AN OFFICE ON THE WEST COAST

Announcement of the opening of a new West Coast sales office by the Broadcasting Division of The Crosley Corporation has just been made by Robert E. Dunville, General Manager of WLW and Vice-President of Crosley.

The new office will be located in Hollywood's First National Building and will be in charge of Tracy Moore, Pacific Coast sales executive, who will take over his new duties March 24th. Mr. Moore will simultaneously represent Station KGIR, Butte, Montana, and the Bar-Z network, in addition to Station WLW.

Mr. Moore for three years was Western Sales Manager for the American Broadcasting Co. (Blue Network), prior to which he was a sales representative for the National Broadcasting Company in San Francisco and Hollywood. He also served as Sales Manager for Station KEX, Portland, Oregon, of which city and state he is a native.

Other sales offices operated by WLW are located in New York, Chicago and Atlanta.

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STUDY REPORTS ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF THE ARMY

These reports are prepared by the Bureau of the Army and are intended to provide information on the progress of research and development in the field of military science and technology.

The first report, "The Development of the New Type of Tank," describes the progress of research and development in the field of tank design and construction. It discusses the various types of tanks that have been developed and the reasons for their development. It also discusses the various types of armor that have been developed and the reasons for their development. The second report, "The Development of the New Type of Aircraft," describes the progress of research and development in the field of aircraft design and construction. It discusses the various types of aircraft that have been developed and the reasons for their development. It also discusses the various types of engines that have been developed and the reasons for their development. The third report, "The Development of the New Type of Ship," describes the progress of research and development in the field of ship design and construction. It discusses the various types of ships that have been developed and the reasons for their development. It also discusses the various types of engines that have been developed and the reasons for their development.

The fourth report, "The Development of the New Type of Submarine," describes the progress of research and development in the field of submarine design and construction. It discusses the various types of submarines that have been developed and the reasons for their development. It also discusses the various types of engines that have been developed and the reasons for their development. The fifth report, "The Development of the New Type of Rocket," describes the progress of research and development in the field of rocket design and construction. It discusses the various types of rockets that have been developed and the reasons for their development. It also discusses the various types of engines that have been developed and the reasons for their development.

The sixth report, "The Development of the New Type of Missile," describes the progress of research and development in the field of missile design and construction. It discusses the various types of missiles that have been developed and the reasons for their development. It also discusses the various types of engines that have been developed and the reasons for their development. The seventh report, "The Development of the New Type of Satellite," describes the progress of research and development in the field of satellite design and construction. It discusses the various types of satellites that have been developed and the reasons for their development. It also discusses the various types of engines that have been developed and the reasons for their development. The eighth report, "The Development of the New Type of Spacecraft," describes the progress of research and development in the field of spacecraft design and construction. It discusses the various types of spacecraft that have been developed and the reasons for their development. It also discusses the various types of engines that have been developed and the reasons for their development.

A. T & T. REVEALS MICROWAVE RELAY PLAN

The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. filed application yesterday (March 20) with the Federal Communications Commission for authority to build seven radio relay stations between New York and Boston - a further step in its trial of microwave radio transmission of telephone messages.

A. T. & T. said the experiment would "determine in practical operation the relative efficiency and economy of radio relay for transmission of long distance telephone messages and of sound and television programs."

Results will be compared with "transmission over the familiar wires and cables and the recently developed coaxial cable", the company said.

"Bell system scientists view radio relay as a promising means of attaining very broad bands of transmission which can be carved up into different channels for telephone and telegraph messages and for sound broadcast and television programs", the announcement added.

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CAPEHART GIVEN CLEAN BILL IN SENATE ELECTION PROBE

The resolution of Majority Leader Barkley, (D), of Kentucky, under which Senator Capehart (R), of Indiana, former radio manufacturer, was sworn in last January "without prejudice to himself or the Senate" was withdrawn by the Kentucky Senator last week who said, "It was a formal resolution made frequently in this body. But I would not wish by reason of that for any cloud to be hanging over Senator Capehart. As far as I am concerned the reservation is lifted."

Senator Green (D), of Rhode Island, Chairman of the Campaign Expenditures Committee, in reply to a question from Senator Barkley said:

"Senator Capehart may have benefitted by the fraud that your subcommittee discovered in the Indiana election, but nothing was found to indicate that he was connected with it. The investigation revealed nothing that would cast any doubt upon his election."

The Committee's final report said a limited inquiry into Senator Capehart's campaign expenditures "was not productive of any evidence tending to show that the statutory limitations of such expenditures had been exceeded."

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NATIONAL PRESS CLUB TAKES SECOND RADIO REFERENDUM

The National Press Club of Washington is taking a second referendum on the question of admitting radio correspondents to active membership in the Club. A previous referendum failed because an insufficient number of ballots were cast.

Under the constitution of the club, 51 percent of the active membership must ballot to make a referendum effective.

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U.S. FREIGHTERS USE LATEST IN RADIO

American merchant ships are today better equipped with radio facilities than they were before the war. Not only radio transmitters, receivers and direction finders, but elaborate inter-communication facilities have been installed on all American cargo ships.

By the ready adoption of the many war-time safety-at-sea developments, American shipping has maintained its leadership in safety over all other maritime nations, according to the American Merchant Marine Institute.

Through the most recently developed inter-communications equipment, orders from the ship's bridge and all necessary emergency signals can be brought to telephone stations in deep and remote sections of the ships.

Every vessel has a radio compass, installed to take the ship's bearing in relation to shore transmitters. Auto alarms for picking up international distress signals are likewise provided on all American merchant vessels.

Because individual radio sets are taboo in war-time, a single radio broadcast high frequency receiver with limited radiation is provided with loud-speakers located in each mess room.

Post-war American merchant ships will be equipped with all these devices and many more, including ship-to-shore radio telephones, television and other electronic developments.

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Ohio State University's broadcasting station, WOSU, celebrates its silver anniversary March 23rd, and most of this week will be devoted to special programs appropriate to the occasion.

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SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-100000)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Extremely faint and mostly illegible body text consisting of several paragraphs]

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SCISSORS AND PASTE

State Dept. Telecommunications Chief Can Be Hard Boiled
(Drew Pearson)

The usually meek State Department actually got tough last month when members of the French cabinet complained that the quality of United States films being shown in France was inferior. Real fact is that United States films going into France are selected by the Office of War Information, and are the cream of the Hollywood production.

Francis DeWolf, head of the State Department's Telecommunications Section, which includes motion pictures and radio, was not impressed by the French complaint. He sent back word that complaints about the quality of United States films might be better received if the French were willing to grant visas to representatives of United States film industry so they might get in and study the reaction of the French to the pictures and carry on normal business relations.

Radio Business Seen That Will Tax All Efforts
(O. H. Caldwell, Editor, "Electronic Industries")

Even admitting all the criticisms, - in its main outlines, the new FCC platform for radio expansion is adequate. Undoubtedly it seems to be the best that human effort and engineering knowledge can presently achieve.

And it all adds up to a future of unparalleled opportunity for every radio man and radio engineer who plans to have a part in postwar radio. Every radio man will find that under the new allocations the way has been blazed for business that will tax all efforts to supply a waiting public with its expanding radio needs.

Was It - Or Wasn't It?
(Leonard Lyons in the "Washington Post")

On New Year's Eve in Washington, weeks before he left for Yalta, Jimmy Byrnes had some friends and relatives at his house for the holiday dinner. At 7 o'clock Walter Brown, one of Byrnes' aides, turned on the radio to listen to Drew Pearson. The commentator discussed Byrnes' ban on horse racing, and then followed it with a "Prediction of a Thing to Come:" That Jimmy Byrnes next would proceed after the night clubs, and was planning to clamp down on them with a curfew The dinner guests turned to their host, who seemed surprised at this. Then Byrnes lit a cigar and puffed, "Y'know", said Jimmy Byrnes, "that's not a bad idea."



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
(New York)

The University of Chicago, which is one of the most important and influential of the American universities, is a place where the highest quality of scholarship and research is carried on. It is a place where the most brilliant minds of the world are gathered together, and where they are free to pursue their studies and research in any field of knowledge. The University of Chicago is a place where the highest standards of scholarship and research are maintained, and where the most important discoveries of the world are made. It is a place where the highest quality of education is provided, and where the most important contributions to the advancement of knowledge are made.

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(New York)

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Rosenbaum Makes It Hot For Nazis - They Imitate His Voice
 ("Variety")

Lt. Col. Samuel R. Rosenbaum, former prexy of WFIL, and now officer-in-charge of Radio Luxembourg for the U. S. Army, was recently taken off the air because the Nazis had found a voice like his and were using it on a German radio broadcasting on the same beam as the Allied station.

Col. Rosenbaum told about this in a letter to his wife, the former Edna Phillips, harpist with the Philadelphia orchestra.

The Nazi station was using a stooge, giving the Germans and the persons in liberated countries fake information and instructions. Because Col. Rosenbaum's voice was so well known, the Germans had aped the voice to give it authority. Col. Rosenbaum broadcast in French, German and Italian, besides directing the station - one of the most powerful on the European continent.

Col. Rosenbaum, besides heading WFIL before entering the Army, was Chairman of Independent Radio Network Affiliates (IRNA), head of Robin Hood Dell Concerts and v.p. of the Philadelphia Orchestra. He was one of the mediators in the disputes between the Musicians Union and radio and recording companies.

TBA Plan Would Provide 398 Tele Stations
 ("Television Broadcasters Assn. News Letter")

Establishment of a widespread and satisfactory television service on the 12 six-megacycle channels proposed for commercial television under 300 megacycles is possible when wartime restrictions on manpower and materials are relaxed, the Federal Communications Commission was advised by the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc., at oral arguments heard last week in Washington on the proposed allocation of frequencies for post-war broadcasting services.

Col. William A. Roberts, counsel for TBA at the allocations hearings, presented to the Commission a possible plan of assignment of the 12 channels proposed for commercial video operation, indicating that as many as 398 stations can be established in the nation's first 140 markets.

Another Bouquet For Paul Porter
 (Drew Pearson)

In less than three months, Chairman Paul Porter has won the respect of his entire staff at the Federal Communications Commission plus that of his fellow Commissioners. The other day one Commissioner remarked that "Porter has the virtues of Larry Fly (his predecessor) and none of his faults."

AM's Billion-Dollar Backlog
 ("Radio Retailing")

Amplitude Modulation Broadcasting will long continue to furnish the bulk of listening service, with a replacement backlog already approaching billion-dollar magnitude.

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CONFIDENTIAL

The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the [redacted] and [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information. The information is being furnished to you in confidence and should not be disclosed to any other person without the express written consent of the [redacted] and [redacted].

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The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the [redacted] and [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information. The information is being furnished to you in confidence and should not be disclosed to any other person without the express written consent of the [redacted] and [redacted].

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TRADE NOTES

When the Quiz Kids faced a group of Senators in a contest for the benefit of the Red Cross in Washington, Senator Hart (R), of Connecticut, former Allied Asiatic Fleet Commander, correctly identified the old war song "Smile" when others had failed and then went on to identify a war device used for the first time during this war which is spelled the same way backward as - "radar".

The Radio Division of the WPB has been moved to the 4th floor of the Railroad Retirement Building adjoining the building where the Division was formerly located. The office of L. J. Chatten, Director, is in Room 4006 Railroad Retirement Building.

Decca Records, Inc., and Subsidiaries - For 1944: Net sales, \$13,416,933, and net income \$1,000,905, equal to \$2.58 a share, compared with net sales of \$11,278,345, and net income of \$1,036,361, or \$2.66 a share, in 1943. Taxes in 1944 were \$923,808 after post-war refund of \$32,815, and in 1943, \$1,142,000 after post-war refund of \$38,000.

National Television News Syndicate is trying out the idea of selling a column of television news to weekly newspapers. Later the syndicate will endeavor to sell to dailies. William C. Hyatt is President. Offices are at 122 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Press and radio freedom was voted at Mexico City when the Inter-American Conference recommended:

"That the American republics, having accepted the principle of free access to all forms of information, will do everything possible to assure that when a judicial order in the world is guaranteed, there be established the principle of free emission and reception of news and information, oral and written, published in books or broadcast by radio or disseminated by any other means, under proper responsibility and without need of previous censorship, the same to apply equally to private correspondence, letters, telegrams or communications in any other form in time of peace."

Lewis Allen Weiss, General Manager and Vice-President of the Don Lee Broadcasting System, and Willet H. Brown, Assistant General Manager and Vice-President of the network, have again been elected members of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Other members of the Mutual Board of Directors chosen at the eastern meeting last week are: E. M. Antrim, Chesser Campbell, H. K. Carpenter, Benedict Gimbel, Jr., J. E. Campeau, Alfred McCosker, John Shepard III, T. C. Streibert and Edgar Kobak.

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1. The above information was obtained from the files of the FBI, New York Office, and is being furnished to you for your information.

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1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California:

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Tests conducted by RCA Victor have shown that separate shielding of proper design for electronic power generators, work assemblies, and transmission lines will reduce the field strength of radiations which might interfere with home radio reception and other electronic services by a factor of 45,000 to 1.

Results of the recently completed tests, which were conducted at a distance of one mile from the generator, were described in a paper presented by G. H. Williams, RCA Victor development engineer, at a meeting of the Philadelphia Section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at the Engineers Club.

A group associated with Station WPAT, Paterson, N. J., has filed an application for an FM station in Washington on 45,900 kc. Listed as officers were T. V. Cosman, President, owner of 49 per cent of the stock; E. M. Cosman, Vice President, 1 percent, and B. H. Kaufman, Secretary, 1 percent. Owner of the remaining 49 per cent is Joel Kaufman, a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy. Mr. Kaufman is associated with the Kaufman Furniture Company of Reading, Pa., and the Rosenthal Jewelry Co. of Washington.

Dr. Lloyd Preston Smith, Professor of Physics at Cornell University and a leading authority in the field of fundamental electronics, has been appointed Associate Research Director of RCA Laboratories, Princeton, N. J. Dr. Smith's appointment fills a vacancy caused by the death last July of B. J. Thompson, who was killed in action during a flight in an Army airplane in the Mediterranean area while on a special mission for the Office of the Secretary of War.

D. F. Schmit has been made Director of Engineering of the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America. Mr. Schmit, who was formerly Assistant Chief Engineer, will fill the post vacated by Dr. J. B. Jolliffe who recently was elected Vice President of the Radio Corporation of America in charge of RCA Laboratories. George L. Beers has been advanced to Assistant Director of Engineering in charge of Advance Development.

At the recent family life conference at Catholic University the Rev. Timothy J. Mulvey called upon the American radio industry "to recognize the place God deserves on the radio log of American broadcasting."

Father Mulvey proposed that radio executives provide time and talent for the dramatized religious programs to appeal to radio listeners. He further suggested that script writers of such commercial radio dramas as soap operas "contribute material designed positively for the social, moral and religious betterment of the family."

The first part of a cartoon in the Christian Science Monitor marked "Yesterday" shows Petrillo in a high silk hat carrying a large bag marked "Royalty of 2¢ on every musical disk made." John L. Lewis sees him and gets an idea. The next part marked "Today" shows Lewis going into the coal operator's office with a demand for 10¢ royalty on each ton of coal. The third part marked "Tomorrow" shows a dozen other labor leaders making the same demands. The cartoon is captioned: "Where Will It End?"

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

MAR 30 1945

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March 28, 1945

GENE MC DONALD GOES OVER HEADS OF FCC TO CONGRESS ON FM

Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation ripped into the Federal Communications Commission's stand on FM reallocation by sending a hot telegram to members of the Congressional Committees concerned with radio. Then Commander McDonald followed through by sending the following wire to Paul Porter, Chairman of the FCC:

"The Washington Story carrying the date line March 14 reading Quote: The veil of secrecy shrouding the hearings before the Federal Communications Commission here on military data pertaining to propagation characteristics of ultra-short radio waves was drawn aside long enough to publicly demonstrate two converters used on Frequency Modulation receivers, obviously intended to offer concrete evidence that moving FM up in the spectrum would not entail the costs claimed by the industry, (Unquote) is unfortunate. If the veil of secrecy of the meetings of March 12 and 13 is to be partially raised, we believe it is only fair that the unclassified testimony of Dr. Dellinger, Dr. Beverage, Dr. Stetson, and Prof. Armstrong opposing the disturbing of FM as unnecessary and undesirable should also be revealed to the press as we understand that the decision is to be made purely on the technical evidence. We have, therefore, sent the following telegram to the members of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

"Quote: Federal Communications Commission have been holding hearings on the advisability of moving frequency modulation from its present wave bands up to the hundred megacycle area for technical reasons. FCC have given as the reason for these hearings that they feared interference if FM was permitted to remain on its present frequencies.

Paragraph:

None of the evidence submitted by the Commission or other experts to date indicates to me that this move is necessary or in the public interest.

Paragraph:

In these hearings 7 out of the 8 outstanding propagation experts of this country have appeared and testified that the moving of FM from its present position is unnecessary and undesirable. This record shows that Dr. Dellinger, head of the Inter-Service Propagation Laboratory of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Dr. Burrows, Chairman of the Radio Wave Propagation Committee of the National Defense Research Council and Chairman of the Radio Wave Propagation Committee of the Institute of Radio Engineers; Dr. Beverage, outstanding practical

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the results of its investigation of the activities of the American Friends Service Committee in the Philippines. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the activities of the American Friends Service Committee in the Philippines are consistent with the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of the United Nations.

and theoretical authority, Vice President of R.C.A. Communications; Dr. Harland Stetson, Director of the Cosmic Terrestrial Research Laboratory of the Massachusetts Research Institute of Technology, an outstanding authority on this subject; Dr. Greenleaf W. Pickard and Mr. S. L. Bailey, recognized authorities in this field, and Professor Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of FM, all testified that in their opinion interference of consequence would not occur and the moving of FM from its present position was unnecessary and undesirable.

Paragraph:

The only recognized propagation man who testified that frequency modulation should be moved was Mr. K.A. Norton, now attached to the Army, formerly employed by the Federal Communications Commission, and called in this case as a witness on behalf of the Commission. The weight of the evidence, therefore, is heavily in favor of keeping FM where it is.

Paragraph:

From a propagation standpoint, the issue is clear. Either the Commission discredits the great propagation experts named above and believes Norton in spite of the errors he has made and the unproved assumptions he has had to adopt to support his conclusions that FM should be moved upward in the spectrum, or they must believe Dellinger, Burrows, Stetson, Pickard, Bailey and Armstrong.

Paragraph:

At the request of the Federal Communications Commission the radio industry, including the Radio Manufacturers' Association, the Institute of Radio Engineers, the National Association of Broadcasters, the Frequency Modulation Broadcasters, Inc., and other interested groups organized the Radio Technical Planning Board. Panel 5 of this Board under the Chairmanship of Mr. C. M. Jansky, Jr., dealt with the problems of frequency modulation broadcasting. Membership in this panel consisted of the best technical brains of the industry, and this panel at its meetings considered the subject of frequency modulation wavelengths and voted 27 to 1 against moving FM from its present position.

Paragraph:

A secret hearing was held March 12 and 13 at which, I am told, these same propagation experts again testified all strongly supporting the positions they had taken previously. May I suggest that you get a transcript of this secret hearing and particularly note the testimony of Dr. Dellinger, Dr. Beverage and Dr. Stetson who are absolutely impartial and disinterested.

Paragraph:

It is proposed by the Commission to leave television in the very area from which they are suggesting that FM be moved because of interference. This is inconsistent as television is much more subject to interference than frequency modulation.

Paragraph:

Proposals which we consider frivolous have been made to salvage the seventy million dollars' worth of FM receivers in the hands of the public if frequency modulation is moved to the higher frequencies by equipping them with converters. The industry's wide experience over the years with converters shows that they are inefficient, impractical, and are not acceptable to the public.

The Commission on the Status of Women, established in 1946, was the first international body to deal with the status of women. It was created by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The Commission's mandate was to study the status of women in all countries and to make recommendations to the United Nations on ways to improve it. The Commission has since held numerous sessions and has produced many reports and recommendations. It has also been instrumental in the development of international conventions and treaties related to the status of women.

The Commission's work has been focused on a number of key areas, including the elimination of discrimination against women, the promotion of women's participation in political and public life, and the advancement of women's economic and social status. The Commission has also been involved in a wide range of other activities, including the organization of international conferences and the provision of technical assistance to member states.

One of the Commission's most significant achievements was the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1979. This convention is the most comprehensive international instrument dealing with the rights of women. It has since been ratified by over 100 countries. The Commission has also been instrumental in the development of other international instruments, including the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

The Commission's work has been supported by a number of member states, including the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union. The Commission has also received funding from a number of international organizations, including the World Bank and the International Labour Organization. The Commission's work has been widely recognized and praised, and it has played a crucial role in the advancement of women's rights around the world.

The Commission's work has also been supported by a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including the International Women's Year Committee and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. These organizations have provided the Commission with valuable information and expertise on the status of women in various countries. The Commission's work has also been supported by a number of individual women, including the late Eleanor Roosevelt, who was the first woman to chair the Commission.

The Commission's work has been a testament to the power of international cooperation in the advancement of women's rights. It has shown that when countries work together, they can achieve much more than they could on their own. The Commission's work has also been a testament to the resilience and strength of women around the world. It has shown that women are not just victims of discrimination, but also active participants in the struggle for equality.

The Commission's work has been a source of inspiration and motivation for women around the world. It has shown that it is possible to achieve equality and that women's rights are a universal issue. The Commission's work has also been a source of pride for many countries, which have taken steps to improve the status of women in their own societies. The Commission's work has been a testament to the power of women's voices and the importance of their participation in the world.

Paragraph:

If frequency modulation is disturbed in its present band and raised to the hundred megacycle band as proposed, it will not only obsolete every FM receiver now in the hands of the public but also every manufacturer concedes that the production of receivers to function on this band will be more expensive and cost the public millions of additional and unnecessary dollars.

Paragraph:

I do not know who the special interests are who would benefit by this move but it seems eminently unfair to disturb a perfectly satisfactory commercial service that was established by the Federal Communications Commission in 1940 and in which the public invested millions believing that it was permanent and to cripple and handicap it by moving it up to the hundred megacycle area which is indicated as unfavorable and certainly is untried and unproved for broadcasting service. Why should we risk the future of FM on the word of one propagation expert? According to the best informed authorities this unwarranted move will delay FM as much as two to five years. Such a move will be in our opinion a disservice to the public and add to unemployment.

Paragraph:

Some interests may be in favor of this change because it will delay the establishing of a multitude of FM stations which will result in the dilution of the present monopoly now enjoyed by the broadcasting chains.

Paragraph:

I think the entire matter is so serious to the future of broadcasting that it deserves your attention."

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1944 TIME SALES TOP 1943 BY \$15,581,000

Net time sales for 1944 by 191 of the Nation's 225 standard broadcast stations (209 commercial and 16 non-commercial) operating with power of 5 to 20 kilowatts, totalled \$71,268,000, an increase of \$15,581,000 or 28 percent, over 1943, the Federal Communications Commission announced last week.

All of these stations reported increases in their net time sales; 20 reported increases of \$150,000 to \$374,700; 26 of \$100,000 to \$150,000; 39 of \$75,000 to \$100,000; 55 of \$50,000 to \$75,000; 40 of \$25,000 to \$50,000; and 11 of \$5,711 to \$25,000.

One hundred and eighty-one of the 209 commercial stations serve as outlets for the four major networks, as compared to 152 stations for the year 1943, or an increase of 16 percent, as follows: Blue, 37 stations; CBS, 61; Mutual, 24; NBC, 51; Blue and Columbia, 1; Blue and Mutual, 5; and Columbia and Mutual, 2.

Ten of the 225 stations in this category are owned or controlled by networks as follows: Blue Network (American Broadcasting Co., Inc.), 2 stations; CBS, 1; NBC, 1; Yankee Network, Inc., 4; and Don Lee Broadcasting System, 2.

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WPB SETS UP NEW BROADCAST EQUIPMENT APPLICATION RULES

Owing to the shortage of available radio broadcasting equipment, and the fact that any new production of such equipment can only be effected at the expense of military production, the Radio and Radar Division of WPB has set up the following general criteria to be used in passing on construction applications for new standard radio broadcasting stations:

1. Applications will be considered only for those locations which do not now receive primary service as defined by the Federal Communications Commission's "Standards of Good Engineering Practice" from existing broadcasting stations.

Exceptions to the installation in areas now receiving primary service will be made only upon receipt of a recommendation from the FCC that, in light of their standards, the applicant has shown that the service not only will serve public interest, necessity, and convenience but that the additional service which the applicant intends to provide will serve a public need of a very unusual nature not generally served by radio broadcasting stations.

2. Applications will be considered only where the applicant can show to the satisfaction of the Radio and Radar Division that he either has obtained or can obtain necessary radio equipment without placing any load on production facilities, whether it be for production of the equipment he wishes to use or to replace in inventory equipment which the applicant may purchase. New stations shall not be allowed to deplete any minimum normal reserves ordinarily maintained for maintenance, repair and operating requirements.

3. Exceptions to the general criteria will not be made upon the recommendations of military authorities stationed in the areas or having an interest in the area involved, unless they are supported by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy. This has a precedent established in 1942 in the case of Radio Station WSAV, Portsmouth, Virginia, which station was requested by the Secretary of the Navy as essential to the war effort.

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JOLLIFFE SAYS TELE DEPENDS UPON WHETHER PUBLIC WANTS IT

Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Vice-President newly in charge of RCA Laboratories, in an address in Indianapolis before a joint meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Institute of Radio Engineers, declared that radio manufacturers are now able to build transmitters, receivers and antennas which "will give a very satisfactory television performance for the home", emphasized the necessity of having definite frequency assignments and a well-organized system of distribution of programs.

"With frequency allocations definitely set, with program sources organized, and with networks in operation - in other words, with a system organized - this one industry can completely revolu-

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tionize our way of life", Dr. Jolliffe said. "It does not take much imagination to see this industry as a possible five or even ten billion dollar enterprise, employing thousands of men, either directly or indirectly."

Expressing a desire to avoid controversy as to the merits of whether television should be below 300 megacycles or above 500 megacycles, Dr. Jolliffe remarked that the question which needs to be answered is "whether we want television or not". He said that if the public wants it, technically it can be produced below 300 megacycles. He added that, on the other hand, if the belief prevails that the public does not want television "then let us honestly postpone its inauguration and not hide behind the probability of possible new developments."

Extensive field tests in several large metropolitan areas have established the fact that "very satisfactory entertainment" can be provided by television broadcasting service using six megacycle channels and carrier frequencies below 300 megacycles.

"Having obtained a television system with this degree of performance", Dr. Jolliffe continued, "the television engineer is faced with the problem of determining the extent to which television images must be improved before the public will be conscious of the improvement and be willing to pay a higher price for television receivers."

"What is the nature of the improvement which will be most acceptable to the television audience?" Dr. Jolliffe asked. "Should some new broadcast service be added, for example, the transmission of odors, good and bad? All of these additions may be desired by the public, but each improvement represents an increase in the cost of the receiving instrument and also requires an additional cost in terms of valuable space in the frequency spectrum."

Dr. Jolliffe emphasized that as the television industry develops, engineers have the obligation to see that the public gets better and better service and that the new developments which would be brought about by the stimulation of use are integrated into an over-all system.

"Engineers should not be satisfied that their television job is done", Dr. Jolliffe asserted, "until they have made it possible to project in the home pictures of adequate size in color, and also for anyone to attend - by television - all major happenings wherever they occur, in the United States or in any other part of the world. These objectives may be accomplished in a few years, or many years may be required."

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A special Easter service, to originate from United States Fifth Army Headquarters in the Appenine Mountains in Italy, will be broadcast over the Blue Network on Sunday, April, from 8 to 8:30 A.M., EWT.

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RADIO RECEIVING TUBE PRODUCTION SCHEDULES ADJUSTED

Adjustment of radio receiving tube production schedules, to meet military demands in the next six months, was effected recently after recommendations have been made by the Receiving Tube Scheduling Industry Advisory Committee, the War Production Board said Monday.

Over-all Army and Navy requirements, not including any overseas "must" or emergency orders, still exceed production by a small margin, WPB radio and radar officials reported. While the radio tube industry has done an excellent job in the war effort, WPB officials said, the present production of certain critical types is about 30 per cent below both the industry's own forecasts and military requirements. Representatives of seven receiving tube manufacturing companies, each of which is represented on the Advisory Committee, were told that all plants must maintain production schedules based on military requirements. Everything must be done to assure meeting the needs of vital Army and Navy projects, Government officials said.

Reports on recent conferences between Army, Navy and WPB officials, who met to speed up production of critical types of tubes, indicated renewed activities in branches of the Government interested in the problem, and announced a plan to enlist the cooperation of both the military and WPB field offices. Plans for more frequent reports from tube plants, designed to keep WPB and the services better informed on tube production by types, were announced, and industry members agreed to furnish the necessary data and information regularly.

As a means of speeding up tube production to a maximum, the recent WPB plan of expanding plant facilities was discussed. The plan provides a means of shifting plant facilities to areas where more labor of the type necessary is available. This is expected to meet demands and provide more efficient operation in all plants. It is believed the transfer of some facilities and activities will enable industry to keep all machines and production equipment in full operation, WPB said.

After discussion of over-all problems, the Committee reviewed the scheduling of all military orders among the seven manufacturing companies, recommending adjustments to assure that all orders for critical tubes be filled within the specified time limits, and leave some flexibility for the production of less critical tubes, even tubes for civilian use, after all military orders are filled, if materials are available. Until such demands are met, no prediction of availability of civilian tubes can be made, it was pointed out by WPB officials.

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Following the granting of licenses for that purpose, the Santa Fe Railway will proceed with experimentation of two-way radio in the operation of its trains. The Santa Fe also has a construction permit for two experimental radio stations in the territory between Chicago and Galveston and Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to provide a summary of the information received from the various sources regarding the activities of the [redacted] group in the [redacted] area during the period from [redacted] to [redacted].

2. The information was obtained from [redacted] and [redacted] who have provided reliable information in the past.

3. The [redacted] group is active in the [redacted] area and is engaged in [redacted] activities. The group is composed of [redacted] individuals who are active in the [redacted] area.

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CONFIDENTIAL

CBS OFFERS ITS BEST AT WHITE HOUSE SCRIBES' DINNER

Each year the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System alternate in furnishing the entertainment at the White House Correspondents' Association's Dinner. On the occasion of the twenty-second annual banquet of the Association last Thursday, it was Columbia's turn. Among the headliners they presented were Fanny Brice, the De Marcos, Danny Kay, Jimmy Durante and Mark Warnow and the Hit Parade Orchestra.

Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice-President and Director of CBS, was introduced to the distinguished audience. Then for good measure Brig. Gen. Sarnoff was requested to rise. However, Mr. Sarnoff was prevented from attending and attention then centered on Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of NBC, who had been asked to take Mr. Sarnoff's place.

The United States Navy, accompanied by a chorus of Blue-jackets and Waves, were on hand. In fact the Statler was almost as rich in talent that night as in celebrities. Almost but not quite.

The President was there, of course, the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House, Secretary of Commerce Wallace and all the members of the Cabinet except Madame Perkins (it being a stag affair). Mr. Justice Bynres, Judge Vinson, General Marshall, Admiral Leahy, Admiral King and General Vandegrift. Two head tables were inadequate to seat even a small portion of the notables.

Bob Trout, former Washingtonian, acting as master of ceremonies, took the occasion to deny a rumor which he said had been going the rounds that it was his father who had represented CBS at President Roosevelt's first Fireside Chat. Actually, Mr. Trout said, it was his grandfather. (Actually it was Bob himself). The announcement that Frank Sinatra could not be present owing to illness drew applause from the audience.

Jimmy Durante smoking an old cheroot made the diners laugh when he suddenly stopped his performance and ejaculated, "What a stinker this cigar is that General Marshall gave me."

Evidently no one had tipped off the Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, the President's house guest, that business suits were in order. He appeared in full evening dress with a white carnation and being six feet tall with a luxurious gray moustache was a grand sight to behold from any direction.

President Roosevelt presented the Raymond Clapper Memorial Award of \$500 to Raymond P. Brandt of the St. Louis Post Dispatch. It was the first presentation of the award, established soon after the columnist and radio commentator was killed in a plane crash in the Pacific. The award was for one "whose work in the previous year most closely approximated the reporting that was characteristic of Raymond Clapper."

1. The change from 1977 to 1978 was 21,000 BTU and 1979 was 21,000 BTU

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1. The above information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose.

1. The Commission has received information that the following persons have been identified as having been involved in the activities of the Communist Party, USA, in the United States and abroad:

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California:

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The information is being provided for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Government has been unable to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of China.

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Among those present at the dinner from the radio industry were:

Bill Bailey, Broadcasting Magazine; Frank J. Beatty, commentator; Carl J. Burkland, Manager, WTOP; Washington; Martin Codel; Douglas Coulter, Vice-President, Columbia Broadcasting System; Wayne Coy, Station WINX, Washington, D.C.; George Crandall, Director, Public Relations, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York; Frank Folsom, Vice-President, RCA Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America; Earl Gammons, Director, Washington office of Columbia Broadcasting System; Earl Godwin, commentator; Paul Hollister, Vice-President, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York; Philip G. Loucks, Counsel, FM Broadcasters; Edward McGrady, Radio Corporation of America, Washington; Claude A. Mahoney, Commentator; Clarence L. Menser, Vice-President, National Broadcasting Company.

Also, Eugene Meyer, President of Station WINX, Washington; Maurice B. Mitchell, Public Relations, WTOP, Washington; Drew Pearson, Commentator; Paul Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; Byron Price, Director, Bureau of Census; Joseph H. Ream, Vice-President, Columbia Broadcasting System; Frank M. Russell, Vice-President, National Broadcasting Company, Washington; John F. Royal, Vice-President, National Broadcasting System; Fred Shawn, National Broadcasting Company, New York; Carleton D. Smith, Manager, Station WRC, Washington; Frank N. Stanton, Vice-President, Columbia Broadcasting System; Nathan Straus, President of WMCA, New York; Sol J. Taishoff, Editor, Broadcasting Magazine; Col. Albert L. Warner, Director, Broadcasting, War Department; Paul W. White, Director of News Broadcasts, Columbia Broadcasting System, and Paul Wooton, McGraw Hill Publications.

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I. T. & T. FORM WORLD-WIDE SCIENTIFIC CORPORATION

Through the formation of a \$2,000,000 corporation uniting their efforts, electronic scientists of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation functioning in America and numerous other countries will be grouped in a world-wide organization, with headquarters in the United States. Announcement of the corporation, formed in Delaware as International Telecommunication Laboratories, Inc., was made Tuesday by Colonel Sosthenes Behn, President of I. T. & T. and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the new company. The scientific corporation was created to make possible ultimately an exchange of inventions and closer coordination of I. T. & T.'s world-wide electronic research work, including advancements in radio, television, and other branches of the communications arts and the aids to aerial navigation which they will afford in the postwar era.

E. M. Deloraine, internationally known scientists and General Director of Federal Telephone and Radio Laboratories, New York, is President of the organization. The corporation is owned jointly by I. T. & T. and a subsidiary, International Standard Electric Corporation. Among the other officers elected were Harold H. Buttner and Douglas B. Baker, Vice-Presidents; Paul F. Swantee, Comptroller; O. C. Buchanan, Treasurer, and C. Douglas Webb, Sec'y.

1. The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the Central Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense, and the Department of State, and is being furnished to you for your information. This information is being furnished to you in confidence and is not to be distributed outside your agency without the express written consent of the Central Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense, and the Department of State.

2. The information contained in this document is classified "Secret" and is being furnished to you in confidence. It is not to be distributed outside your agency without the express written consent of the Central Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense, and the Department of State.

SECRET

3. The information contained in this document is classified "Secret" and is being furnished to you in confidence. It is not to be distributed outside your agency without the express written consent of the Central Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense, and the Department of State.

4. The information contained in this document is classified "Secret" and is being furnished to you in confidence. It is not to be distributed outside your agency without the express written consent of the Central Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense, and the Department of State.

Because International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation has research and development laboratories in New York, as well as in London and Paris and numerous manufacturing companies and communications operating systems in many parts of the world, the need of a single organization to coordinate the scientific work of these widely separated groups is obvious. International Telecommunication Laboratories, Inc., will concentrate upon initiating inventions, developing them, and providing an interchange of information on postwar activities among System laboratories, and manufacturing and communications subsidiaries.

International Telecommunication Laboratories, Inc., comes into existence against an impressive background of technical accomplishment by I. T. & T. laboratories. In England and France, the laboratories of the associated and licensee companies of the System have made many notable contributions to the advancement of communications. It was more than a decade ago that, from the European Laboratories, the Micro-ray emerged. With the development of Micro-ray came television, radio relay systems and pulse time modulation.

When Paris was retaken in the swift Allied advance, the I. T. & T. laboratories there were found intact and this unit is now turning out communications equipment for the U. S. armed forces and their allies. It has been revealed that the System's Paris laboratories had a radio station working for the U. S. Army within 24 hours after the liberation of the City and many additional stations shortly afterward.

The New York laboratories of Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, since their formation in 1941, have concentrated on technical development work for the armed forces of the United Nations. These laboratories have made a number of outstanding electronic contributions to the war effort, including the development of marine direction finders designed to meet specific requirements of the United States Navy; direction finders which provide radio bearings for military aeroplanes; the radio instrument landing system for aircraft now adopted by the U. S. Army Air Force and Civil Aeronautics Administration as standard. They have also contributed aerial navigation systems providing aid to the operation and guidance of aeroplanes in flight.

They have further provided giant 200 kilowatt vacuum tubes for the Office of War Information's powerful new global shortwave transmitters.

Although I. T. & T.'s American, French and English laboratories are completely engaged today in aiding our war effort, the formation of International Telecommunication Laboratories, Inc., is in anticipation of the important role I. T. & T. expects to play in providing improved international communications in the post war period.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1918
SIR:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the matter of the appointment of a chaplain to the 1st Cavalry Division, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours very truly,
J. H. HAYDEN
Major General, Adjutant General
The Adjutant General's Office
The Adjutant General's Office
The Adjutant General's Office

Very truly yours,
J. H. HAYDEN
Major General, Adjutant General
The Adjutant General's Office
The Adjutant General's Office
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NAB REPORTS ON WAR MESSAGE VALUATION

\$161,752,000 was the value of time on the air and performers' services provided by United States radio stations, networks and radio advertisers for delivering war messages to the public in 1944, the National Association of Broadcasters announced Monday. This represents an increase of 8% over the volume of 1943 messages, according to War Advertising Council evaluation procedures.

Radio advertisers contributed \$64,000,000 of this amount. Stations and networks provided \$78,000,000 while performers' services for all three are estimated at \$20,000,000.

The Treasury Department was the largest recipient of radio support, with a figure of \$43,352,000, largely for the sale of War Bonds. War Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture came second, with \$15,567,000 in free service. The War Department, Navy Department, War Production Board, War Manpower Commission, Office of Price Administration, Office of Defense Transportation and others were recipients of free broadcast service ranging from \$1,000,000 to \$12,000,000 each.

Valuations were evolved in accordance with the formula adopted by the Media Committee of the War Advertising Council. Estimates were produced at gross rates. Announcements carried within the framework of programs were assigned a value in proportion to the percentage relationship of war message length to the NAB Code stipulation on the length of commercial copy.

The tabulation was made from records maintained by stations and networks for the second half of the year together with an estimate for the first half of the year based on the adopted procedure.

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SHAWN OF WRC BOOSTED TO N.Y.; WHEELER SUCCEEDS HIM

Fred Shawn, WRC Program Manager, who is generally acknowledged to be the man who conceived the idea of the Mile of Dimes drive for the benefit of President Roosevelt's Warm Springs Foundation, has been promoted to be Assistant to C. L. Menser, Vice-President in Charge of Programs of the National Broadcasting Company. Word of Mr. Shawn's elevation comes from Carleton D. Smith, General Manager of WRC in Washington.

George Y. Wheeler, Assistant to Carleton D. Smith, General Manager, WRC, will succeed Mr. Shawn as Program Manager. Eugene Juster, WRC continuity editor, will become Mr. Wheeler's assistant in charge of a newly-created Program Service Division.

In radio for 13 years, Mr. Shawn started as an announcer at WLW, Cincinnati. He joined NBC in Washington in 1933 as an announcer-producer and was subsequently named assistant to Kenneth H. Berkeley, then General Manager of WRC and WMAL, Washington; Following separation of the two stations, he became Program Manager of WRC.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

The following information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past. It is being provided to you for your information only. It is not to be disseminated outside your office.

On 10/10/60, the following information was received from the source:

The source has provided information regarding the activities of the [redacted] group. The source has provided information regarding the activities of the [redacted] group. The source has provided information regarding the activities of the [redacted] group.

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On 10/10/60, the following information was received from the source:

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OVERSEAS RADIO-CABLE MERGER ACTION THIS SESSION DOUBTED

A communications official ventured the opinion that while a bill might be introduced in this session of Congress proposing the merging of our international communications systems, he believed there was small likelihood that such a bill could be finally acted upon before adjournment. This calculation was based upon the fact that Government officials would require at least another week to present their case. Then the Senate Interstate Commerce Sub-Committee, which is investigating the situation will adjourn for 10 days. Following the commercial companies will have their innings which may occupy another two weeks. Then another 10 day recess. Then the labor unions, representing the employees who will likewise occupy a week or two. Then still another recess.

Following this will come the users of the facilities, the customers of the communications company. It may then take the Senate Subcommittee several weeks to make its report.

This would bring the proceedings up to the middle of June or July 1st. Then, however, a bill would have to be written and introduced into the Senate, and if much time elapsed, further hearings held. Assuming a bill finally passed the Senate, there would be similar proceedings in the House - that is if Congress had not adjourned by that time for a mid-Summer siesta. All of which might easily take another year.

Senator Wheeler (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, contended that facilities for bringing in foreign news to the American press should operate independently of any postwar international communications monopoly.

The Chairman asserted that preservation of Press Wireless, Inc., is essential to American policy in the field of communications.

Senator Wheeler said that he was personally opposed to a Navy proposal calling for a private communications corporation with 5 of its 20 Directors drawn from the Cabinet, with inclusion of Press Wireless in the vast American monopoly.

"Press Wireless was set up as a non-profit organization to handle news for the newspapers of this country", Senator Wheeler told a newsman. "A continuation of its independent service is important to our free press."

The National Association of Broadcasters, stating that it had received several queries as to whether or not the proposed merger involves international broadcasting, set forth that this matter was brought out in the course of the testimony of FCC Chairman Paul A. Porter last week.

Senator Wheeler said to Mr. Porter: "I presume that when Secretary Forrestal and Admiral Redman were referring to a merger of international communications, they were referring to radio communications and particularly to point-to-point facilities."

Mr. Porter replied, "That is correct. We are referring to common carrier, all three of us, as distinguished from international broadcasting.International broadcasting is, of course, a separate and distinct problem. A problem distinguished from the one we have before us."

Chairman Wheeler than observed, "Some of them did not seem to be entirely clear with reference to that."

"It should be made quite clear that international broadcasting is in no way involved in the present merger proposal", the NAB concluded. "The only question being considered is the consolidation of international common carrier or point-to-point communications services."

The Senate hearings began their second week Tuesday with the testimony of Maj. General Harry C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer of the War Department; Francis Colt de Wolf, Chief of the Telecommunications Division, representing the State Department; and Charles I. Stanton, Deputy Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Chairman Wheeler first asked for a statement from the State Department to which Mr. deWolf replied that they were not ready to testify. The Chairman in questioning this said that they had had two years to study the problem and he could not understand their not being ready, whereupon Mr. de Wolf said that "We have a new team." Asked who composed the new team, Mr. de Wolf replied, "Mr. Clayton. He said he would be ready by Saturday."

After this Senator Wheeler called upon General Ingles and among the points brought out by him were that there are fundamental differences between military and commercial communications. It was his opinion that the greatest contribution which the military communication system could make to international commercial communications of the United States is in the future availability of considerable quantities of equipment which may be used in the construction of a system designed to serve public communications.

General Ingles further felt that a voluntary merger and not a mandatory merger is more advisable with respect to the communications companies in the international field. He felt a partial merger would be advantageous. General Ingles in his statement said:

"I am fully aware of the numerous perplexing problems which must be solved before a merger of international communications can be realized. Such a merger, if consummated, would result in a monopoly. * * * Whether such regulatory control as is now exercised by the Federal Communications Commission is sufficient is a matter upon which the War Department does not feel itself competent to comment. The War Department does not desire to go on record as to the extent of such control, believing that such a determination should be made by the Congress. Problems of corporate structure, the role of submarine cables and press communications involve far-reaching considerations aside from any military aspects and, as I

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have previously stated, the War Department is not sufficiently concerned with these matters in its daily operations to express authoritative opinion thereon. We are interested only in the aspects of national defense, and any international communication setup which will provide communications facilities for the national defense can be utilized by the War Department."

When questioned as to how much money the Army has invested in equipment in the matter of communications, General Ingles replied "About \$162,000,000." Chairman Wheeler said it had been rumored that the sum of \$250,000,000 had been spent, but General Ingles said the figure is nearer \$162,000,000. Upon further questioning, the General said that about 90% of this figure is for equipment and buildings overseas.

Mr. Stanton recommended to the Sub-Committee that the projected consolidation should not go beyond a merger of all record-type communications into one organization and a merger of voice-type communications into a separate competing organization. He said he is concerned mainly with "relatively restricted but highly important phase of international communications - that of radio communications and radio navigational facilities required for international civil aviation.

It was said there was a possibility that the State Department might submit its position next week, probably April 3rd. The Sub-Committee may also, it was reported, hold an executive session later next week on some of the material from Government departments which involves aspects of military secrecy. Also it is thought that the Assistant Secretary of State MacLeish and OWI officials may be called with respect to projected spectrum needs after the war.

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KESTEN ASSURES FINER TELEVISION IN COLOR

Finer television in color seems sure, the annual report of the Columbia Broadcasting System made by Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice-President, says, and the company has contracted with the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation for the first experimental transmitter capable of broadcasting the improved picture in full color. It is to be established in the Chrysler Tower in New York as soon as war priorities permit. A second transmitter has been tentatively ordered from General Electric Company for installation on a peak near Hollywood, Cal.

Mr. Kesten reported that secret electronic work and research for the Government as a war job had made company engineers sure of their opinion "that post-war television, simply by following in the footsteps of military electronics, could emerge at a much higher level than its pre-war 'freeze', with pictures twice as clear, twice as sharp, and perhaps twice as large."

Net profit of CBS was \$4,678,361 for 52 weeks ended Dec. 30, equal to \$2.72 a share, comparing with \$4,535,941, or \$2.64 a share, in the preceding fiscal year. Gross income was \$84,905,830, against \$75,166,440.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years.

1. The first group of items, consisting of 10 items, is the most important. It includes the following items:

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the Americas (CLA) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLA is a legitimate organization or a subversive one.

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ACCORD TO POLICE THE MAN'S NAME WAS UNKNOWN.

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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the subject. This is done by the use of the "Identification Card" which is filled out by the investigator. This card contains the name of the subject, the date of birth, the date of the investigation, and the name of the investigator. The card is then filed in the "Identification File" which is maintained by the investigator.

DENNY CONFIRMED BY SENATE AS MEMBER OF FCC

Charles R. Denny, Jr., was confirmed on Monday, March 26th by the Senate to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of 7 years from July 1, 1944.

Mr. Denny was formerly General Counsel of the FCC before being named as a Commissioner. He had served as an Assistant Attorney General in the Justice Department from 1938 to 1942, at which time he went to the FCC as Assistant General Counsel and became General Counsel in October, 1942.

Mr. Denny is a Democrat and was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1912. He attended Washington, D.C. Public Schools and later graduated from Amherst and the Harvard Law School.

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WESTERN UNION AUTHORIZED TO EXPERIMENT WITH RADIO

The Federal Communications Commission has granted applications of the Western Union Telegraph Company for authority to make experiments to determine the practicability of the use of radio relay circuits for the transmission of its regular commercial traffic, with a view to the ultimate transmission of its common carrier traffic upon a regular basis. In granting the applications, the Commission authorized the company to conduct certain experiments for the purpose of developing an ultra-high and super-high frequency wide-band beamed communication system by means of a chain of radio relay stations extending from Camden, N.J. to New York, N.Y., with intermediate unattended radio repeater stations at Bordentown and New Brunswick, N. J. A period of two years in which to complete construction was authorized.

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WILL TRY TO COVER ALL OF CHILE WITH ONE STATION

Station CB114 in Chile, scheduled to go on the air within a few weeks, will be the first longwave broadcast station to reach cities and towns throughout the curving 2600-mile length of Chile, from Arica on the nation's northern border to Punta Arenas, southernmost city in the world, according to the RCA International Division, whose Chilean company designed and built the station.

Recently completed on the plains outside the capital city of Santiago, facing the snow-capped mountains, this 50-kilowatt station has been specially-designed and situated to overcome the long-wave radio transmission problems presented by Chile's rugged topography and long, narrow geographical configuration. Because of these characteristics, the country heretofore has been dependent on shortwave broadcasting for national coverage.

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3. $\vec{r} = x\vec{e}_1 + y\vec{e}_2 + z\vec{e}_3$ ist die Ortsfunktion \vec{r} (Lagevektor).

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the President's views on the secession of the Southern States and the actions of the Federal Government in response. The letter is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to collect data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to analyze the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to interpret the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to draw conclusions. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to report the findings. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to discuss the implications. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to recommend further research. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to conclude the study. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study.

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2. 1990年12月15日，在“中国—东盟”贸易合作会议上，中国外经外贸部副部长朱镕基在会上的讲话中，首次提出“中国—东盟自由贸易区”的概念。

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been
 appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior,
 for the year ending June 30, 1901.

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RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE FBI

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to collect data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to analyze the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to interpret the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to report the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
 :::

Credits Porter With Talking Horse Sense
 ("Variety")

When Paul A. Porter, the new Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, clarified his position before the National Association of Broadcasters in Washington last week, it was only natural that his first concern should have been for that growing canker, "excessive commercialism". This, of course, isn't a controversial issue, for even as Porter himself pointed out, many of the nation's influential broadcasters are agreed on this point. He was merely giving due warning that henceforth the FCC would be guided by a new system that will measure performance against promise in granting of renewals.

Serious thought should be given to the very telling mirror that Porter holds up to radio, in which is envisioned an ominous future that merits the entire industry's immediate concern.

Of course, clear sailing with a fine, swift breeze lulls into security, but it certainly must have been evident to all broadcasters during the past quarter of a century of constant progress that the novelty of radio as such would wear off, and that it would be weighed primarily on its contribution to the public. Radio can never hope to be judged on exactly the same plane as any other entertainment media. It partakes of something that is free, and in utilizing the air, it of necessity must repay for this cuffo utility. A new set of rules must govern an entertainment that the people can control by a twist of the dial. A far-sighted broadcaster should readily see that such practices as excessive commercialism, lack of participation in civic enterprises, giving a brushoff to the educational potentialities of radio, failure to encourage experimentation - in fact, ignoring that segment of radio that now comes under the heading of public service programming - must inevitably lead radio to a slow death.

It's pretty obvious by now that Barnum was right only up to a certain point. The public may be slow to realize its rights, but in the long run it generally demands them, in one way or another. Radio will have to pay the piper, and if the final judge - the listening public - should decide that the industry as a whole is not giving full value, if the abuses remain unchecked, the retaliation can be twofold: a lack of listeners will mean lack of revenue, or else Government control can be forced, with a resultant curtailed industry.

An FM Adaptor

(Sidney Lohman in "New York Times")

Demonstrations of converters to enable existing frequency modulation receivers to cover the band between 84 and 102 megacycles was interpreted last week as increasing the likelihood of a shift of FM to the higher band, as proposed by the Federal Communications Commission. FCC engineers showed one converter, which they said, they had built of parts costing about \$9. The Hallicrafters Company, manufacturers of communications receivers, reported it could furnish a three-tube converter at \$11 each, or a single-tube device for about \$5.60.

::::
:::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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There will no longer be the delicate question as to whether William S. Paley, President, on leave of the Columbia Broadcasting System, will have to salute his former employee, Captain Harry C. Butcher, U.S.N.R., Vice-President on leave of CBS, and aide to General Eisenhower first. It used to be that way but with Bill being made a Colonel in the Army, he will have exactly the same rank as an Army Colonel and a Navy Captain are of equal rank. However, they will both still have to salute Brig. Gen. Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America.

Discussing the television situation, a prominent network operator said:

"In my opinion every station owner should stake out a television claim. I believe television to be far more important than FM."

The British Institution of Radio Engineers has cabled the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc., inviting TBA to send a representative to Great Britain to attend a conference on international television standards scheduled to be held in London next month.

Raytheon Manufacturing Company - Seven months to Dec. 31: Net sales \$96,640,657, and net profit, \$2,409,167, after charges and provision of \$6,300,000 for Federal income and excess profits taxes, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$3.26 each on 732,723 common shares.

The people of six Brazilian cities now are able to speak to each other by telephone as a result of the opening of radiotelephone service linking the public telephone systems of Recife, Bahia, and Natal with recently opened circuits making possible radiotelephone connections between Rio de Janeiro, Porto Alegre and Curitiba. This communication milestone, engineered by technicians of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, is an important step toward achievement of a national radiotelephone network for Brazil, authorized during the past year by President Getulio Vargas.

The report of the Western Electric Company for 1944 signed by Clarence G. Stoll, President, disclosed that several new varieties of radar equipment are under development. Last year about 50 percent of the company's war production represented radar and related equipment, it says. The remainder of Western Electric's 1944 output largely was made up of complicated electronic equipment as well as radio and wire communication equipment specially designed for war purposes, Mr. Stoll reports.

A cartoon "Grin and Bear It" drawn by Lichty pictures a scene in a broadcasting studio and has a commentator saying: "And Tokyo is a mass of flames - in Germany, the Army is collapsing, the party leaders are fleeing in confusion, and the end seems imminent - and NOW important news from my sponsors!"

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In the proposed findings the Federal Communications Commission adopted an order denying renewal of license to Station WOKO, Albany, New York, because of misrepresentations in the applications to the old Federal Radio Commission and the FCC and concluded that they could not be entrusted with the exercise of a license.

Western Reserve University of Cleveland, O. will erect a Communications Institute of Arts and Sciences to explore the possibilities of television and other radio arts. Television courses are to be offered at the university, with practical experience gained from experimental work in two large television studios to be erected in the new building.

Eli E. Oberstein, Chairman of the Committee on Elections certified to the ASCAP Board of Directors today, March 28th, the following results of the annual election:

For the writers in the Popular field: Gene Buck was re-elected by a vote of 75,242; George W. Meyer, re-elected by 71,036; Ray Henderson, re-elected by a vote of 70,439. In the Standard Field: John Tasker Howard replaced the incumbent Director, Geoffrey O'Hara. Mr. Howard's vote was 48,915.

For the publishers in the Popular field: Max Dreyfus for Crawford Music Corp., 5,166; John J. O'Connor for Warock Music Co., 5,112; Jack Mills for Mills Music, Inc., 4,800. In the Standard field: Donald H. Gray for H. W. Gray Company, Inc., 4,507. These directors were all incumbents.

Aided by wire recordings taken on air missions over Germany, Japan and other areas, the Army Air Forces and the Blue Network are to cooperate in a series of Saturday afternoon eye-witness broadcasts about the battle of the sky. Combat reporters will make recordings on General Electric wire recorders in the planes. Records of both bombing and fighting actions as they occur will be rushed to this country for inclusion in the programs. New York is the control point for the series, listed as "The Fighting AAF", to start at 1:30 P.M. March 31st.

Commissioner E. K. Jett of the Federal Communications Commission will tell about the postwar uses of "walkie-talkie", the one-man broadcasting outfit, in an interview with CBS Science Editor Watson Davis on "Adventures in Science" Saturday, March 31 (WABC-CBS, 2:15-2:30 P.M. EWT. from Washington).

"Walkie-Talkie" today providing shortwave communication between combat units, looms as a postwar citizens' radio communication service. Commissioner Jett will discuss the possible uses of the "walkie-talkie" by doctors and other professional men; by farmers, and by stores and businesses to keep in contact with delivery trucks.

Irvin Graham, formerly Advertising and Sales Promotion Manager for Sesac, joined the Columbia Broadcasting System March 26th, as Promotion Manager for Radio Sales, the spot Broadcasting Division of CBS.

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TO THE HONORABLE ATTORNEY GENERAL, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

FROM: [Name Redacted]

SUBJECT: [Subject Redacted]

Enclosed for the Department are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above. The LHM contains information regarding the activities of [Name Redacted] and [Name Redacted] in connection with the [Subject Redacted] case.

On [Date Redacted], [Name Redacted] advised that [Name Redacted] had been contacted by [Name Redacted] and [Name Redacted] regarding the [Subject Redacted] case. [Name Redacted] stated that [Name Redacted] and [Name Redacted] were interested in obtaining information regarding the [Subject Redacted] case and were willing to pay a fee of \$[Amount Redacted] for such information.

On [Date Redacted], [Name Redacted] advised that [Name Redacted] had been contacted by [Name Redacted] and [Name Redacted] regarding the [Subject Redacted] case. [Name Redacted] stated that [Name Redacted] and [Name Redacted] were interested in obtaining information regarding the [Subject Redacted] case and were willing to pay a fee of \$[Amount Redacted] for such information.

On [Date Redacted], [Name Redacted] advised that [Name Redacted] had been contacted by [Name Redacted] and [Name Redacted] regarding the [Subject Redacted] case. [Name Redacted] stated that [Name Redacted] and [Name Redacted] were interested in obtaining information regarding the [Subject Redacted] case and were willing to pay a fee of \$[Amount Redacted] for such information.

Very truly yours,
[Signature Redacted]
[Name Redacted]
[Title Redacted]

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RECEIVED
APR 5 1945
FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1675b

April 4, 1945

U.S.-CANADIAN RADIO MANUFACTURERS TO HOLD WAR MEETING

Carrying out the good neighbor policy and setting an example of cooperation between nations who have lived side by side peaceably for more than 100 years, the Boards of Directors of the United States and Canadian Radio Manufacturers' Associations, along with high Government officials of the two countries, will meet in Montreal Wednesday, April 25th, to consider mutual wartime problems.

The joint session will be held upon the invitation of the Canadian RMA, through its President, R. M. Brophy. The Canadian invitation was accepted by R. C. Cosgrove, President of the U.S. Radio Manufacturers' Association, and will include meetings of both associations' Boards of Directors.

U. S. officials who will attend include Maj. Gen. William H. Harrison, Chief of the Procurement and Distribution Service, Signal Corps; Capt. Jennings B. Dow, Chief of the Electronics Division, Bureau of Ships, Navy Department; Director Louis J. Chatten, WPB Radio and Radar Division, and Ray C. Ellis, former Director of the Radio and Radar Division and now special advisor to the Johns Hopkins University Laboratory at Silver Spring, Maryland.

President Brophy of the Canadian RMA will hold a reception for the American guests April 25th, to be followed by a dinner of the Canadian RMA Board. The American RMA Board of Directors will hold a meeting April 25, with Canadian RMA Directors and officers as guests, and on April 26th there will be a similar regular Board meeting of the Canadian RMA with the American organization's officers and Directors as guests. At these joint Board meetings the officials of the two governments will discuss informally many mutual problems of military production, particularly that of radio-radar equipment. Suggestions for future postwar cooperation between the two RMA organizations also will be discussed by their respective governing boards.

Likewise the Radio Manufacturers' Association in Washington have been cooperating on the largest scale in history with our own Government officials. Preliminary reports from manufacturers in the progress of the present RMA industry survey on employee absenteeism and turnover are developing many suggestions to deal with these problems. Both penalties for absenteeism and rewards for regular attendance, in various ways, are prominent, together with improvements in plant conditions for the health and satisfaction of employees.

Military radio-radar production is now at a peak with the industry "over-loaded" on some items, RMA is advised by the WPB and Signal Corps. One of the major reasons for current large demands is that the military services are restocking European supply depots stripped during German counter advances into Belgium and western

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPE is a legitimate organization or a subversive one.

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The process of urbanization is the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. This movement is caused by a number of factors, including the search for better living conditions, the desire for education, and the need for employment. The result of this process is that the majority of the population now lives in cities and towns. This has a number of important implications for the future of the United States. First, it means that the majority of the population is now concentrated in a small number of areas. This makes it easier to provide services to the population, but it also makes it more difficult to manage the growth of the cities. Second, it means that the majority of the population is now living in a more crowded environment. This can lead to a number of problems, including the spread of disease and the depletion of natural resources. Third, it means that the majority of the population is now living in a more diverse environment. This can lead to a number of problems, including the loss of cultural identity and the increase in social tensions. The process of urbanization is a complex one, and it is important to understand its implications for the future of the United States.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. This is a serious omission, as the CLPE is a well-known and active organization which has been operating in the United States for many years. It is therefore essential that the Commission be kept informed of its activities, in order that it may be able to take appropriate action to prevent its operations from continuing.

Germany in mid-winter. Direct shipments by manufacturers to seaboards are greatly increased.

While military authorities decline to predict officially how much orders may be expected in the second half of 1945, authoritative officials of both the Signal Corps and WPB expressed the belief that military demands will continue large for at least some months after the collapse of the Nazis.

Signal Corps officials see no prospect of an abrupt cut-back in military production and feel that, broadly, the industry now has all the orders it can handle.

One WPB spokesman said that production might increase substantially after V-E day. His forecast was based on the possibility that an army of nearly 5,000,000 men might be largely re-equipped from this country after being transferred from Europe to the Pacific.

Between 200 and 300 radio manufacturers have failed to file certification requests with the appropriate Government agency and are in danger of losing men heavily in the new draft of men under 30 which began April 1st, according to WPB Radio and Radar Division officials. About 80 percent of the radio-radar manufacturers, including all of the larger companies, have requested certifications from the Army, Navy or WPB.

OPA issued last week a revised Machinery Regulation (No. 136) covering pricing of all electronic components, parts, accessories and tubes and revoking the old parts Schedule No. 84. The component pricing procedure was transferred under the Regulation, effective March 31, from the Radio Unit of the Consumers Durable Goods Branch to the Electrical Equipment Section of the Machinery Branch.

Preliminary organization of the Joint Electron Tube Engineering Council, the new tube standardization agency sponsored by RMA and NEMA, has been effected and major committees appointed. The Directors of JETEC are Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Director of the RMA Engineering Department, and President A. C. Streamer of NEMA. With operations directly under the RMA Data Bureau, of which L. C. F. Horle is Manager, there is a JETEC "Council" of which O. W. Pike of the General Electric Company is Chairman, and including D. D. Knowles of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., A. Senauke of Ampere Electronic Corporation, and Roger M. Wise of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.

All future tube standards will be developed by JETEC, recommended by the Committees, and reviewed by the JETEC Council and "staff" consisting of Committee Chairmen, before transmittal to RMA and NEMA.

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NEW MERCURY DRY CELL DEVELOPED FOR TROPICAL RADIO USE

A new mercury dry cell battery has been developed for the Signal Corps for use especially in tropical theatres, where signalmen wage continuous warfare against the rapid deterioration of equipment.

Portable U. S. Army and Navy radio equipment consumes the bulk of the present production of these batteries. The Signal Corps uses them especially to power walkie-talkies and handie-talkies. Some are also used in mine detectors.

The mercury battery has several features that make it an important development in the tropics:

- 1) Its operating life is long, as is also its shelf life in storage
- 2) It will stand very high temperatures and high humidity.
- 3) The new cells, each hermetically sealed, have what is known as a "flat discharge" characteristic. This means that the voltage, within practical limits, remains constant up to the end of the cell life.
- 4) The new cells, within rated current range, possess the same service, measured in ampere hours, whether the battery is operated intermittently or continuously. No recovery time is required.
- 5) Certain types of the mercury cell battery can be fitted precisely into a snugly machined space. No space to "breathe" is required.

Samuel Ruben, an electro-chemist of New Rochelle, New York, was the inventor of the new cell, and tests met with such success that production was urgently pressed by the Signal Corps. Reports of recent field tests of the new battery on the islands of the Pacific show results that warrant high praise of its performance.

The new battery (BA-38-R) has cells of tiny proportions, slightly more than one-half an inch in height. Its seventy-two cells can be packed in a space less than one foot long and slightly less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. This weighs not quite two pounds and has a nominal voltage of 93.6. The battery, containing mercuric oxide, is built on a revolutionary principle. It contains layers of zinc and paper, especially impregnated and arranged in a spiral like a jelly roll. A zinc pellet at the top of the can, but separated from the can by an insulator, serves as a negative pole. The cell itself is also revolutionary in principle. It uses a steel can which serves as the positive pole but does not enter into the reaction of the cell. The fluid metal, mercury or quicksilver, is a prime component.

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A New York columnist says Senator Homer E. Capehart is offering his public relations man a fat bonus if he can persuade the public to stop referring to him as "the Juke Box King".

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TEN MILLIONS A WEEK IN UNITED STATES NOW LISTEN TO BBC

Nearly ten million listeners in America hear one or more British programs in the course of a week. This is shown by a national survey of the extent of listening and the reactions to six BBC programs, picked up by American stations and broadcast locally.

Going into detail on this, London Calling, overseas journal of the BBC states:

"The programmes are 'Radio Newsreel', 'Transatlantic Call', 'London Column', 'American Eagle in Britain', 'Transatlantic Quiz' and 'Atlantic Spotlight'. One or more of these, the survey revealed, were listened to during the week in question by about fourteen per cent of the estimated seventy-one million adults in the U.S.A., who own radio sets.

"'Radio Newsreel', the programme with the largest audience, was heard by 7.4 percent, about 5,250,000 people. It is re-broadcast by the Mutual Broadcasting System on five nights a week. Mayor LaGuardia, of New York, whose station WNYC regularly re-broadcasts the programme, recently described it as 'Interesting, informative, exciting, dramatic.'

"'Transatlantic Call' came next in size of audience, with 4 percent, or over 2,750,000 listeners. For nearly two years this weekly Anglo-American exchange feature programme has been presenting people to people through the collaboration of the BBC in Britain and the Columbia Broadcasting System in America.

"'London Column', a weekly magazine programme made up of highlights from the week's BBC broadcasts, followed closely with 3.9 percent of adult listeners. 'London Column', distributed through transcriptions made by the BBC in New York, is taken by forty-three stations in America, is transmitted by the Armed Forces Radio Service to troops in the Pacific area, and is also heard on two Service programmes in Europe - the BBC's Allied Expeditionary Forces Programme, and the American Forces Network.

"'American Eagle in Britain' and 'Transatlantic Quiz' came next in popularity, both reaching 2.7 percent of radio-owners, or just under 2,000,000 persons.

"'American Eagle', a 'G.I.' programme, has for some time been regularly re-broadcast by 120 U. S. stations of the Mutual Broadcasting System, together with the Don Lee Network of California.

"'The Quiz', is carried weekly by seventy-one stations of the Blue Network in America.

"'Atlantic Spotlight' had been on the air only a few months at the time of the survey, but its American listeners numbered almost a million, or 1.4 percent. The programme is a joint Anglo-American gesture of good will, in which outstanding figures in the literary and entertainment worlds of both countries take part.

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LET'S LOOK AT THEIR RECORDS; DENNY, HYDE, WILKINSON, MARKS

The following facts regarding Charles R. Denny, Jr., newest Commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission, Rossel H. Hyde, former Assistant General Counsel, who succeeded Mr. Denny as General Counsel; Vernon L. Wilkinson, formerly Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant General Counsel in Charge of Broadcasting, who succeeded Mr. Hyde, and Leonard H. Marks promoted to Assistant to the General Counsel, have been taken from the official and personally approved biographies just given out by the Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. Denny, the youngest man ever appointed to the Commission, came to the FCC in February 1942 as Assistant General Counsel in charge of Administration and Litigation, and in October of the same year was moved up to the post of General Counsel.

Born in Baltimore, Maryland, April 11, 1912, Mr. Denny attended public schools and Western High School in Washington, D.C. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1933 and from the Harvard Law School in 1936.

From 1936 to 1938, he was associated with the Washington law firm of Covington, Surling, Rublee, Acheson & Shorb. From 1938 to February 1942, he was in the Lands Division of the Department of Justice first as attorney in the Appellate Section, then as Assistant Chief and finally as Chief of the Section. While with the Department of Justice, he also served as a special Assistant to the Attorney General.

As General Counsel of the FCC since October, 1942, Mr. Denny has had the job of supervising the work of some 60 lawyers in the Law Department, representing the Commission before several Congressional Committees, conducting a score of important radio and wire communications investigations and hearings, and in addition, has served continuously as head of the Law Committee of the Board of War Communications.

Mr. Denny's most recent assignment was the preparation for and handling of the important Commission hearings on post-war radio frequency allocations. In 25 days of hearings in the Fall of 1944, 231 witnesses appeared and testified on technical and engineering aspects of all phases of radio activity.

Mr. Denny is married to the former Elizabeth Woolsey of New York, a graduate of Smith College, and they have two daughters, Alison and Christine. Mr. Denny is an Episcopalian and a Democrat.

Mr. Hyde has had 17 years of experience with the Federal Communications Commission and its predecessor, the Federal Radio Commission, to which he came soon after its establishment.

He was born in 1900 on a farm near Downey, Idaho, the site of an original homestead claim staked out by his father, attended

high school in Salt Lake City, Utah, and later studied at the Utah Agricultural College.

At the age of 24, Mr. Hyde was manager of the State bank in Downey. In 1924, having qualified for a clerkship in a competitive Civil Service examination, he left Idaho for Washington and a job with the Civil Service Commission. The following year, he transferred to the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks. During 1924, Mr. Hyde studied accounting at night and in 1925 enrolled at the George Washington University Law School at night. He was graduated from the Law School in 1929.

Mr. Hyde came to the Federal Radio Commission in 1928, the year he was admitted to the District of Columbia bar. From November 1928 to September 1930, he was Chief of the Docket Section and re-organized docket procedures into the system still in use by the FCC.

By 1932, Mr. Hyde was an examiner in the Law Department and in 1934, when the FCC was organized, was transferred to the new Commission as an attorney-examiner and assigned to hear both common carrier and broadcast matters. In October 1942, Mr. Hyde became Assistant General Counsel in charge of broadcast matters.

He is married to the former Mary Henderson of Arimo, Idaho, and they have three sons, Rosel, Jr., George Richard and William Henderson. He is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

Mr. Wilkinson was born in Chelan, Washington, January 31, 1909. His legal residence is Okanogan, Washington.

He received his B.A. degree magna cum laude from Whitman College in 1930, being graduated first in his class; his M.A. degree from American University in 1931. In 1932, studying under a Carnegie Fellowship, he received the Certificate of the Faculte de Droit, University of Paris. He received his Ph.D. degree in international law at American University in 1933 and his LL.B. degree at Georgetown Law School in 1938, again being graduated first in his class.

From 1933 to 1935, Mr. Wilkinson was legal assistant in the Law Division of the Library of Congress; from 1936 to 1938 legal assistant in the Legislative Reference Service. From 1935 to 1938 he also served as staffmember and later associate editor of the Georgetown Law Journal.

He began his career in the Department of Justice in 1938 as an attorney in the Lands Division. In 1940 he was Assistant Chief of the Appellate Section of the Lands Division, was promoted to Chief of the Section in 1942 and was also designed as special Assistant to the Attorney General.

Mr. Wilkinson is the author of these publications: "Judgments of the Supreme Court Rendered by a Majority of One", "The Item Veto in the American Constitutional System", "Is a Corporation Always Entitled to 'Due Process of Law'?", "The Federal Bill of

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Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment", all in the Georgetown Law Journal; "William Wait" and "Thomas Whitney Waterman" in the Dictionary of American Biography; "Digest of Public General Bills" (for the 74th and 75th Congresses) and "The Constitution of the United States of America, Annotated".

The new appointee is married to the former Dorothy B. Lohrman, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and they have one daughter, Diane C. Wilkinson.

Mr. Marks has been with the Commission since February, 1943, working first as Senior Attorney in the Law Department and then beginning June 1944 as Chief of the New Facilities Section under Mr. Hyde handling applications for new standard, FM and television stations. From June, 1942, to February, 1943, he was employed by the Office of Price Administration.

Born March 5, 1916, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. Marks was graduated from the University of Pittsburgh in 1935 and from the University of Pittsburgh Law School in 1938, first in his class. While at law school he served on the editorial staff of the Law Review for two and a half years. He held a faculty fellowship at the University Law School from 1938 to 1939 and was Assistant Professor of Law there from 1939 through June 1942. Since January, 1945, Mr. Marks has been a Professor of Law at the National University Law School in Washington, D. C.

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ZENITH 9 MONTHS' OPERATING PROFIT REACHES \$5,850,605

Zenith Radio Corporation reports an estimated consolidated operating profit for the first nine months ended January 31, 1945, of its current fiscal year, amounting to \$5,850,605, after depreciation, excise taxes and reserves. Federal income and excess profits taxes on this profit are estimated at \$4,248,625 net.

Says Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President:

"Due to cut-backs put into effect by the Armed Services prior to the German breakthrough last December, the Company's deliveries were considerably reduced during the quarter ended January 31, 1945. The Company is ready to resume production of civilian radio whenever governmental order will permit.

"Demand for the Company's popular hearing aid continues at a high level but production is limited to the amount of first-class materials obtainable under present conditions. A large volume of sales is expected when production can be increased to demand level."

The Directors of the Corporation, at a meeting held March 31, 1945, declared a dividend of one dollar per share, payable April 30, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business April 18, 1945.

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LACK OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS PLAN RILES SENATORS

The State Department, backfiring on the Navy's proposal to create a monopoly to take over America's postwar international communications facilities, got quite a rise out of the special Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee investigating a possible merger of the overseas operations of U. S. communications companies abroad.

The State Department recommended that private companies operate competitively with some Government regulation and that the press be excluded from any merger system which might be attempted. It said a monopoly might jeopardize freedom of the press.

Senators Wheeler (D), of Montana, and McFarland (R), of Arizona, declared that the Administration should make up its mind what it wanted. Senator Wheeler pointed to the fact that the Navy advocated one thing and the State Department another, adding testily: "How do they expect the Senate to work out a solution?"

The appearance of Assistant Secretary of State W. L. Clayton before the Senate Sub-Committee Tuesday touched off the fireworks.

When Secretary Clayton testified that in the view of the State Department a complete merger into one company of United States communications systems abroad seemed inadvisable, Senator Wheeler appeared to be taken off his feet with surprise. He asked the witness to repeat the question and then asked how long the State Department had held this view. Mr. Clayton replied that he didn't know as he had only been there three and a half months.

"I had been given to understand", Senator Wheeler ejaculated, "and this Committee had been led to believe, that Government agencies from the White House down, and especially the State Department, were in favor of a complete merger. Are we now to understand that you are speaking for the Administration?"

Senator Wheeler said he had been told, specifically, by Adolf Berle, former Assistant Secretary of State, and now Ambassador to Brazil, that the State Department favored complete merger, and, furthermore, that such was the attitude also of President Roosevelt, information to that effect having been given him when he called at the White House to discuss the matter with the President.

Senator McFarland, protesting that the evidence presented by the Navy Department and by the Federal Communications Commission, and other agencies, had been to the effect that consolidation was essential, demanded to know on what basis the State Department has reached a different conclusion.

Mr. Clayton replied that the Department had studied the arguments and representations submitted to it and "our conclusion is that the arguments do not justify the merger."

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Senator Wheeler replied that he personally was wholly in sympathy with the preference expressed by Mr. Clayton for the competitive system.

"In the view of the Department", Mr. Clayton told him, "the farthest we should consider going at the present time (and in our belief the advisability of doing this is still an open question) is merger within each type of service that would retain competition between the wire services, radio telegraphy and radio telephone."

The Senate Sub-Committee is holding an executive session today (Wednesday). Public hearings have been adjourned subject to the call of the Sub-Committee. It is expected this may be within the next ten days or two weeks at which time witnesses representing the communications companies will be heard.

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NLRB DEFIES PETRILLO IN DECREE ON RADIO HELP

The National Labor Relations Board challenged James C. Petrillo and his American Federation of Musicians to a renewed test of strength Monday by insisting that the National Broadcasting Company and the Blue Network bargain with the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians despite threats of a musicians' strike if they did so.

Both Petrillo and the NABET, the latter an unaffiliated labor union, claimed jurisdiction over "platter turners" - the employees who change records and do similar work on transcribed broadcasts. The two companies indicated they had halted collective bargaining with the engineers union because of fear that Petrillo would call out musicians and thus stop many of their featured programs.

The NLRB ruling, voted unanimously, upheld an intermediate report by Howard Myers, a trial examiner, who found that the radio chains were engaging in unfair labor practices by refusing to bargain with NABET and held that fear of strikes was not a valid defense for such a position.

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COMMISSIONER JETT REPORTED O.K. FROM RECENT ILLNESS

Although he is not back at work, F.C.C. Commissioner E. K. Jett is reported by his office as "getting just fine". Mr. Jett suffered an attack of the "flu".

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CHI TRIB LAMBASTS WINCHELL, PEARSON AND GAILMOR

"Representative Evan Howell of Illinois, with the agreement of the State Department, characterized one of Walter Winchell's radio slanders as an outright falsehood", the Chicago Tribune recently wrote. "Winchell had gone out of his way to say that a former Vice Admiral in the Greek Navy was pro-Nazi. Howell had been asked by a luncheon club in Springfield, Ill., where the Admiral was scheduled to speak, to inquire of the State Department whether the Admiral was in good standing with his own government. The answer was yes, but Winchell used that as an excuse to plant the further imputation that Representative Howell hadn't even made the inquiry.

"It takes no investigations to determine that Winchell is a liar, and of the cheapest sort at that. He has made a career of peeping down gent's room drains in speakeasies and night clubs, and after a long association with the racketeers who infest the New York night life quarter has suddenly taken to passing himself off as a patriot of purest ray. His protestations are always made with a heavy foot pressed down on the bass pedal. He's got St. Vitus dance of the tongue and in broadcasting such revelations as that Ernest Hemingway pared his nails in the Stork Club with a six-inch stiletto, adopts such a tone of frenzy that Hitler must occasionally feel envious.

"There may be some argument whether Winchell is the champion liar among the scandal mongers, for he has strenuous competition. There is Drew Pearson, who was denounced in the Senate the other day for a slanderous piece of gossip that wounded veterans in Walter Reed Memorial Hospital were getting drunk in the wards. There is also the pro-communist Blue Network 'commentator', Gailmor, a confessed auto thief, who was caught in an indefensible fabrication intended to persuade people that the Republican party was anti-Semitic.

"Irrespective of which of these is the biggest liar and blackguard, they all have done their networks, their stations, and their sponsors no good, with the possible exception of Gailmor, who does his hatchet work for a patron also enamored of the Communists. These shrill and insistent devotees of dubious repute in devious causes are bringing the entire radio industry into bad odor."

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LEWIS ALLEN WEISS SIGNS 39TH DON LEE NETWORK OUTLET

Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice President and General Manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System, has announced that the radio network has signed a contract with Lincoln Dellar to make radio station KXOA in Sacramento, California, one of the basic stations of the Don Lee network.

KXOA will become the 39th outlet of the Don Lee Network, and will go into network operation on or about May 1, 1945. The station operates on 1490 kc, with 250 watts.

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1 TO 2½ KW TIME SALES UP \$5,981,160; TOTAL \$20,740,634

Net time sales for 1944 by 137 commercial stations of the Nation's 162 standard broadcast stations (152 commercial and 10 non-commercial) operating with power of 1 to 2½ KW, totalled \$20,721,794, an increase of \$5,981,160, or 41 percent, over the 1943 figure of \$14,740,634, the Federal Communications Commission announced on Tuesday.

All but two of these 137 stations reported increases in net time sales. One of these stations reported a decrease of \$1,087 and the other a decrease of \$1,324. Seven of the remaining 135 stations reported increases of \$100,000 to \$239,204; 31 of \$50,000 to \$100,000; 54 of \$25,000 to \$50,000; 35 of \$5,000 to \$25,000; and 8 of \$91 to \$5,000.

Ninety-nine of the 152 commercial stations serve as outlets for the four major networks, an increase of six stations over the year 1943, as follows: Blue, 25 stations; CES, 21; Mutual, 27; NBC, 18; Blue and Mutual, 4; Blue and NBC, 1; and Mutual and NBC, 3.

One of these stations is owned by a regional network (Don Lee) and the licensees of 108 stations, or the companies owning or controlling them, are engaged in other business as follows: Publishing, 48; Manufacturing, 10; Stores, 15; Educational, 8; Banking, etc., 7; Religious, 4; and various other businesses, 16.

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AGREE TO DISCONTINUE MISREPRESENTING RADIO TUBE CAPACITY

Two Chicago corporations and a Washington, D. C., firm entered into stipulations with the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue misrepresenting the tube capacity of certain radio sets they sell in interstate commerce.

Those entering into the stipulations with the Commission are Allied Radio Corp., 833 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago; Nathan N. Wallack and M. D. Montague, trading as Star Radio Co., 409 Eleventh Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.; and Spiegel, Inc., 1061 - 35th St., Chicago, Ill. They agree to cease and desist from representing that any radio receiving set contains a designated number of tubes or is of a designated tube capacity when one or more of the tubes referred to do not perform the recognized and customary functions of radio receiving set tubes in the detection, amplification and reception of radio signals.

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The familiar phrase, "This is the Blue Network", will be dropped June 15th by the American Broadcasting Company and the latter name will be used exclusively in all announcements thereafter, Mark Woods, President of the American Broadcasting Company, announced last week.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI

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VERY TRULY YOURS,

J. Edgar Hoover

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ENCLOSURE

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NEW LIFEBOAT RADIO COVERS 1000 MILES; FLASHES SOS ITSELF

Capable of operating over distances of 1,000 miles or more, new lifeboat radio equipment that automatically transmits SOS and radio direction finder signals, has been developed by the Radiomarine Corporation of America.

The new model is designed to meet the wartime demand for more dependable communication between victims of maritime disasters and rescue forces, Charles J. Pannill, President of the Company, said, and is far advanced over all previous lifeboat radio equipment. Its hand-driven power generator, which replaces storage batteries, and its two-way radiotelegraph and radiotelephone facilities are combined in a single binnacle-shaped waterproof housing.

A 300-foot antenna, carried aloft by either a kite or a balloon, is largely responsible for the greater operating distances of the new unit, Mr. Pannill explained. Former antenna installations were rigged from the lifeboat's mast to bow and stern. A kite, a collapsed balloon in a hermetically sealed container and a small canister of helium are standard parts of the equipment. Weather and wind conditions determine the use of either the balloon or the kite. The balloon is designed to remain aloft for a week or more.

Intended for semi-permanent installation in the lifeboat, the new apparatus may be easily transferred from one boat to another. The transmitter, which may be used for either voice or code communication, delivers five watts of power to the antenna on frequencies of 500 and 8,280 kc. Operating on the former frequency, distances from 50 to 200 miles can be covered; the high frequency signals will reach points 1,000 miles or more.

When two-way communication is needed, the radio receiver can be brought into action. This receiver is pre-tuned to the international distress frequency (500 kc). It also can be tuned to sweep the short-wave band from 8,100 to 8,600 kc. Once communication with ships or shore stations has been established, the two-way feature permits the drifting seamen to exchange information that will expedite rescue operations.

The development of lifeboat radio, Mr. Pannill said, is a notable wartime achievement that will carry over into peacetime for greater safety at sea. In the pre-war era, he explained, only motor lifeboats on passenger ships were equipped with radiotelegraph installations. Each boat, so equipped, required the services of a radio operator. But after America's entrance into the war, the Government issued new regulations requiring lifeboat-radio on cargo vessels. The presence of this equipment in the boats tended to increase the morale of seamen who might be subject to enemy attack. They knew that the radio apparatus would make it possible for the personnel of abandoned ships to summon aid and direct rescuers to their position, often a thousand or more miles from land.

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CONFIDENTIAL

THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

The Secretary's Office is the central hub of the organization, responsible for the coordination and execution of all administrative and operational functions. It serves as the primary point of contact for all internal and external communications, ensuring that information flows smoothly and efficiently throughout the organization. The office is composed of several key departments, each with its own set of responsibilities and reporting lines. These departments include the Executive Secretariat, the General Secretariat, the Financial Secretariat, the Legal Secretariat, and the Technical Secretariat. Each department is headed by a senior official who reports directly to the Secretary. The Executive Secretariat is responsible for the day-to-day management of the organization, including the preparation of reports and the coordination of meetings. The General Secretariat handles all correspondence and communication with external organizations. The Financial Secretariat is responsible for the organization's budget and financial affairs. The Legal Secretariat provides legal advice and ensures that the organization complies with all applicable laws and regulations. The Technical Secretariat is responsible for the organization's technical operations and the maintenance of its infrastructure. The Secretary's Office also plays a crucial role in the organization's strategic planning and decision-making processes. It provides the Secretary with the necessary information and analysis to make informed decisions and to develop the organization's long-term strategy. The office is also responsible for the organization's public relations and for maintaining its reputation in the public eye. In addition to its administrative and operational functions, the Secretary's Office also has a role in the organization's external relations. It is responsible for the organization's relations with other organizations, governments, and the public. The office ensures that the organization's interests are represented in all external dealings and that it maintains a positive and constructive relationship with the outside world. The Secretary's Office is a vital part of the organization, and its effective functioning is essential for the organization's success. It is the office that ensures that the organization's goals and objectives are achieved and that its mission is fulfilled. The Secretary's Office is the backbone of the organization, and it is the office that makes the organization what it is.

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Carte Blanche For F. D. R.
 ("Variety")

It's reported that the CBS tab for furnishing the entertainment at the White House Correspondents' Association dinner, which President Roosevelt attended, was \$25,000, which can well be imagined when you take a gander at that talent roster from the Columbia network shows brought in from the Coast, headlined by the Schnoz, Kaye (with Sylvia Fine), Garry Moore, Georgia Gibbs, Fannie Brice, the De Marcos, Mark Warnoe, down from New York with a 50-piece orch. Bob Trout emceed and played it straight - but good.

Set-Owners Place FM First in Sylvania Survey of Radio Sets
 ("FM Broadcasters' Bulletin")

Preliminary reports of the nationwide survey being conducted by Sylvania Electric indicate a high degree of interest in frequency modulation. Of the thousands of set-owners who have been personally interviewed, 91% have indicated their desire to have FM incorporated in their postwar receivers. 70% said that they were willing to pay an additional sum in order to get this feature.

Television, while also a subject of considerable interest, ranked behind FM in the tabulation of survey results. 49% of those interviewed stated that they wanted television reception after the war. The same percentage indicated their willingness to pay extra for it.

World War III To Last Hours, Radio Inventor Predicts
 ("United Press")

John Hays Hammond, Jr., noted radio inventor engaged in secret work for the Army Air Force, predicted this week that World War III is inevitable but that it will last only hours instead of years.

He also predicted:

That every European capital will be in constant danger of obliteration within a few hours from highly developed rocket bombs.

That such bombs will be radio-controlled and perfected to such a high degree of accuracy as to constitute a superartillery.

That many new automatic devices unknown in the present war will be used with devastating effect.

Radio Traffic First
 (D. H. Lanara, RCA Communications Supervisor, Rome, in "Relay")

Several years ago, in San Francisco, I came on at midnight and found that our Tokio circuit had been stopped because of a faulty auto head which the Japs refused to change, insisting all the while

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1. The Adjutant General is the principal administrative officer of the Army. He is responsible for the management of the personnel, supply, and financial affairs of the Army. He is also responsible for the management of the Army's public relations and for the management of the Army's legal affairs.

2. The Adjutant General is a member of the General Staff of the Army. He is appointed by the President, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War. He is a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and of the War Relocation Authority. He is also a member of the National Security Council and of the National War Relocation Authority.

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that the trouble was at our end. Several services had been sent to them in complaint, but we had reached an impasse.

After a little thought, I sent him an XQ saying, "Since all your operators are excellent hand senders, suggest transmitting by hand until your auto has been repaired." Anyone who has worked the Tokio circuit knows the Japanese can't send anything legibly; they are, however, high susceptible to flattery, and they came back with, "OK - here new auto", and in a few moments we were at high speed.

Perhaps I lost face, and should have stuck to my guns. Frankly, I don't like bowing to anyone, but it was more important to get the traffic moving again.

Wired Baseball

(Ben Gould in "Saturday Evening Post")

The sailors, visiting briefly at a Pacific isle, found themselves challenged to a full-dress ball game by a land-based Marine Corps outfit. A CPO with minor-league experience was manager and pitcher as well. For center field he picked a seaman known as Silent, because he never was.

A Leatherneck lined one over second. Silent raced in, backed up, and then hit the scrabble - no sod in those parks - in time to save his life. The Marines scored four.

In the last of the eighth, with the score tied, two Marines wangled walks. The next one up lifted a tall, easy one straight to Silent. The center fielder did nothing. Three runs scored.

When Silent crept in to the bench, he made for the water bucket. The COP was there first.

"Huh, huh", Silent huhed, in a strangled attempt at levity "I guess I need glasses."

"Glasses, hell, sailor!" roared the CPO. "What you need is radar."

Russia Ahead Of Us On Television

(Danton Walker in the "Washington Times-Herald")

Russia is said to be ten years ahead of us in television, among other things * * * Gabby commercials in radio are due for a blackout through a new gadget. When attached to FM receivers, it automatically tunes out everything but entertainment * * *

Lieut. Col. Robert Allen, formerly Drew Pearson's partner, is now public relations man for General Patton. (Some say to protect him from Pearson.) * * * *

The next battle of Britain will be over the question of introducing radio commercials, with the expiration this year of British Broadcasting Corporation's franchise.

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1941-1942

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

10. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, for the year 1900:

1. 1990年12月15日，在北京市召开的“中国城市经济体制改革十年回顾”会议上，江泽民同志在讲话中提出，要“进一步转换国有企业经营机制，建立现代企业制度”。

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

::: TRADE NOTES :::

In a lengthy discussion in the Senate of surplus supplies (Congressional Record, March 30, Page 3025), it was set forth that among the items handled by the RFC are commercial and specialized radio equipment valued at \$1,285,000, electronic tubes \$18,806,000, and electronic equipment components and sub assemblies \$3,474,000.

No one at the Federal Communications Commission is willing to venture a definite prediction as to the date of the general re-allocations report, which will include television and FM, but all seem to agree that it will be at least another month, if not more.

The discussion of the position of FM in the radio spectrum, which took place on January 27, at a special session of the four-day I.R.E. Winter Technical Meeting terminating on that date, has been transcribed and, as a result of the many requests for the information, additional copies of the transcription were made by the Institute of Radio Engineers for general distribution.

The transcription, containing thirty mimeographed pages and bound in a durable cover, is available at three dollars a copy, postage prepaid, and requests for it should be addressed to the I.R.E. at 330 West 42nd Street, New York 18, New York.

The General Annual Meeting and Dinner of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers will be held on Thursday, April 5th, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

The membership meeting, at which the annual report of the President and the Treasurer for the year 1944, will take place in the afternoon. In the evening the dinner will be held in the Main Ball Room.

An invitation to attend a conference on international television standards to be held the latter part of this month in London has been cabled to the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc., by the British Institution of Radio Engineers.

Carleton D. Smith, General Manager of WRC in Washington, loses another man to the New York NBC staff in the transfer there of Kenneth Banghart, WRC Staff Announcer, and 1944 winner of the H. P. Davis Award.

Fred Shawn, WRC Program Manager, originator of the Mile of Dimes contribution, was recently promoted to assistant to C. L. Menser, Vice-President in charge of Programs of NBC in New York.

Discussing the manpower conference report, Senator Langer (R), of North Dakota, had reprinted in the Congressional Record (April 2) the 13-year old speech of the late Senator Huey Long. It was in this speech under the caption "Who Owns America?" that Senator Long charged that the Radio Corporation owned the radio of the country 100 percent, that the Pullman company was a 100 percent monopoly, telephones 80% by A. T. & T., etc. If all Huey's assertions were as questionable as that about the RCA, his figures could stand a little revision even today.

1870

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. This is a serious matter, as the CLPE is a known and active organization in the United States, and its activities are of great concern to the Commission.

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DATE 10-10-2001 BY 60322 UCBAW

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The population of the United States has increased from about 100 million in 1900 to over 200 million in 1960. At the same time, the population of rural areas has decreased from about 100 million in 1900 to about 50 million in 1960. This has led to a concentration of the population in urban areas, which has had a number of important consequences for the development of the United States.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

Dr. W. W. Hansen, research engineer for the Sperry Gyroscope Company, has received the Morris N. Liebmann, Memorial Prize given by the Institute of Radio Engineers. The award was made for Dr. Hansen's work in "the application of magnetic theory to radiation, antennae, resonators, and electronic bunching; and for the development of practical microwave equipment and technique."

Claude H. Strickland, 50 years old, Vice-President and a Director of the International Telephone Building Corporation, and General Service Manager of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, died Sunday of heart disease at his home in East Orange, N. J.

Joining the I. T. & T. in 1925 as an accountant, Mr. Strickland was sent to Madrid the next year to serve in the Controller's Department of the Spanish Telephone Company.

From 1941 to 1943 Mr. Strickland was engaged in work for the I.T. & T. Corporation in Cuba. Since the latter date he had held the position he occupied at his death.

Aircraft Radio Corporation of Boonton, N. J., has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering a proposed offering of approximately 100,000 shares of its common stock, \$1 par value, it is announced. All of the shares to be offered are being sold for the account of stockholders and represent approximately one-third of the total outstanding capital stock of the company, officials said. The company has no preferred stock or long-term debt.

KICD, L. W. Andrews (Transferor) Ben B. Sanders (Transferee) Iowa Great Lakes Broadcasting Co. (Licensee), Spencer, Iowa, granted consent to transfer of control of Iowa Great Lakes Broadcasting Co., licensee of Station KICD, from L. W. Andrews, to Ben S. Sanders, through transfer of 309 (64.375%) shares of common stock and 120 (47.25%) shares of preferred stock, for a consideration of \$19,000 less an amount by which accrued and current liabilities of licensee exceed accrued and current assets by more than \$5,882 as at date of settlement.

William Hillman, formerly of the National Broadcasting Co., veteran foreign correspondent and former European manager of International News Service, will become a Washington correspondent for the Mutual Broadcasting System, effective April 15th, Charter Heslep, Mutual representative for Washington, has announced. Mr. Hillman will continue as Washington Manager for the Crowell-Collier Publications and as an Associate Editor of Collier's Magazine.

A World War I veteran, Mr. Hillman served overseas in the 78th Division. He is an Executive Committee member and former Vice-President of the Association of Radio News Analysts.

The Detroit News has resumed its daily radio column after having dropped it six years ago. W. E. Scripps, owner of its station WWJ, is credited with ordering the radio news returned to the newspaper, in which he also is a large stockholder. The original ban of radio reporting by the Detroit press was reached by mutual agreement between the News, Free Press and Times in August, 1938.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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APR 13 1945

FRANK E. MULLEN

RECEIVED

APR 18 1945

J. H. MacDONALD

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE

AMERICAN PEOPLE

FROM 1776 TO 1876

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April 11, 1945

MCDONALD IN FM FIGHT WIRES EVERY MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Climaxing the drive he has been making to prevent the Federal Communications Commission from moving FM to the hundred megacycle band, Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, sent a 1,500 word telegram to every member of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives. Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, backed him up by immediately having the lengthy telegram reprinted in the Congressional Record.

"Commander McDonald's telegram sets forth the serious attempts being made to transfer frequency modulation from lower range on the dial to the upper register", Senator Tobey told the Senate. "Such a transfer, in the considered opinion of the best experts, would impair the efficiency of FM and entail great financial loss to present holders of that facility. Frequency modulation, the invention of Dr. Edwin H. Armstrong, is such a boon to listeners on the radio, giving a reception entirely free from static, that nothing which threatens its benefits should be permitted."

Commander McDonald last week had carried the fight to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the two groups having radio legislation under their jurisdiction and when this stirred up such a rumpus at the FCC, he decided to shoot the works last Monday by wiring all members.

By way of stirring up a further hornet's nest, Commander McDonald sent a copy of the wire to every newspaper correspondent and to each of the press associations, saying:

"Although this telegram is addressed to members of Congress it is of greater interest to newspapers, because it tells what is going on behind-the-scenes to stifle a development that is of extreme importance to every publisher in the United States."

Mr. McDonald sometime ago had attracted considerable attention by calling the attention of newspaper publishers to the advantages of FM and advising them to get in on it.

The telegram to Congress last Monday read, in part:

"I am sending this telegram to you and other Members of the Congress because a new development in radio that is now ready to bring great benefits to your constituents, and provide tens of thousands of postwar jobs, is being threatened by ill-advised Government action. * * *

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"The Federal Communications Commission has proposed to move FM from its present position in the broadcasting spectrum where it has given unexcelled service for five years to the proposed hundred megacycle band which is untried and unproved for broadcasting service. This would obsolete all present FM broadcasting stations and destroy the FM value of many millions of dollars worth of radio sets in the hands of the public. The record of the FCC hearings indicates this move is unnecessary and undesirable.

"Chairman Porter, who inherited this momentous problem when he assumed the Chairmanship of the Federal Communications Commission in January, has definitely stated within the past week that he has reached no conclusion himself. In the public interest I believe that Congress should satisfy itself that the entire Commission and their engineers give proper and full consideration only to the qualified evidence that is before them. No one should be swayed by any interests who through fear of competition may seek to cripple an already established great new public service."

The full text of Commander McDonald's telegram appears in the Congressional Record of Monday, April 9th, on Pages A 1805-6

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PORTER OF FCC AND GENE McDONALD SLUG IT OUT OVER FM

Resenting the fact that Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, had gone over the heads of the Federal Communications Commission to members of the Senate and House Committees in an effort to block the Commission from changing the present FM band in the proposed reallocations, Chairman Paul A. Porter wrote a letter on asbestos to the Chicago manufacturer saying that he regretted that the latter had seen fit "not only to misstate the facts in the telegram to the Senate and House Committees but had refused the opportunity to appear at hearings where your testimony would be under oath." Chairman Porter also charged that Mr. McDonald's representations were "incomplete, inaccurate and misleading".

The text of Mr. Porter's letter was printed in the current (April 9) issue of Broadcasting. Mr. McDonald replied, in part, as follows:

"Instead of taking offense at your letter of March 28, I am going to try to be helpful in my answer as I do not believe that you would have written such a letter had your people put you in possession of all the facts. I realize that this controversy of disturbing FM in its present position in the spectrum had reached enormous proportions before you became Chairman of the Commission in January, and I also feel that some of your associates had formed very definite leanings on the question.

The Federal Communications Commission has announced that it will issue a new set of rules governing the operation of radio stations. These rules will be effective on January 1, 1934. The Commission has also announced that it will issue a new set of rules governing the operation of radio stations. These rules will be effective on January 1, 1934.

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"I fully agree with you that the requirements of public interests should be considered first as distinguished from the immediate short-range interest of any group including private manufacturers and, may I add, present AM broadcasters.

"It is the considered judgment of our people here at Zenith, General Electric, and Stromberg-Carlson, the three manufacturers who have had the greatest experience in the building of genuine FM receivers for the public, that moving FM to the hundred megacycle band will deliver a deadly blow to the entire FM program from which it will take years for it to recover and regain its present position of service.

"My interest is long range. I have been in the radio business for 25 years and intend to remain in the business long after these hearings have been forgotten. Our company is not engaged in stock promotion. We could not afford, under any circumstances, to support frequency allocations that would result in poor FM service in the future. FM is young, and while we are one of the pioneers, our future sales in FM mean much more than our past. * * *

"I did not make any mis-statements of facts in my telegram nor in any subsequent correspondence on the subject unless I have been misinformed as to the facts, all of which I obtained from the FCC brief and from statements of those attending the hearings, including the secret or classified one. I shall greatly appreciate your telling me specifically what statements of mine you or your associates claim amount to mis-statements of fact.

"Eight, and only eight, propagation experts have testified before the Commission, including the secret classified hearing, and seven of these eight propagation experts have indicated that in their opinion interference of consequence would not occur in the present FM band and that the moving of FM from its present position is unnecessary.

"The Radio Technical Planning Board, organized at the request of FCC and representing all branches of the radio industry including broadcasters, engineers, manufacturers, etc., considered the question, and voted 27 to 1 against moving FM from its present position and supplied FCC last Fall with the proceedings of their meetings at which they reached this conclusion. These are, therefore, part of your records. RTPB held another meeting after hearing the testimony of the witnesses as summarized in FCC's brief in February and again voted, this time 21 to 1 to confirm its original stand that FM should remain in the lower area of the spectrum.

"I repeat that the only recognized propagation expert who testified that frequency modulation should be moved was K. A. Norton, now attached to the Army and formerly employed by the Federal Communications Commission and called in this case as a witness on behalf of the Commission.

"You state in your letter, 'You failed to make an appearance.' If you are referring to me personally, that is a statement of

fact. But if you are referring to our company, it is not a statement of fact as we were represented and J. E. Brown, our Chief Engineer, testified for the record on October 11. None of the presidents of any of the radio manufacturing companies appeared at these hearings as they probably felt as I did that we as heads of companies are not qualified to testify on this highly technical subject.

"Your letter states that 261 witnesses and oral arguments from 34 interested parties have been heard at the public hearings, but so far as I can ascertain only 58 of the witnesses, whether qualified or unqualified, testified at the hearings on the subject of whether or not FM should be moved. If the Commission is to give no greater weight to the testimony of the propagation experts, who after all are the only ones qualified to pass on this technical question, than to the testimony of the unqualified witnesses and is to consider the total number, whether qualified or not, then the question ceases to be a technical one, and any one able to read and add can quickly come to the following result: 58 of qualified and unqualified witnesses testified before the Commission or voted at the RTPB meetings, and 11 of them were for disturbing FM and moving to the hundred megacycle band, 43 were for leaving it where it is, and 4 were neutral. * * * *

"All of the hearings have been public except for the classified or secret hearing to which we were not invited, but which I understand more than fifty people attended. I have been reliably informed by some of those present that no new testimony was introduced which would indicate that FM should be disturbed, and the propagation experts re-affirmed their previous indication that moving FM was unnecessary.

"Directly after this meeting representatives of the Federal Communications Commission made a public demonstration for the press of how converters can be used to salvage the hundreds of thousands of FM sets for which the public has paid millions. The obvious interpretation by the press of this demonstration, which they were told had also been made at the secret hearing, was that new evidence had been presented at the secret hearing which would indicate the necessity for moving FM. You and I know that this was not the case.

"Unless the Commission had already decided to move FM from its present band there would have been no need for this dramatic and theatrical demonstration of converters.

"The secretary of the Federal Communications Commission, Mr. T. J. Slowie, has stated in a letter over his signature, 'In this proposed report the Commission indicates that it proposes to move FM higher in the spectrum because of the intolerable interference that would be caused to FM if it remained in its present portion of the spectrum.' If this also does not indicate a determination to move FM, regardless of the weight of the evidence, I don't know what would. * * *

"In the early thirties there were millions of owners of standard radios who wanted to listen to shortwave. Their only solution, except buying a new radio, was a converter such as is being suggested now for FM. Of the many various converters offered for adapting standard receivers to shortwave, the best, in our opinion, was produced by Stromberg-Carlson. They built 1600 of these converters which would permit the public to listen to shortwave at a time that shortwave reception was most popular. They offered these to the public at \$59.50; later they reduced the price to \$12 and the public still would not accept them; Stromberg finally decided to junk the balance. This was a good, efficient converter, attractively housed. So why not profit by experience and not try to repeat the converter fiasco.

"Everyone concedes that television is more subject to interference than FM. May I again raise the question, 'Why, if FM is to be moved from its present position because of anticipated interference, is television permitted to remain in that same position?'

"Every manufacturer concedes that the public will have to pay more money for FM receivers which will function properly in the hundred megacycle band. Why handicap the public with these additional millions of dollars of cost by moving FM to the hundred megacycle area which is indicated as unfavorable and certainly as untried and unproved for broadcasting service.

"I believe I have full appreciation for the Commission's position on the subject of public criticism if the wrong decision is made. Would the Commission not be in a much more secure position if it followed the testimony and advice of the propagation experts than if they ignored that testimony and proceeded contrary to it? The Commission could always justify its action in allowing FM to remain where it is now on the ground that the men who really know have so recommended, but it would be extremely difficult to answer the complaints which will follow if the change is made when the public learns that the Commission proceeded contrary to the advice of 7 of the 8 outstanding propagation experts in the country. * * *

"I may be wrong in my thought as to what are the intentions of the Commissioners - I hope I am. If so, I will be the first not only to applaud but to apologize if the recommendations of the propagation experts are followed.

"But I repeat that it is no longer a technical question if weight is to be given to unqualified evidence. The future of FM deserves more than a decision based upon mere numbers of witnesses regardless of their qualifications."

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1. The first principle is that the government should be responsible for the welfare of its citizens. This means that the government should provide for the basic needs of its citizens, such as food, shelter, and education. It should also ensure that its citizens have access to healthcare and social services. The government should also protect its citizens from external threats and maintain law and order within the country.

[illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the "Bible" is a collection of books, not a single book. It is a collection of books written by different people at different times, and it is a collection of books that have been passed down through the centuries. This means that the "Bible" is not a single, unified work, but rather a collection of many different works. This is why it is important to study the "Bible" as a collection of books, rather than as a single work.

HEFFERNAN ELECTED RCA V-P; BEAL V-P R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS

The Radio Corporation of America last Friday elected Joseph V. Heffernan Vice-President and General Attorney. On the same day Ralph R. Beal, Assistant to the Vice President in Charge of RCA Laboratories and for nine years Research Director of the Radio Corporation of America, was elected Vice President of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., in Charge of Engineering.

Mr. Heffernan, who was born in Washington, Indiana, and is only 40 years old, joined the RCA in June, 1940, after having been associated for five years with the New York law firm of Cahill, Gordon, Zachry & Reindel, General Counsel of RCA. On leave from RCA, Mr. Heffernan served as a Lieutenant with Air Force Atlantic Fleet, United States Navy from 1942 to 1944. He was released by the Navy to inactive duty last December, and returned to RCA.

Mr. Heffernan was graduated from St. Louis University and received an LL.B. degree from Indiana University. He was awarded a fellowship for graduate work in law at Columbia University, where he received his Master's degree in law.

Mr. Beal is a pioneer in radio and electronics. As a field engineer in the early days of radiotelegraph communication, he participated in the first investigations into high-power point-to-point radio transmission and contributed toward the development of the art into a dependable means of world-wide international communication. Later, as Research Director, he was given the responsibility of coordinating research and advanced engineering development activities of RCA and its subsidiaries.

Serving as RCA Research Director from 1934 to 1943, Mr. Beal originated and supervised programs of research which constantly broadened the field of radio's products and services.

Mr. Beal, a native of Kansas, received his technical training at Leland Stanford University in California. Following his graduation in 1912, he joined the Federal Telegraph Company in San Francisco. Two years later, he was sent to Panama to take charge of the installation of the early continuous wave radio communication station of the U. S. Navy. In 1926 Mr. Beal joined the RCA as its Pacific Coast Division Engineer.

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A series of special broadcasts will originate from the newly equipped KRNT, Cowles' Des Moines station, Veterans Information Bureau. In the Bureau will be Red Cross workers, employment directors, people informed on the G. I. Bill and other questions which arise for the returned veterans.

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DURR OF FCC MENTIONED FOR FEDERAL LOAN ADMINISTRATOR

Clifford J. Durr, Federal Communications Commissioner, is being spoken of as successor to Jesse H. Jones as Federal Loan Administrator. In his Sunday night broadcast over the Blue Network, Drew Pearson said that Mr. Durr stood a very good chance of getting the job. Before coming to the FCC, Mr. Durr was Assistant General Counsel of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation then headed by Mr. Jones.

Mr. Durr, who like his distinguished brother-in-law, Justice Hugo L. Black of the U. S. Supreme Court, hails from Alabama, and was appointed to the FCC in 1941. His term still has three years to run. Commissioner Durr, who is 46 years old, has been very active on the Communications Commission and has frequently been reported as aspiring to its chairmanship. His chances for this apparently died. Mr. Durr was largely credited, along with the Washington Post, with causing Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, to resign as Chairman of the House Committee which investigated the Federal Communications Commission. Because of allegations that Representative Cox was personally interested in a Georgia station and in violation of the law as a Congressman had received a retainer from that station, Commissioner Durr charged that Mr. Cox was not a proper person to conduct the FCC inquiry.

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WITHYCOMB TAKES OVER FOR BLUE (PARDON US, ABC) IN CAPITAL

Donald Withycomb will be the skipper of the American Broadcasting Company (the Blue Network) in Washington. Mr. Withycomb, according to Bob Kintner, Vice-President of the Company, will be responsible for liaison between the Company and the Government. The operations of the Company in Washington are under the general supervision of Mr. Kintner, who makes his office in New York.

Kenneth Berkeley, now Manager of the Washington office of the American Broadcasting Company, who is also Manager of the Blue Network affiliate in Washington, Station WMAL, will continue as Washington Manager for the Blue.

The designation of Mr. Withycomb is the first step in a realization of the plan of the American Broadcasting Company to expand its Washington facilities by increasing personnel assigned there.

Mr. Withycomb is now Chief of the International Division of the Company - a position that he will retain while in Washington. He was formerly with the National Broadcasting Company, and at one time managed Station WFIL in Philadelphia. He has extensive knowledge of radio, having entered the business in 1926.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI

On 10/10/54, the Bureau received a letter from the [redacted] dated 10/9/54. The letter stated that [redacted] had been contacted by a person who offered to provide information regarding the activities of [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The person stated that [redacted] was currently active in the [redacted] area and was planning to travel to the [redacted] area in the near future. The person also stated that [redacted] was currently active in the [redacted] area and was planning to travel to the [redacted] area in the near future.

The Bureau is currently conducting an investigation into the activities of [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The investigation is being conducted by the [redacted] and the [redacted]. The Bureau is currently conducting an investigation into the activities of [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The investigation is being conducted by the [redacted] and the [redacted]. The Bureau is currently conducting an investigation into the activities of [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The investigation is being conducted by the [redacted] and the [redacted].

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GOP PLANNING FAR AHEAD INTRODUCES NEW RADIO CHIEF

The Republicans are not letting any grass grow under their feet getting ready for their next campaign. In Washington Friday, April 13th, Herbert Brownell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican National Committee will introduce John McCormick, of Chicago, as the Committee's new Radio Director. This is the first time the Republicans have ever had a full time all-around-the-year radio chief. Others have served on a part-time basis during campaigns.

Mr. McCormick began as an announcer for WINS in 1929, was formerly CBS General Manager of WKRC, Cincinnati, Assistant General Manager of WCCO, Minneapolis, and later served as an NBC Chicago account executive. Edward L. Bacher, formerly of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, has been named as Mr. McCormick's assistant.

In the current issue of Life (April 9th) there is an article about Mr. Brownell, the organization he is building, and how he succeeded in getting a budget for \$750,000, many times more than the party has ever had at such a time as this.

Bad news for the networks and radio stations, however, is that the Republican National Committee does not plan to buy any radio time but for the present at least the new Radio Director will confine his efforts to getting as much free space as he can.

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MACKAY AND COMMERCIAL SEEK 20¢ RADIO-CABLE RATE TO EUROPE

Mackay Radio and the Commercial Cable Company have applied to the Federal Communications Commission for permission to put into effect a new cable and radio telegraph rate schedule based on a full rate charge of 20 cents a word from New York to all countries in Europe that agree to the proposal. The companies also recommended that a similar reduction be made from European points to New York.

American Cable and Radio, Mackay Radio and Commercial Cable are affiliates of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation system.

Warren Lee Pierson, who recently resigned as President of the Export-Import Bank to become President of the American Cable & Radio Corporation, said this action would set up a new principle and result in a substantial reduction from the present ordinary rates, which range as high as 36 cents a word. This would be the first major reduction in the European rate structure since 1919. The new rate structure also would provide some cuts in press rates, but the precise amounts of these could not be calculated, Mr. Pierson added.

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LT. GENE BUCK, JR. CITED BY PRESIDENT; PATTON COMMENDS

Lieutenant Gene Buck, Jr., son of the former President of ASCAP, who was awarded the Army Air Medal for meritorious achievement as a fighter pilot with the famous "Thunderbolt Squadron" of the Ninth Air Force on the Western front, subsequently received the Presidential Citation and won a special commendation from General Patton.

Lieutenant Buck is in the midst of the present drive in Germany blasting and dive-bombing ahead of Patton's 3rd Army in that location. His "Thunder Bum Fighter" outfit in the 9th Air Force is quite famous. It is engaged in knocking out Germans in the air and on the ground - troops, tanks, guns, pill-boxes, dumps, bridges, half tracks, railroads and anything that moves in Germany.

Lieutenant Buck attended Great Neck High School, Blair Academy and the University of Virginia before enlisting in the Air Force. He received his wings at Spence Field, Moultrie, Ga., in May, 1944.

His brother George, also in the Air forces, received his wings as a bomber pilot on Christmas Eve, 1944, at Blackland Army Air Field, Waco, Texas. He is at present training at Big Springs, Texas.

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BRICKER CALLS PETRILLO A RACKETEER

Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio, former Vice-presidential candidate, addressing the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, had this to say:

"One of the distressing symptoms of the impairment in our political health", he declared, "is the continued ability of a labor racketeer like Petrillo (James C.), to levy tribute upon the recording industry for the privilege of carrying on its business. It is an outrage to political decency.

"Having let our moral guards down in this instance, we are beginning to see the inevitable spreading of the evil. The miners are now asking that a similar tribute be levied upon the coal mining industry which gives them their employment."

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PORTER WOULD KEEP HANDS OFF PROGRAMS; RYAN PRAISES NETS

Paul A. Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission assured those attending the George Foster Peabody Radio Awards Presentation Dinner in New York Tuesday night that he and the FCC had no intention of mixing up in the business of making radio programs.

"I have privately resolved and now publicly state that in connection with my own responsibilities as head of the regulatory authority of communications, I would undertake scrupulously to avoid creating any impression that we bureaucrats on the Commission feel that we know what is good for the people", Chairman Porter declared. "I have a respect that is equivalent to reverence for that part of the statute which inhibits the government from prescribing program content."

J. Harold Ryan, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, discussing the broadcasters' responsibility in operating in the public interest, touched upon numerous phases of this important question and took the occasion to say a good word for the networks.

"The first network was conceived for the purpose of bringing the voices and personalities directly into the homes of millions of radio set owners", Mr. Ryan said. "No finer or more durable principle has ever been implemented in the history of communications.

"It should be manifest to all that the great majority of network programs on all four networks cover fields of entertainment, drama, news, education and public service in which there is substantial national agreement - with the public and with the broadcasters. Such agreement is testimony to the advancement of the art of broadcasting, which puts the listener in instantaneous communication with the most interesting, most important and most entertaining things in the world. Without networks, it could scarcely be done."

Following the announcement that WLW was the winner of the George Foster Peabody Award for "outstanding reporting of the news", Robert E. Dunville, General Manager of WLW, said that the station had adopted a new policy with regard to news broadcasts that will limit the opening to sponsor and product identification, with a minor degree of selling, such as slogans, but in any event this will be limited to 30 seconds.

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Leaving New York on Nov. 5, 1943, with a complete radio terminal, 18 RCAC engineers and operators had Station X, at Naples, in direct 2-way communication with the Central Radio Office by Feb. 1, 1944. On June 10, with an increased staff, they started operation from Station Y at Rome, and on Nov. 10, after our equipment had been flown from Naples to France in 14 Army C-47's, they opened up with "Advanced X".

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HIGH INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS POST FOR GERALD GROSS

The first American to be appointed to one of the four international unions with headquarters in Berne, Switzerland, Gerald C. Gross, former Assistant Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, now serving as Attache in Colombia has been selected as Vice-Director of the Radio Section of the International Telecommunication Union of Berne. Mr. Gross succeeds Franz Schwill, German Vice-Director of the Radio Section. The appointment of Mr. Gross was ratified by the Swiss Federal Council last Friday and he will proceed at once from Bogota to Berne.

Mr. Gross participated in the formation of the Engineering Division of the Federal Radio Commission in 1928, and for some time served as Chief of the International Division of the present Commission's Engineering Department. In April, 1941, he was made Assistant Chief Engineer and Chief of the Broadcast Division of the FCC. He has represented the Government at 21 international conferences on communications, and has served since 1933 as Secretary of the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee. He is co-author with Professor James Herring of the University of Pennsylvania of an authoritative book "Telecommunications" which is highly regarded in the industry.

Born in New York City on December 27, 1903, Mr. Gross obtained his elementary schooling in France, and was graduated from Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., in 1926 with a B.S. degree. At Haverford he was instrumental in setting up one of the first college broadcasting stations in the United States. He later served as radio and communications officer on a number of ships in the American Merchant Marine.

Formerly on the staff of the Bureau of Standards, Mr. Gross specialized in communications engineering. He contributed to the development of the present aviation interlocking aural beacon, and was also in charge of the standard frequency transmissions.

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BELMONT RADIO APPROVES MERGER WITH RAYTHEON

Stockholders of the Belmont Radio Corporation, Chicago, voted last Friday approval of the merger of their company with the Raytheon Manufacturing Company, Newton, Mass., whose stockholders had ratified the proposal earlier in the day in Boston. The merger will be effected by exchange of the stock of a new concern under the name of Belmont Radio Corporation, for 270,000 shares of Raytheon common stock.

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CONFIDENTIAL - NOFORN - EYES ONLY

1. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of the use of the word "and" in the title of a research paper on the number of citations it receives. The study was conducted by analyzing the titles of 100 research papers published in the field of psychology between 1980 and 1990. The results showed that papers with the word "and" in the title received significantly more citations than those without it. This suggests that the use of the word "and" in the title of a research paper may be a useful strategy for increasing its visibility and impact.

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FCC TIGHTENS UP WITH REGARD TO STATION PERFORMANCE

The Federal Communications Commission Tuesday announced a policy of a more detailed review of broadcast station performance when passing upon applications for license renewals.

In line with this policy, the Commission Monday considered the applications of 40 stations for license renewals and took the following actions:

Six stations were ordered on temporary license with the Commission reserving final decision on regular renewals pending a reply to a letter of the following type:

"This is to request a further statement under Section 308(b) of the Communications Act in connection with the consideration of the above-described application for renewal of license.

"In the original application for construction permit, representations were made that the proposed new station would provide an outlet for local expression, to broadcast news, sports, information of local interest, local church services, reports to farmers, and other matters of local community interest, and that ____% of the program content would be of sustaining character, and ____% commercial. Examination of the station log and other information which has come to the attention of the Commission indicates that the amount of time employed for commercial purposes is substantially greater than that proposed in the original application approved by the Commission. Information is requested as to the reasons for the apparent discrepancy between these material representations made to the Commission and the present operation of the station.

"You are also requested to furnish a statement showing what type of program service you intend to render in the future, specifically what percentage of your time you intend to devote to commercial programs and to sustaining programs; what percentage to network and non-network programs; what percentage to recorded or transcribed programs, and what percentage to live programs.

"Any additional information which you consider material to the consideration of the pending application for renewal of license may also be submitted in connection with your response to this request. Specifically the Commission would be interested in obtaining any information concerning future plans designed to fulfill the public responsibilities assumed by broadcasting licensees. The reply should be submitted as an amendment or supplement to the application, and should be submitted in triplicate, subscribed and verified in the same manner as the application."

In the case of 16 stations, renewals were granted but a letter of the following type was sent:

"In connection with the application for renewal of license of Station ____, which was granted on _____, the Commission noted

that you are now devoting ____% of the time to commercial programs and ____% to sustaining. It appears that this program structure is at variance with the representations submitted with your application for construction permit on ____, in which you stated you would carry ____% commercial broadcasts and ____% sustaining.

"The Commission recognizes that program planning must necessarily be flexible, and that your statements as to proposed program structure do not constitute a rigid blue print for future operations. However, the Commission was necessarily rely upon the original representations in the discharge of its function in determining whether the grant will meet the statutory standards of public interest. Accordingly, the Commission would be interested in a statement explaining the service that you are now rendering and the manner in which such service meets the community requirements. It is also suggested that you include in this statement an explanation of the reasons for the departure from the original proposed program structure.

"You are also requested to furnish a statement showing what type of program service you intend to render in the future, specifically what percentage of your time you intend to devote to commercial programs and to sustaining programs; what percentage to network and non-network programs; what percentage to recorded or transcribed programs; what percentage to live programs; and any other representations you might desire to submit to assure the Commission that your station is discharging its public responsibilities under its license."

Eighteen stations were granted regular renewals with no further inquiry being ordered.

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HABER NEW ASS'T. RCA VICTOR AD HEAD; DESFOR SUCCEEDS HIM

Julius Haber, former Director of Publicity, has been appointed Assistant Director of the Advertising and Sales Promotion Department of the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America. Harold D. Desfor, formerly assistant to Mr. Haber, has succeeded him.

Since joining RCA in 1923, Mr. Haber has handled publicity and special advertising promotions for most of RCA's varied activities. In 1930, he joined the Lord & Thomas Advertising Agency in New York to organize and direct publicity for RCA and Victor and other clients. He rejoined the consolidated RCA Victor organization in Camden a year later.

Mr. Desfor, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, joined the Publicity Department of RCA Victor in 1941, and for the past two years has been Assistant Director of the Department. Prior to this, he carried on special publicity in the radio and entertainment field in New York, publicizing many radio programs and stars including "Truth and Consequences", Eleanor Roosevelt (Sweetheart Soap program), Hobby Lobby, Dinah Shore and Sammy Kaye.

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the country at that time. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most interesting documents in the collection.

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Philips Radio Patents Must Be Renegotiated
("New York Times")

The nation's radio communications manufacturers were put on notice that after July 1 they will have to renegotiate all of the licenses they hold with the Radio Corporation of America under the United States patents of the Philips Incandescent Lamp Works Company of Eindhoven, Holland.

In a statement which pointed out that "practically all major radio communications equipment today incorporates principles covered by Philips patents", the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, as trustee for N. V. Philips' Gloelampenfabrieken, announced that on July 1 all licenses issued by the RCA under Philips patents will terminate.

The Philips' patents have been used by American manufacturers through a license agreement the Dutch company made with RCA, General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in 1925. The twenty-year-old agreement, it was understood, "technically expired two or three years ago when renewal arrangements were supposed to be made but were not."

Survey Claims Only 5% Listen To Shortwave Regularly
("Sylvania News")

Final results in Sylvania Electric Products' survey tell us that the deciding factor in the sale of home radios most recently purchased are tone quality 25.0%, better reception 24.0%, short wave 17.0%, push button tuning, 15.0%, record player 12.0%, smaller model (portable, etc.) 10.0%, larger model 7.5%, more tubes 5.0%, and miscellaneous 33.0%.

As regards short wave, 52% have it and 48% do not. Of those who have it, 9.9% use it frequently, 16.9% use it occasionally and 73.2% seldom or never use it. Only about 5% of the country's radio families listen to short wave regularly.

Sixty-five percent of those interviewed said they plan to buy new radios when available. Of this group, 36.5% say they will buy radio-phonograph consoles, 27.0% want consoles, 20.7% want table models, 8.3% want radio-phonograph table models, 4.1% want midgets, and 3.4% want miscellaneous types.

Forty-nine percent (49.5%) want television and will pay extra for it, 29.3% do not want television, and 21.3% are undecided. As to how much the public will spend for television, only 3.2% will go as high as \$300.00 for this feature, 7.2% will go to \$200.00 extra, 20.4% will pay \$125.00 extra, but 49.5% will buy at \$75.00 extra.



CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

The following information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past. It is being provided to you for your information only. It is not to be disseminated outside your agency without the express approval of the source from whom it was obtained. This information is being provided to you for your information only. It is not to be disseminated outside your agency without the express approval of the source from whom it was obtained.

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Biddle Doesn't Piddle With Too Loud Radio
("Drew Pearson")

A young man with a radio in his car drove up to an apartment house in Washington called Dumbarton Courts, not far from Dumbarton Oaks. He parked the car, went into the apartment where he lived, undressed, and went to bed.

Maybe he was drunk, maybe he was deaf. Anyway, he left his radio on - and loud. There it sat, blaring away into the night.

The house next to Dumbarton Courts is the residence of the Attorney General of the United States, Francis Biddle. The Attorney General was in bed - asleep. But he was awakened pronto. So were other members of his family. Nobody will testify as to what Mr. Biddle said, but the chances are it was unprintable.

But what he did was much more effective. He put on a robe over his pajamas, walked out on the street, reached into the car and switched off the offending radio.

As he crawled back into bed, the Attorney General of the United States was heard to say, "There ought to be a law against things like that!"

Paul Porter Gets Tough
("Editor & Publisher")

The radio industry is buzzing with comment on how "tough" the Federal Communications Commission has become since Paul Porter, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, assumed the chairmanship. One recent example widely quoted is the revocation of the license held by Station WOKO at Albany, N. Y., for concealing ownership of stock by a network official. The Knickerbocker News, Gannett daily which owns a quarter interest in the station has made a bid for the license . . . The FCC also has let it be known it will call on broadcasters, advertisers and others to reveal just how they expect to finance television.

The First Singer Over The Radio
("Relay")

Among the oldtimers present at the RCA Anniversary dinner was Madame Eugenie Farrar. In 1907, Madame Farrar - then the Countess von Boos - sang "I Love You Truly" and "Just A-wearyin' for You" into a microphone in the de Forest Laboratory in the Parker Building. The songs were heard by operators at the Navy Yard in New York. She was the first singer to go on the air.

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: : : : : :
: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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Leo Mishkin has been named Trade News Editor of the Columbia Broadcasting System, replacing Joan Lane who has resigned from the network to join the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company.

Mr. Mishkin was on the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune, the New York Daily Mirror, New York Evening Journal and The Morning Telegraph.

Before joining Columbia, Mr. Mishkin was with the Public Relations Department of the Book-of-the-Month Club and served as New York press representative for David O. Selznick, Hollywood producer.

Plans have been complete for the British Broadcasting Company to interview Iowans in London hospitals. Interviews will be carried over KRNT, Cowles' Des Moines station. A similar broadcast will originate through KRNT and men at the Schick hospital will be interviewed for BBC and these will be directed to hospitals where Americans are patients in England.

FCC Commissioner E. K. Jett, who was out of his office a few days on account of the "flu", is again back on the job.

Twelve-inch radio program recordings, selected from leading offerings, shortly will be on the way to American prisoners of war in Germany, the Washington, D.C. Y.M.C.A. has revealed. The records will be non-commercial through arrangements with program sponsors, the American Federation of Musicians and the Federation of Radio Artists. Ten radio "strip" and variety shows are now in process for shipment.

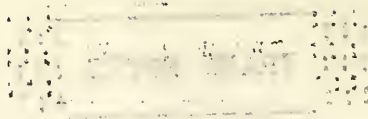
Stewart-Warner Corporation last week declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 25 cents and an extra dividend of 25 cents per share on the \$5 par value common, both payable June 1st.

The Editor and Publisher newspaper trade-paper has added a page specially devoted to radio.

Consolidated Royal Chemical Corporation, also trading as Consolidated Drug Trade Products, Chicago, selling and distributing a medicinal preparation designed "New Pe-Ru-Na" and also as "New Pe-Ru-Na Tonic", is charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation and false advertising through radio continuities and by other means.

Opening of studio laboratories for television program experiments in space occupying the entire seventh floor of the Grand Central Terminal Building, has been announced by Cine-Television Studios, Inc. Fred H. Fidler, former advertising agency executive, is President of Cine-Television, Yasha Frank Vice-President and V. Henry Rothschild II Secretary. Mr. Robert A. Jenkins is General Manager.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RECEIVED

APR 23 1945

J. H. MACDONALD

RECEIVED

APR 21 1945

FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1677

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April 18, 1945

WERE THE RADIO MOURNING PROGRAMS TOO LONG DRAWN OUT?

Although well intentioned and carried out magnificently in spirit as well as in letter, the question has been raised as to whether the broadcasting industry did not impose too great a hardship upon itself, as well as on the listening public, by cancelling all regularly scheduled programs for so long a period and observing so continuously the lengthy interval between the time of the President's death Thursday night and his burial Sunday. Networks did not resume normal operations until Monday morning. During that time radio programs on the four major chains and many of the independent stations carried no commercials. Programs consisted of news broadcasts, appropriate music, memorial services, eulogies and other special tributes to President Roosevelt.

To expect broadcasting stations to cancel their commercials and to put on the same kind of a program morning, noon and night for several days was likened to requiring newspapers to print no advertising and to confine their news reports to descriptions of or comments on the great national emergency. In New York and other cities there was no merchandise advertising by department stores in the metropolitan press, store closing announcements being substituted, but there was no sweeping order for the papers to cancel all advertising.

Since no president had died in radio's comparatively brief period of public service, there was no precedent to follow and the broadcasters naturally made every effort to do the proper thing and certainly they did a great job. When President Harding passed away in San Francisco so tragically and so suddenly, radio news broadcasting was in its infancy. William Howard Taft, at the time of his death in 1930, was no longer president. The same with regard to Calvin Coolidge in 1933.

The writer recalls that to fill in between the time of the church service of former President Taft and the burial at Arlington, WRC in Washington broadcast a special program from the Washington Cathedral. The late Edgar Priest, organist and choirmaster, cautioned the choir boys to observe strict silence between the numbers. At this critical period, one lad pulled a handkerchief out of his pocket and unfortunately also came half a dozen marbles. They fell one after another on the stone floor of the Cathedral, sounding like bombs and as if some one were trying to blow up the place. Immediately telephone switchboards were swamped with inquiries from anxious listeners to learn what terrible thing had happened during the Taft Memorial broadcast.

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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. He or she will then gather information about the problem and the people involved. This information will be used to develop a plan of action.

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The feeling of the industry towards President Roosevelt was well expressed by Harold Ryan, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, when he said:

"The passing of Franklin Delano Roosevelt brings a sense of deep personal loss to the broadcasters of America. He gave historic evidence of the effectiveness of this medium of communication in the solution of national and international problems.

"Now, in the hour of his death, radio responds to the sounds of his name with overtones of immortality."

Naturally, then, the broadcasters wanted to pay the highest tribute to President Roosevelt within its power. And it did, at an unprecedented financial sacrifice. The great patriotic desire was to do the right thing.

The question is whether the tribute would have been more effective had it not been so long drawn out. Commercials, save for the mention of the sponsors, might well have been omitted for the entire period but in the case of the death of the President, for instance, all scheduled programs could have been cancelled immediately following the news of his death and for the rest of that evening. Perhaps Friday evening there could have been a great radio memorial service carried by all the networks. Saturday the ceremonies in connection with the arrival of the President's body in Washington could have been broadcast and, of course, anything having to do with the services in the Capital and Hyde Park.

Otherwise it would seem that programs could have gone on pretty much as usual, judgment being used in eliminating those obviously inappropriate. The superb music heard over the air during the mourning period was adequate proof that the broadcasters knew how to handle such a situation.

This caused one listener to remark: "I heard more beautiful music in those three days on the air than since the beginning of radio. It shows that the broadcasters can give the public good music when they want to."

However, that may be, and without the slightest intention of criticizing, this writer, who realizes the broadcasters did their utmost, believes the net result was too much of the same kind of thing, resulting in monotonous repetition (in eulogies as well as music). It is believed the tribute would have been more effective if it had been shorter and less continuously carried out.

At that praise is being heard on all sides for the broadcasters and skill of the program makers in rebuilding programs as they so marvelously did. Proof of popular approval is the following editorial from the Washington Star, captioned "An Impressive Performance":

"It seems to The Star that the Nation's radio networks and individual stations deserve high commendation for a display of good taste in their manner of presenting to the Nation the tragic news of President Roosevelt's death and his journey through Washington back to his final resting place at Hyde Park.

"By spontaneous agreement and over a period of more than seventy-two hours, hundreds of advertising programs, carefully rehearsed and scheduled long in advance, were either dropped or revised to eliminate distasteful commercialism and to bring them in tune with the spirit of the occasion.

"As a result, the radio news and the accompanying tributes to the late President were delivered on a plane befitting the dignity of a Nation in mourning. The simple beauty of many of the programs and the admirable restraint of the reporters and commentators established a mark, in the performance of a public service, which is the source of as much satisfaction to the public as it must be to the radio industry."

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KIWANIS RADIO WEEK SET FOR MAY 13-19

Special recognition of the broadcasting industry is planned by Kiwanis International throughout the United States and Canada the week of May 13-19, the National Association of Broadcasters has announced.

Kiwanis Radio Week, during which local clubs will present Certificates of Citation to every broadcasting station and national network of the two countries, has been proclaimed by the international organization, which numbers 144,000 members of 2,260 local service clubs.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of radio provides the inspiration for this recognition, Ben Dean, Grand Rapids, Michigan, President of Kiwanis International, advised NAB President Harold Ryan. Certificates will cite radio's contribution to the prosecution of the war, keeping the channels of information open, accurate reporting of news, development of high standards of public service, education, entertainment and music appreciation.

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A new curriculum in radio will be opened next Fall by Ohio State University School of Journalism, the University announces. The program, which follows recommendations drawn up last year by a Committee representing the National Association of Broadcasters and the National Association of State Universities, will include courses in news writing, program direction, radio advertising, law of the press and radio, etc.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to provide any information on this subject.

[illegible]

"MR. WRENCH", SAID PRES. TRUMAN; "MR. WHO?" NEWSMEN ASKED

President Truman at his first press and radio conference yesterday (Tuesday), in announcing the names of his new secretaries, said that J. Leonard Reinsch (pronounced "Wrench"), Managing Director of the broadcasting stations owned by former Governor James M. Cox of Ohio, would help him in radio matters. This did not come as a surprise to those in industry circles as it was known that a hurry call had been sent out for Mr. Reinsch last Thursday night. He has been with the new President almost continuously ever since and has had charge of the broadcasting of President Truman's address to Congress and last night the President's broadcast to the soldiers overseas.

Mr. Reinsch, who was very close to Mr. Truman when the former served as Radio Director of the Democratic National Committee in the last campaign, had previously submitted a plan for radio coverage of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco. The State Department had asked Governor Cox for a leave of absence for Mr. Reinsch so that he could handle radio arrangements for the Conference.

Attention at the White House press and radio conference was centered on young Mr. Reinsch (who is 36 years old and has a very pleasing personality) when the correspondents couldn't quite catch his name. The President had been giving only the last names of his new secretaries and "Mr. Wrench" was apparently too much for them.

President Truman took the interruption good naturedly. Once these details had been supplied, they again got back to Mr. Reinsch and asked for more information about him. The President explained that Mr. Reinsch had served successfully as the Democratic National Committee Radio Director and that after the campaign he had returned to his former position as Managing Director of the Cox broadcasting stations.

The exchange between President Truman and the correspondents about Mr. Reinsch, who was seated just behind the President at the conference, was typical of others that occurred. From the beginning of the session the President showed that he was at ease and very skilful in handling newspaper and radio people. This writer attended the first press conference of President Roosevelt 12 years ago and though Mr. Roosevelt was a past master in dealing with the press, President Truman Tuesday did not suffer in comparison. In fact, it seemed to this writer, who has attended press conferences from Roosevelt to Roosevelt, that Mr. Truman could hold his own with the best of them. He was surprisingly different from the impression created by his quiet manner in his broadcasts. Several inconsequential, if not improper, questions were asked but seeing the way President Truman cracked back, other of the correspondents evidently decided not to attempt the same tactics. It reminded the writer of school days with a new teacher and the boys trying to see how far they could go.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1863. It is a very short letter, only one paragraph long, and it is written in a very formal, official style. It is addressed to the Congress and is signed by the President.

[illegible]

Except when he sat down on a negro correspondent, there was nothing irritating or unpleasant about Mr. Truman's replies but he was firm and at times sharp and the questioners soon realized he knew what he was talking about and did not attempt to take any further liberties.

When the representative of the negro press asked Mr. Truman how his views on race relations jibed with those of his predecessor and how he stood on the passage of the Fair Employment Practices bill, other correspondents instantly saw that this was a trap carefully set for the new man. Mr. Truman, too, was quick to sense this and in a tone little short of anger, he said he would give the reporter who asked the question some advice - that all he had to do was to go and read the Senate record of Harry S. Truman.

Veteran correspondents were very complimentary with regard to the way he handled himself and all seemed to agree that he had made a good start. At the conclusion of the conference, many of his press and radio friends stopped to shake hands.

Also quite a few remained to congratulate Mr. Reinsch as a number of newspaper and radio men had made his acquaintance during the campaign.

Mr. Reinsch is a native of Illinois, but has lived in Atlanta since 1940, from which city he has directed the activities of the three Cox stations - WSB, Atlanta; WIOD, Miami; and WHIO at Dayton, Ohio.

A graduate of Northwestern University, Mr. Reinsch began fulltime radio work in 1928 as an announcer on WLS in Chicago. He joined the Cox radio organization in 1934 as Manager of WHIO. When Governor Cox acquired WSB six years later, he was named Managing Director of the three stations. Mr. Reinsch has been active in affairs of the National Association of Broadcasters and was recently elected to the Association's Board of Directors and to the Board of BMI. He is married and has two children.

Mr. Reinsch succeeded J. Harold Ryan, now President of the National Association of Broadcasters, as President of the Ohio Association of Broadcasters. Although Mr. Reinsch and Mr. Ryan, on leave as Vice-President of the Fort Industry Company, have competing stations in Atlanta and Miami, the latter had the highest praise for the former.

"Leonard Reinsch is one of the outstanding young men in radio", Mr. Ryan said. There was also a pat on the back from Earl Godwin, past President of the Radio Correspondents' Association, who said: "Reinsch is a good guy and I think he will be very popular with the press and radio people at the White House."

When Mr. Reinsch was in charge of the Democrat's radio program in the last campaign, he caused quite a furore in the Republican camp when he sprang his plan for buying five minute spots in order not to upset the regular radio programs on the air. Following the

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the results of its investigation of the activities of the American Friends Service Committee in the Philippines.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The investigator must first identify the problem that is being studied. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The investigator must first identify the problem that is being studied.

1. The first step in the process of the development of a new product is the identification of a market need. This is often done through market research, which can be conducted in a variety of ways, including surveys, focus groups, and interviews. The goal is to understand what customers want and need, and to identify any gaps in the current market.

Republicans announced plan of 30-minute political broadcasts, Reinsch placed his orders with NBC and CBS for five-minute spots.

"Our five minute radio plan was designed to adapt national political strategy to present day listening habits", Mr. Reinsch explained at that time. "Big programs are scheduled for every evening, and political broadcasts interrupting continuity would build resentment we figured."

Exactly what Mr. Reinsch's duties at the White House will be was not made clear. There were some who thought he might also handle press matters, in which case he would occupy the same position now held by "Steve" Early. If the President appoints a press secretary, Mr. Reinsch may be assigned primarily to radio relations.

The official count of the newspaper men and women attending President Truman's first radio and press conference was 348 and said to be a record. It was a tremendous crowd but didn't seem any larger to this writer than the attendance at some of President Roosevelt's conferences, notably the Churchill-Roosevelt meeting.

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RADIO INDUSTRY ACCLAIMS TRUMAN; FIRST BROADCAST PRAISED

There is every indication that the radio industry feels safe with President Truman. As apparently was the case with the listening public, they appeared to be pleased with his first broadcasts.

"I listened to the broadcast of his speech to Congress", Harold Ryan, President of the National Association of Broadcasters said, "and was struck by the forcefulness and sincerity of his radio delivery. I have since heard from a number of stations throughout the country and they reported pleasant reception of the speech."

While Mr. Truman has never been active in connection with radio legislation, he has for years been a member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which has jurisdiction over radio in the upper body. He attended many of its meetings and was described by Leonard Reinsch, his new radio secretary, as a good listener at these proceedings.

"I know", Mr. Reinsch said with some apparent feeling, "because I was a witness before the Committee and Senator Truman cross-examined me thoroughly." It was here while testifying in connection with radio legislation that Mr. Reinsch first met Senator Truman.

It is the opinion of this writer that having had such a splendid opportunity to acquaint himself with the situation as a member of the Senate Committee having to do with radio, and being

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more or less of a conservative, that President Truman will not inject himself into the picture but will leave radio control to Congress and the Federal Communications Commission where it properly belongs. For instance, one could hardly imagine him waging a fight on newspaper-owned stations as the White House was charged with doing.

Having served on the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee of which Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, is Chairman, and Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine, is the ranking minority member, both good friends of his, it is believed he will turn to them for advice. Both Senators White and Wheeler were among the chosen few invited to the now famous luncheon given to President Truman on his first visit to the Capitol. The host of the occasion was Leslie Biffle, secretary of the Senate, soon, it is reported, to become the new President's secretary. The luncheon was entirely bipartisan, included both Senators and Representatives, and the list was made up with great care as it was regarded as President Truman's first bid for complete cooperation of Congress.

Those present besides Senators Wheeler and White were: Speaker Rayburn (D), of Texas; Senators Barkley (D), of Kentucky; Connally (D), of Texas; Austin (R), of Vermont; Hill (D), of Alabama; Vandenberg (R), of Michigan; LaFollette (P.), of Wisconsin; Representatives McCormack (D), of Massachusetts; Martin (R), of Massachusetts, and Ramspeck (D), of Georgia.

Senator Capehart (R), of Indiana, was to have been host to a dinner to Vice-President Truman the night President Roosevelt died.

Speaking from the viewpoint of the radio manufacturers, Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., of Chicago, who came to Washington expecting to attend the Gridiron Dinner, said:

"I think President Truman is very favorable towards radio. I understand he and Chairman Porter are very close. It seems to me we are very fortunate in having a man like President Truman. Vice-President Coolidge when called upon to take over under similar tragic circumstances was not as well known nationally as was Vice-President Truman, but he had sense enough to keep his mouth shut and get advice from those around him, and I have a feeling it may be the same way with Mr. Truman."

Roy Roberts, Managing Editor of the Kansas City Star, which operates Station WDAF, who also came to Washington for the Gridiron Dinner and was to have had luncheon with Vice-President Truman that day, and who has known him for years, said:

"I have confidence in him and think he will do a fine, common-sense job. And I think that the people of this country will rally to him."

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COMMENTS PICTURE TRUMAN AT HIS FIRST PRESS-RADIO CONFAB

"The President stood behind his desk at the first press-radio section and answered questions in sharp, incisive phrases. His replies were invariably in firm tones."

-(J. A. Fox in Washington Star)

"Truman showed that he could take it. He answered a barrage of questions with poise and directness that occasionally brought loud applause, something unusual at White House press and radio conferences."

- (Washington Times-Herald)

"Poised and confident * * * he took the questions as fast as they came, answered promptly and pithily, and twice drew applause, a rarity at White House Conferences."

-(Lyle C. Wilson, United Press)

"President Truman handled his first White House press-radio conference with poise and direct bluntness."

-(Jack Steele in New York Herald-Tribune)

"President Truman, in fourteen crowded minutes this morning, firmly established himself in the opinions of more than 300 Washington correspondents attending his first White House press conference as the master of his new job."

"The new President exuded assurance and self-confidence and was completely in command of himself and the conference. He showed no sign of hesitation or timidity. Even the humility he has shown in his first few days in office appeared to recede as he met reporters face to face."

"His answers to all questions, delivered in the staccato beat of machine gun fire, were brief, sharp and to the point. They were studded with remarks that he would or would not do something and did not expect to do something else."

"He began by saying that if he did know the answer to a question he would say so. He stuck to it. Several times he advised his interrogators to go look up his record for their answers."

-(Unsigned story in the New York Herald-Tribune)

"The new President also proved he could be blunt * * * Amazed at the straight forward directness of Truman's answers, the jam-packed, perspiring reporters applauded heartily."

-(Ruth Montgomery in Washington Times-Herald)

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE THEORY OF THE EARTH

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4/18/45

"Answers to reporters' questions were snapped back by President Truman without hesitation. Generally, he gave crisp answers that were unmistakable and to the point. Some of the answers were so saving of words that one wondered whether he was angered by the questions, but this appeared to be belied by the forthright manner in which he continued to spill out the answers."

- (Washington Post)

"Correspondents left the press-radio conference with the feeling that Mr. Truman had firmly grasped the reins of office and had demonstrated his ability to meet impromptu questions with sharp and direct replies."

- (Bertram D. Hulen in New York Times)

"One gathered instantly that President Truman was in command of the situation at the press and radio conference and would command any other situation presented to him.

"The terse directness of his answers was not an escape, an avoidance of discussion. It was obvious each question registered with him, evoked thought in him. * * *

"The newsmen left, feeling they had heard all, and that what they heard was all there was. There was not, as to anything Mr. Truman had said, any searching for between-the-lines meanings, or subtleties of emphasis. There are no shadings to Mr. Truman's meanings, conspicuously he does not know the art of nuances.

-(Mark Sullivan in the New York Herald Tribune)

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MONTHLY SURPLUS COMMUNICATION PROPERTY DISPOSAL \$281,000

Disposals of communication equipment have mounted steadily in recent months, having risen from only \$9,000 in November to \$281,000 by February. February sales brought \$158,000, or 56 percent, of the reported cost of the property. Most of the sales have been executed by producing manufacturers acting as agents under contract with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Inventories rose \$3,132,000 to \$25,075,000 during February and consisted largely of electronic tubes - \$18,552,000; electronic equipment components and sub-assemblies - \$3,691,000 and specialized radio equipment - \$2,216,000.

These figures have been made public in the Surplus Property Board Monthly Report for February which though dated March has just become available.

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7-10-68

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SECRET

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

8-10-1967

1. The first group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the researchers themselves. They want to know if the study was successful in achieving its objectives and if the results are consistent with their expectations.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the project, which includes the objectives, scope, and methodology. This section also provides a brief overview of the project's progress and the results of the initial data collection.

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WANT TRANSFORMER MAKERS TO PLACE ORDERS FAR IN ADVANCE

Transformer manufacturers were urged to order controlled materials, such as steel for laminations and copper wire, as far in advance as possible, at a recent meeting of the General Purpose and Specialty Transformer Industry Advisory Committee, the War Production Board said Tuesday.

Under the new definitions, transformers classified under Code 510 include all types of industrial and radio transformers, except those for power distribution, which fall within Code 403, while transformers classified under 405 include those with domestic or specialty applications such as light, doorbell, oil burner and similar transformers.

It is the intention of the WPB Radio and Radar Division to allocate materials as far in advance as is possible under existing conditions, WPB said, and producers who are unable to utilize such materials or cannot get mill delivery in time to meet their requirements were urged to return such allocations to WPB so that they might be used to advantage by other manufacturers.

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PHILCO TRIES OUT WASHINGTON-TO-PHILADELPHIA TELEVISION

Said to be the first television program ever broadcast from Washington, the telecast transmitted this week to the television audience in Philadelphia over a new multiple-relay television network developed by Philco Corporation, was heralded as the forerunner of future nationwide television chains.

Appearing on this inaugural telecast from Washington were the Hon. Paul A. Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Chairman of the Research Board for National Security, and John Ballantyne, President of Philco Corporation.

The Washington-to-Philadelphia television broadcast, Philco said, gave a scientific demonstration that it is entirely possible and practical to connect distant cities for television by a series of micro-wave television relay transmitters. In this new Philco network, six television transmitters were used to carry the television pictures from the Philco studio in Washington to the final television station, WPTZ in Philadelphia. Television signals were relayed at four intermediate points on hill tops along the route - Arlington, Va., Odenton, Md., Havre de Grace, Md., and Honeybrook, Pa. to reach Philco Television Station, WPTZ, which transmitted the program to its television audience throughout the Philadelphia metropolitan area.

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WANT TO KNOW WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE WORLD

It is a very interesting and important question to know what is going on in the world. There are many things that are happening and it is important to know what they are. This is a very important question to know what is going on in the world.

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CUBAN RADIO SALES ORGANIZATIONS STAND UP WELL

Almost 80 percent of the radio sales organizations in Cuba have remained intact awaiting the resumption of normal production, according to the first issue of Part 4: Electrical Equipment, Industrial Reference Service, dealing with electronics in the island republic, released last Friday by the Department of Commerce.

Heavy buying in 1942 in anticipation of the shortage of 1943, plus the continuous collection of time payments, which ran into 1944, were chiefly responsible for holding the Cuban sales organizations together.

The bulk of electronic equipment used in Cuba is imported from the United States. Local manufacture is limited to certain minor products turned out by some 50 small electrical repair shops. This limited production is maintained as a temporary measure pending the resumption of imports from this country.

In 1942, after the War Production Board had restricted radio manufacturing, 12,000 complete radio kits were imported from the United States to be installed in locally manufactured cabinets and reexported to this country. Six thousand such sets were exported before restrictions prohibited further shipments. It is understood that the approval of the British Government has been requested for the shipment to Jamaica of 4,000 of these sets. The remaining 2,000 sets have been absorbed locally.

It is estimated that about 226,000 radio receivers were in use in Cuba as of January 1, 1945, representing a "saturation" of about 5 percent of the total population of a little over 4,000,000.

Available parts of the Industrial Reference Service covering selected services and commodities may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at annual subscription rate of \$1.50, and copies of the individual report released today (last Friday) at 5 cents each.

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PAINE OF ASCAP ABROAD CONFERRING WITH MUSIC PUBLISHERS

John G. Paine, ASCAP's General Manager, and Herman Finkelstein, resident counsel for ASCAP have left by clipper plane for Europe via Washington, D. C. They will be gone about six weeks, during which period they will confer with representatives of European performing right societies.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 10/10/50

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

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CONFIDENTIAL

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I.T. & T. BLOSSOMS FORTH WITH AN ATTRACTIVE NEW MAGAZINE

Setting a hot pace for others to follow, the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation last week began publishing its own magazine "The International Review". Handsomely illustrated, it is the last word in organization publications. It used to be that house organs were the deadliest of periodicals but the I.T. & T. new "Review" is readable from cover to cover and on a newstand could hold its own with the standard magazines.

A. M. MacLennan is the editorial director and the editors are J. L. Hobby and M. D. Kirkwood at the offices of the I.T. & T. at 67 Broad Street, New York, New York. They say in their foreword:

"To our readers we express the hope that The International Review, of which this is the first issue, may prove useful as a portal through which they may glimpse some of the world-wide activities in which the I. T. & T. System is continuously engaged, and sense the family spirit of the people who are part of it. The organization, operating in the telephone, radiotelephone, radio-telegraph, cable and electronics fields on an international basis, and engaged in the manufacture of equipment for its communications affiliates, today has the additional patriotic responsibility of producing equipment used in military communications of the Allied Nations. To us, I. T. & T.'s varied activities are highly interesting, and we must confess that despite the fact that we are members of the System, we are not insensible to the romantic aspects of it all. We hope that our readers may discern that spirit of adventure in these pages."

The contents of the first issue (April) include: "Brazil - Land of New Horizons"; "Around the World in I. T. & T."; "The Story of Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation"; "Technically Speaking - New techniques and developments by System scientists and engineers"; "Promotions and Movement of Personnel".

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RADIO TRANSFORMERS MAY AFFECT MFG. OF FIXTURES

If production of fluorescent lighting fixtures should be further curtailed because of lack of ballasts, additional controls on end uses of the fixtures may be necessary, members of the Fluorescent Lighting Fixtures Industry Advisory Committee stated at their recent meeting, the War Production Board reported Tuesday.

Specialty transformers for radio equipment are made with the same plant facilities and use the same components as ballasts for fluorescent lighting fixtures. Military requirements for the transformers are high and are expected to remain high even after the end of hostilities in Europe, a representative of the Radio and Radar Division told the committee.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: [Illegible text]

TO: [Illegible text]

1. [Illegible text]

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10. [Illegible text]

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12. [Illegible text]

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15. [Illegible text]

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE TWO

16. [Illegible text]

17. [Illegible text]

18. [Illegible text]

19. [Illegible text]

20. [Illegible text]

21. [Illegible text]

22. [Illegible text]

23. [Illegible text]

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25. [Illegible text]

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SCISSORS AND PASTE

Senator Wheeler's Son Buys Interest In KFPY In Spokane
("Drew Pearson")

John Wheeler, Los Angeles lawyer and son of Senator Wheeler of Montana, has bought a big piece of radio station KFPY, in Spokane, Wash. This puts his father in an interesting position, because Wheeler as Chairman of the powerful Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, passes on all radio legislation going before the Senate. (Despite his reactionary stand on international affairs, Wheeler has been a consistent progressive in regard to radio.)

The Hallicrafters Stock Sale
(Robert P. Vanderpool in Chicago Herald American)

There was offered to the public today 225,000 shares of The Hallicrafters, Inc., stock at \$8 a share.

Hallicrafters, a Chicago company, is a "war baby". Before the war it was a small concern, originally formed in 1934, first selling and later manufacturing short wave receiving sets. No financial statements before 1939 have been made available, but for that year sales totaled \$866,000 and profit was a trifle over \$25,000.

Government war demand for electronics equipment brought opportunity to the company and for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1944, sales totaled \$37,000,000 and profit was \$691,000.

Last August the outstanding stock was increased from 300,000 to 600,000 shares by the simple method of giving two shares for each one. A year ago the outstanding stock was boosted from 220,000 to 300,000 shares by sale of 80,000 to Halligan and Durst at \$1 a share, pursuant to options granted in October, 1943.

At that time, in October, 1943, the company split its stock 100 shares for one. On Sept. 1, 1943, the company sold 200 shares of stock to four employees for \$100 a share. These apparently are the four minority owners.

In other words, each of these four employees on an investment of \$5,000 made a year and a half ago will have received \$17,500 in cash and still have a \$60,000 interest in the company.

(Editor's Note - Hallicrafters recently announced that in case the FM frequency band was changed, it would be able to put on the market a medium priced converter.)

Colonel Paley Gets A Glass of Water for the King
(Leonard Lyons in Washington Post)

Bill Paley of the Psychological Bureau was in London setting up a broadcast in which the heads of various Allied nations were to participate. Just before the King of Norway was to enter the room, Paley noticed that the pitcher of water near the microphone was empty. He saw a young man standing idly nearby, and said

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

...and the fact that the ...

1970-1971

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo regarding the situation in the country.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

10. The above information was obtained from the files of the FBI, New York Office, and is being furnished to you for your information.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. The first group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the researchers themselves. They want to know if the study was successful in achieving its objectives and if the data collected is reliable and valid.

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... ..

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the
2. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic
3. Analysis, Office of Statistics, Washington, D. C., for the year
4. 1954: The total number of persons in the United States who
5. were employed in the manufacturing industry was 14,000,000.
6. The total number of persons in the United States who were
7. employed in the service industry was 10,000,000.
8. The total number of persons in the United States who were
9. employed in the agricultural industry was 2,000,000.
10. The total number of persons in the United States who were
11. employed in the construction industry was 1,000,000.
12. The total number of persons in the United States who were
13. employed in the transportation and communication industry was
14. 500,000.
15. The total number of persons in the United States who were
16. employed in the government industry was 1,500,000.
17. The total number of persons in the United States who were
18. employed in the health and education industry was 1,000,000.
19. The total number of persons in the United States who were
20. employed in the leisure and recreation industry was 500,000.

(L'essere non è un essere qualsiasi, ma è un essere che si è fatto essere)

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

"Hey, you. Go out and get some water. The King may want some during his speech." . . . The young man stared at Paley, who repeated, "Get some water." The young man called an elderly man and asked him to get the water. The elderly man, who was the Norwegian Ambassador to London, got the water. He did it because the young man was the Crown Prince, who was there to be at the side of his father, the King of Norway.

Philips License Termination Surprises Industry
(Edward A. Morrow in the "New York Times")

American radio manufacturers were confronted last week with a new set of problems in their reconversion planning when the trustee for the Philips Incandescent Lamp Works Company announced that all licenses issued by the Radio Corporation of America under the United States patents of Philips will terminate July 1.

While the Philips company announced that "it is taking steps to make the patent rights available to the Government and industry under appropriate terms", the licensing policies of the company, some manufacturers feared, would not be as "liberal" as those followed by RCA. These apprehensions, they explained, stemmed from what they know of the company's competitive history throughout the world.

With agents in practically every country, the Philips company has been one of the strongest competitors of American radio exporters, and has, "through its legal department and the use of patent laws", frequently closed markets to American traders, one large exporter explained.

1945 Air Talent Cost \$46,864,350
("Variety")

Sponsors of network radio shows shelled out \$46,864,350 during the past year for talent and production on their various programs, \$7,540,650 more than in the previous 12 months, when the talent bill amounted to only \$39,323,700.

Each week the network shows jolted the nation's bankrollers for \$1,201,650, exclusive of time and line charges, as detailed in "Variety's" 1945 Program Costs Index published in the radio section last week (4). The 1944 index (April 19, 1944) showed a weekly total of \$1,008,300 for network stanzas, \$193,350 less than the 1945 total. Annual totals were figured on an average run-of-the-show period of 39 weeks.

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the project. It is a very short and simple report, but it is very important. It is the first step in the process of writing a report. It is the first step in the process of writing a report. It is the first step in the process of writing a report.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the project and its results. It is a very short and simple report, but it is very important. It is the first step in the process of writing a report. It is the first step in the process of writing a report. It is the first step in the process of writing a report.

The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the project. It is a very short and simple report, but it is very important. It is the first step in the process of writing a report. It is the first step in the process of writing a report. It is the first step in the process of writing a report.

::: TRADE NOTES :::

The first public showing of General Electric's large screen postwar television set is scheduled for next Sunday evening (April 22) to leading Schenectady citizens, company executives, and the press. The receiver produces a picture about 18 x 24 inches.

The public demonstration also will be the first to use a broadcast signal to demonstrate projection television on a postwar set. Previous private showings of other sets of this kind have used wire lines for transmission. The new General Electric receiver operates on the principle of projection, like the movies, and has a reflecting optical system similar to that used in observatory telescopes. The set also uses a new cathode ray tube about five inches in diameter.

To keep from colliding with Paul Porter, FCC Chairman, at the broadcast of the Peabody Awards dinner in New York City, Harold Ryan, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, had to cut his 25 minute prepared speech down to 13 minutes. To make matters worse, he had only 15 minutes time in which to do it.

Dr. Phillips Thomas, of Pittsburgh, research engineer, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, spoke to the Washington Board of Trade last Tuesday on "Adventures in Electricity", explaining radar and the latest developments in short-wave communications. He illustrated his talk with nine demonstrations on the stage.

Five additional applications for television stations were filed with the Federal Communications Commission during the past two weeks, bringing the total number of commercial applications to 118 in 31 States.

"Broadcasters use a radio channel which is public property", says Chairman Porter of the FCC. "Therefore, they are obligated to operate in the public interest, including the obligation to present balanced discussions of controversial questions."

March production of copper communication wire increased 22 percent to a new record total of 267,000 miles, which elicited a tribute from the Army Signal Corps on the industry's splendid performance, War Production Board officials informed members of the Copper Wire Mill Industry Advisory Committee at a recent meeting.

Communication wire production in March was divided into 185,000 miles of field wire, 64,000 miles of assault wire and 18,000 miles of W143 (heavy wire). The field wire and W143 represent the more permanent types of communication wire, but it is assault wire that is used in the bulk of the front lines' communication systems. The assault wire, which was described by one field general as "24-hour wire" because it is so expendable, must be provided in ever increasing quantities, Copper Division spokesmen said, to meet Signal Corps requirements.

The first section of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the state of the country at the time of the revolution. The author describes the various factions and the struggles between them. He also discusses the economic and social conditions of the country at that time. The report is a valuable source of information for anyone interested in the history of the country.

The second section of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the events of the revolution. It begins with the outbreak of the revolution in 1911 and follows the progress of the revolution until its final victory in 1912. The author describes the various battles and the role of the different factions. He also discusses the political and social changes that took place during the revolution.

The third section of the report is devoted to a discussion of the political and social conditions of the country after the revolution. It discusses the various political parties and the role of the government. It also discusses the social conditions of the country and the progress of the revolution in these fields. The author concludes the report with a summary of the main points of the report.

The fourth section of the report is devoted to a discussion of the economic conditions of the country after the revolution. It discusses the various economic problems and the role of the government in solving them. It also discusses the progress of the revolution in the economic field. The author concludes the report with a summary of the main points of the report.

The fifth section of the report is devoted to a discussion of the cultural conditions of the country after the revolution. It discusses the various cultural movements and the role of the government in supporting them. It also discusses the progress of the revolution in the cultural field. The author concludes the report with a summary of the main points of the report.

The sixth section of the report is devoted to a discussion of the international relations of the country after the revolution. It discusses the various international movements and the role of the government in supporting them. It also discusses the progress of the revolution in the international field. The author concludes the report with a summary of the main points of the report.

The seventh section of the report is devoted to a discussion of the future of the country. It discusses the various problems that the country will face in the future and the role of the government in solving them. It also discusses the progress of the revolution in the future. The author concludes the report with a summary of the main points of the report.

Two newspapers went through the formal procedure of asking the FCC to approve purchase of radio stations last week. John S. Knight's Miami Herald seeking to acquire WQAM for \$500,000, and the Evening News Publishing Company of Newark, N. J. bidding for transfer of WBYN in Brooklyn by acquisition of 71.25% of the common stock and 52.65% of the preferred for \$204,646. Station WBRW at Welch, W. Va. passed to the ownership of a group which includes Clarence H. Frey, publisher of the Logan Banner and co-owner with Robert O. Grever of Station WLOG at Logan.

Charles P. Taft has been given a new assignment in the State Department. He's in charge of aviation, transportation, and communications problems in the Office of Assistant Secretary Will Clayton. Mr. Taft has also been spoken of as the next Governor General of the Philippines, a position once held by his father, former President William Howard Taft.

"During the critical weeks and months that lie ahead, American radio will play the leading role in reaffirming our faith in free inquiry and full discussion as the surest road to a listening peace." - Paul A. Porter, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission.

Press Wireless offices in New York handled the heaviest volume of outgoing news transmission in its history during the night of April 12 beaming stories of President Roosevelt's death to all corners of the globe. Wordage on that news alone would jump to 100,000, it was estimated on the basis of early filings. In a normal day, Prewi emits about 300,000 words. Officials said the outgoing stories on the President did not cause any interference with the usual volume of incoming reports from the war fronts.

Frequency Modulation broadcasting will be a \$2,000,000,000 business in the first post-war year providing steady employment for 300,000 persons, according to Walter J. Damm, General Manager of the Milwaukee Journal radio stations and President of FM Broadcasters, Inc., the trade association for the FM system which is also opposing the new FM allocation.

Ralph B. Austrian, Executive Vice President of RKO Television Corporation and Chairman of the Program Committee of the Television Broadcasters' Association, has named the following to serve on his Committee:

Dan Halpin of RCA Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America; Martin B. Jones, Buchanan & Company, Norman Livingston, WOR; G. Emerson Markham, GE; Samuel H. Cuff, DuMont Television; Earl I. Sponable, 20th Century-Fix Film Corporation; George Shupert, Television Productions, Inc.; Will Baltin, TBA; John T. Williams, National Broadcasting Company; John Gilligan, Philco Radio and Television Corporation, and Prof. Edward C. Cole, Yale University Department of Drama.

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The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the various reports of the Committee on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, as of October 10, 1964. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and are given in the form in which they appear in the reports. The names are given in the form in which they appear in the reports, and are not necessarily the names of the persons who were named in the reports. The names are given in the form in which they appear in the reports, and are not necessarily the names of the persons who were named in the reports.

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APR 25 1945

FRANK E. MULLER

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April 25, 1945

DENY REINSCH FORCED OUT OF WHITE HOUSE BECAUSE OF RADIO

There was a quick denial by Washington newspaper correspondents that they had high-pressured J. Leonard Reinsch, who was temporarily serving as press and radio secretary to President Truman, out of the White House because he was a radio man. They also denied that they had any hand in the subsequent appointment of Charles G. Ross, Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, as press secretary. Mr. Ross, they said, was the new President's personal selection and one prominent correspondent declared: "It was well understood that Mr. Reinsch's field was radio and that he was only helping out temporarily. We knew all along a permanent press secretary was to be appointed. The newspapermen had nothing to do with Mr. Reinsch leaving the White House or the naming of Charles G. Ross, President Truman's former classmate as press secretary."

According to the unfounded story, the newspapermen resented Mr. Reinsch, a radio man, occupying the highly important press position. The story intimated that the newspaper men "got" Reinsch by "turning the pressure" on the Democratic National Committee and the White House and causing former Governor Cox of Ohio to telegraph President Truman withdrawing the services of Mr. Reinsch, who is the Managing Director of the Cox radio stations, WSB, Atlanta; WIOD, Miami, and WHIO, Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Reinsch had charge of radio for the Democratic National Committee during the last campaign and is a personal friend of Mr. Truman. He had pleased the latter with his work in the campaign and was hastily called to the White House shortly after President Truman had been sworn in. The general understanding was that Mr. Reinsch was simply being borrowed from the Cox organization for the time being but confusion was added to the situation when President Truman later announced that Reinsch would assist him in press as well as radio matters. And Mr. Reinsch, in fact, had served in this dual capacity for several days when a telegram was received from Governor Cox which read:

"Some time ago you made an appeal to me which I think I responded to at the moment in good spirit. Now I am going to make an appeal to you. Please let us have Leonard Reinsch back. When we gave our consent we were not sufficiently mindful of the tremendous task ahead of radio in connection with the television, frequency modulation and what not. On special occasions for your personal uses his services could be availed of without embarrassment to us. It might not seem a patriotic impulse which prompts this message, and yet I am sure on reflection you will see it is justified."

Mr. Truman then commented that Mr. Cox is his friend and that he was complying. The President added that he then called in

Small, A. A. 1970.

Mr. Ross and the writer agreed to take over the White House assignment after the San Francisco Conference.

That was all there was to it. Governor Cox, newspaper men declared, had sent the telegram entirely of his own accord and they had had nothing to do with it. The Gridiron Club, of which Mr. Ross is a past president, was charged with being the prime mover in having Mr. Reinsch replaced by Mr. Ross. Lyle Wilson, of the United Press, President of the Club, was in San Francisco attending the Peace Conference but Raymond P. Brandt of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Vice-President of the Gridiron Club and the Washington colleague of Mr. Ross, declared: "The report is utterly unfounded that the Gridiron had made any effort to have Ross replace Mr. Reinsch. It is just not true."

When asked if the White House Correspondents' Association had had anything to do with "the heat having been put on in high places" to prevent Mr. Reinsch, the radio man, from serving as press secretary, J. A. Fox of the Washington Evening Star, President of the Association, said: "If they did, it is news to me. Nothing to it so far as I know."

Samuel W. Bell, of the New York Herald-Tribune, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Press Galleries of Congress, when asked if he had heard the story, answered in the affirmative but added: "I didn't get excited about it as it was my understanding that Mr. Reinsch was to handle radio matters and was serving temporarily in radio and press capacities until a press secretary could be appointed."

Edward Jamieson, of the Houston Chronicle, President of National Press Club, seemed to laugh at the idea that newspaper men had anything to do with having Mr. Reinsch replaced as press secretary. "I don't think it was ever the intention that he was to be the regular man", Mr. Jamieson said.

Apparently the misunderstanding as to the status of Mr. Reinsch at the White House was caused by what was apparently a slip of the tongue on the part of the President himself at the first press and radio conference. Here it was that the first announcement was made with regard to radio matters. Based on this, the story was sent out that Mr. Reinsch was the new press and radio secretary.

When Governor Cox read that his General Manager, loaned temporarily, was to be the new press and radio secretary, he saw himself losing one of his best men and then appealed to President Truman to "send Leonard Reinsch back" and this the President immediately agreed to do."

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1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the situation and the needs of the people involved. It is important to listen to all sides and to be open to new ideas.

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REINSCH TO STICK TO RADIO; DOES NOT SEEK PUBLIC CAREER*

Although he will continue to be President Truman's #1 radio advisor, will keep in the closest possible touch with Mr. Truman and will return to Washington as often as is necessary, J. Leonard Reinsch has no desire for a Government career. Official position in Washington has no glamour for him.

Therefore, Mr. Reinsch, as much as he would like to have stood by Mr. Truman a little longer during the reorganization period, did not fly off the handle or suffer any delusions of grandeur when former Governor Cox telegraphed President Truman "please let us have Leonard Reinsch back". Certainly here must be the most valuable young man in the country if his boss can't even let the President of the United States have him. Nor did young Mr. Reinsch get a swelled head as far as anybody could notice. As a matter of fact, though very sorry to leave the President at that particular time, he seemed less concerned when Governor Cox's telegram was received than most anyone about the White House.

The reason for this was that long ago Mr. Reinsch decided to stick to radio. Even before the campaign was over, his name began to be mentioned for a FCC commissionership which, with a powerful friend behind him such as Vice-President Truman, he could probably have had. Now with Mr. Truman President, and his old National Committee chief, Paul A. Porter as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, all Mr. Reinsch would have to do when there is another vacancy would be to walk in and hang up his hat. However, he is a different kind of a bird from what Washington is accustomed to and, put this down in your little book, is one young gentleman who is not trying to feather his nest with a soft Government job. That was a thing they couldn't understand about him at the Democratic National Committee. There is evidently nothing in the Government service that can tempt this former son of Illinois.

His one consuming desire is to help Mr. Truman.

"I think he is fine", Mr. Reinsch declared with genuine enthusiasm. "I believe he is going to make a great President and I want to do everything in the world I can to help him."

Next to that Mr. Reinsch's whole heart is in radio. "I think radio has a big future and I want to make a success in it."

Leonard in his present position of presidential Radio Advisor will be a sort of a dollar a year man only he will not get the dollar and will continue to faithfully punch the time clock on his old job. Mr. Reinsch (who pronounces his name "Wrench" though his brother calls it "Rhine-sch") created a precedent by taking with him to the White House press and radio conference his good friend Dr. Frank Stanton, popular Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and another very promising young man in the broadcasting industry. Not only did Mr. Reinsch get Dr. Stanton in- to the conference, but had him there with him behind the railing

along with President Truman. It should have been quite a gala day for Dr. Stanton, himself a noted psychologist, to have a front seat and be able to look over such a group of correspondents and commentators as gathered at the White House that day.

Leonard Reinsch having thus been designated as radio advisor to the President, assures the broadcasting industry of one of the most powerful friends it has ever had at court. This is a tremendous responsibility for the 36-year old genius of radio (having already served 11 years in the industry). President Woodrow Wilson once said at a press conference, "Men in public life either swell or they grow." There is no evidence that "Mr. Wrench" has begun to swell.

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TOM JOYCE, FORMERLY WITH RCA, JOINS RAYMOND ROSEN & CO.

Thomas F. Joyce has acquired an interest in the firm of Raymond Rosen & Company, specialty wholesale distributors of Philadelphia, and will act as General Manager. He was formerly General Manager of the Radio, Phonograph and Television Department of the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America.

In commenting on his new association, Mr. Joyce said:

"I am happy with my new business association, with Raymond Rosen and Joseph Wurzel, whom I have known for the past 15 years. While I have had several offers from manufacturers to join their organizations in an executive capacity, all of which I deeply appreciate, the offer made to me by Raymond Rosen & Company makes possible an ambition which I have always had - to be in business for myself."

Among the nationally known lines handled by the company are: Kelvinator and Leonard refrigerators, RCA Victor radios, phonographs and television receivers, Victor records and RCA sound systems, etc.

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TRANSFERS FROM WPB RADIO DIVISION TO BE CONSIDERED

Reflecting the transfer of control of certain products from the Radio and Radar Division to the Power Division of the Office of War Utilities and recent experience in administration of the order, amendments to Table 9 of General Scheduling Order M-293 were announced Monday.

One amendment transfers domestic and commercial watt-hour meters, demand meters, total hour meters and ampere-hour meters,

which are classified as "integrating instruments" from the Radio and Radar Division to Office of War Utilities. These items are deleted from Table 9 of the order and added to Table 8.

A small order exemption is established for transformers, reactors and chokes, which were placed under the Y procedure December 4, 1944. This procedure requires purchasers to obtain WPB approval before placing orders and also requires manufacturers to obtain similar approval before accepting them. Hereafter orders up to \$250 in value will not be subject to this review. The exemption is expected to reduce the number of forms to be processed from between 30 to 40 percent. A clarifying definition of transformers, reactors and chokes also is added to the table. The exemption from the Y procedure established for orders possessing Government contract or file number remains in effect, WPB said.

Because the supply and demand picture for ohmmeters, megohmmeters and megger testers is now somewhat easier, these items are removed from the XY procedure and placed under the Y procedure. This relieves manufacturers of the necessity of filing monthly delivery schedules with WPB. At the same time, the small order exemption is extended to all companies and is raised from one to four units.

Bridges, Kelvin and resistance units are removed from the X procedure by this amendment and are classified as undesignated. This has the effect of eliminating the requirement for submitting order boards, unless manufacturers are specifically directed to do so. Under the undesignated listing, these items still will be subject to the monthly operations reports, and the Radio and Radar Division said that it may be necessary in the future to re-establish the order-board filing from which the manufacturers were excused some time ago.

Another amendment establishes recording oscillographs as a separate item under Table 9. Hitherto these had been classified as a type of universal measuring equipment.

In order to meet urgent military requirements for an increased military production of 3,500,000 tubes per month, deliveries of filament tabbing machines are made subject to scheduling as X products under another amendment to the order.

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ONE HUNDRED WATTS TIME SALES UP 37%

Net time sales for 1944 for 24 of the Nation's 33 standard broadcast stations (28 commercial and 5 non-commercial) operating with power of 100 watts, totalled \$983,639, an increase of \$263,476, or 37 percent, over the amount of \$720,062 reported by the same stations for the year 1943, the Federal Communications Commission has announced.

All of these stations showed increases in their net time sales; 4 reported increases of \$25,000 to \$39,374; 4 of \$10,000 to \$25,000; 8 of \$5,000 to \$10,000; and 8 of \$96 to \$5,000.

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1. The first group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the researchers themselves. They want to know if the study was successful in achieving its goals and if the data collected is reliable and valid. They also want to know if the study has contributed to the field of research and if it has provided any new insights or findings.

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18. The following information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not to be used for any other purpose.

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SENSING EARLY FM DECISION, McDONALD AGAIN WIRES CONGRESS

Although he was reported to have been at the Capitol in Washington conferring with leaders and even to have had luncheon with Chairman Paul Porter, E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, in addition, has fired another broadside at Senators and Representatives in his fight to prevent the Federal Communications Commission from changing the present FM band. The latest telegram to members of Congress read:

"It is natural that the radio networks should wish to preserve their near-monopoly, just as the transcontinental railroads for a long time opposed successfully the building of the Panama Canal,

"I am telegraphing you because it looks as though a letter might arrive too late. The FCC is about to make a decision that will, I believe, exercise a strong influence on whether radio broadcasting shall continue as a near-monopoly or be a vastly improved service with thousands of independent stations insuring free speech.

"The overwhelming preponderance of technical testimony at FCC hearings indicated that FM should be left undisturbed in its present wave band where it has given unexcelled service for five years. Nevertheless the usually well informed weekly magazine, Broadcasting, indicates in April 16 issue that FM will be kicked upstairs by the FCC decision.

"Every city in the U.S. over 2500 population can after the war quickly have an efficient low cost FM broadcasting station if FM is not crippled by the unnecessary and delaying move proposed by the FCC. Incidentally Zenith in peace or wartime does not sell broadcasting stations.

"Fortune Magazine, October, 1939, in its article titled Revolution in Radio well summed up the situation that now confronts the American public in the present FM controversy by saying, 'By controlling and linking key high power stations in the major markets of the U.S. the three big broadcasting chains exercise what is in practical effect a near-monopoly of coast to coast broadcasting. The Armstrong System would break up this situation by making as many high powered FM stations available as the U.S. economy could support.'

"Unless Congress uses its influence promptly to urge FCC to abide by the 7 to 1 preponderance of the technical evidence, the question ceases to be a technical one and becomes an economic and constitutional issue, and I believe the networks will be successful in their efforts to delay their new competitor, FM.

"If the influence of Congress is to be used in the interest of progress, small businessmen, and free speech, regardless of whom it hurts, it must be immediate, as there is no appeal to the courts.

"May I urge you to go on record with your views to the Federal Communications Commission promptly, as after next week it may be too late?"

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FTC CHARGES PHILCO WITH REPRESENTING WRONG NO. OF TUBES

Philco Corporation and Philco Radio & Television Corporation, both of Philadelphia, are charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with having misrepresented radio sets they sell with respect to their power and capacity for foreign reception and the number of tubes they contain. Philco Corporation owns a majority of the stock in Philco Radio & Television Corporation and manages its affairs and directs and controls its business policies.

The complaint alleges that in advertising in newspapers, magazines and other media, and by means of radio broadcasts, the respondents represented and caused their dealers to represent that Philco sets are equipped with either 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 fully functioning tubes, and will bring in broadcasts from European stations five times easier, stronger and clearer than sets not so equipped.

According to the complaint, the sets so advertised contain one or more ballast nonfunctioning, tuning beacon tubes or rectifier tubes which do not perform any recognized and customary function of a radio tube in the detection, amplification and reception of radio signals, and will not, bring in broadcasts from Europe five times easier, clearer and stronger than other radio sets not so equipped.

The respondents are granted 20 days to answer the complaint.

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FEDERAL RADIO SALES JUMP TO \$90,788,199 IN 1944

The operations of Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, manufacturing subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation in the United States, continued to increase over the past year under the pressure of production for the armed forces, Sosthenes Behn, President, states in his annual report. Total sales amounted to \$90,788,199 in 1944 as compared with \$56,282,568 in 1943 and orders on hand at the close of 1944 amounted to \$81,000,000. The company now operates at 58 locations in the vicinity of Newark, New Jersey. As of December 31, 1944, the number of employees was 12,027 and floor-space amounted to 1,415,000 square feet, of which 306,500 were owned and the remainder leased.

The 61 percent increase in sales in 1944 over 1943 was accomplished with less than 20 percent increase in personnel and less than 8 percent increase in floor-space. This was made possible in a large measure by the consolidation of certain product lines in the company's permanent home at Nutley, where one unit of 80,000 square feet and another of 40,000 were added in 1944 to the original 105,000 square foot unit built in 1943.

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During the period from 1945 to 1947, the following information was received from the Soviet Union regarding the activities of the Soviet Union in the United States:

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Mr. Behn reports that engineers of the Laboratories have been pioneers in the development of a new method of modulation known as "Pulse Time Modulation". This system of modulation differs in fundamental respects from Amplitude Modulation and Frequency Modulation systems. In micro-wave systems, it may be advantageously applied to provide for a large number of simultaneous radiocommunications on a single carrier frequency. Other applications present themselves in coaxial cable transmission, multi-program broadcasting and the combination of sound with television.

Among the many types of radio direction-finders designed by Federal's laboratories to meet the special needs of our Army, Navy and Air Forces, mention can now be made of an instantaneous visual indicator of the direction of an incoming signal, one of the many developments of H. Busignies, Assistant Director of the Laboratories. Federal is the principal supplier of this equipment, which was developed to provide accurate position-fixes.

Mr. Behn reported further that for 25 years Federal has specialized in designing tubes of exceptional high power for rectifier, transmission and special purposes; and the Office of War Information awarded a contract to Federal to manufacture the transmitting equipment for America's most powerful shortwave international broadcasting stations consisting of two 200-kilowatt stations which are now under construction at Delano and Dixon, California. They will employ the most powerful high-frequency tubes ever manufactured commercially in this country, designed by Federal Laboratories and built in its factories.

The international radiotelegraph circuits of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company now number 30 out of New York City and 8 out of San Francisco. There is also a New York-San Francisco trans-continental circuit. Of the 38 foreign circuits, those from New York City to Paris, Madrid, Montevideo and Bombay, as well as a circuit to Moscow by way of Algiers, were established in 1944.

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INVASION OF EUROPE CAUSED AP TO ENLIST WIRELESS

Associated Press London-New York traffic during the invasion of Europe, reached the unprecedented figure of 6,500,000 words. Since the cables could not handle the increasing load, greatly expanded wireless facilities were obtained from London to New York, the AP listening post at Armonk handling reception.

"Operation of portable wireless transmitting sets by commercial companies from practically the front lines, both in Europe and in the Pacific, marked an epochal advance in wartime news communications", Kent Cooper, General Manager of the Associated Press said in his annual report. * * * Despite the wartime shortages in the communications field, the Associated Press was able to establish during the year a comprehensive wireless news distribution system to serve Europe, Africa and Asia. Facilities have been obtained and at the year end the operation was moving speedily with exceptional success.

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MORE COMMENTS ON PRES. TRUMAN'S HANDLING RADIO-PRESS MEN

"President Truman bore himself at the Press and Radio Conference as one who does not shrink from his responsibilities and has assumed them firmly. The result was electric and the President came off with a high score.

"In one brief session he showed that he is neither afraid of his job nor of the hazards that lie in extempore questioning from the correspondents. And he showed that he intends everyone to know the President of the United States is just that."

- Arthur Krock in the New York Times

* * * * *

As the aide at the outer door called, across the heads of the crowded newsmen, "All in", Mr. Truman began, and his brisk promptness provided the first detail of the impression he was to make. One gathered instantly that he was in command of the situation, and would command any other situation presented to him; he was a man with a mind habitually affirmative, poised and ready.

- Mark Sullivan in New York Herald Tribune

* * * * *

With the facility of Mr. Roosevelt at these conferences fully in mind, it was inevitable that they came to make comparisons. Mr. Truman handled the conference easily, and with dignity. He used simple and clear language, at times colloquial in terms.

Mr. Roosevelt's handling of his press conferences was almost always a masterful job, indeed, a classical job. It was natural that the correspondents, having for 12 years met with the late President, should in the great majority be interested in the methods of the new man in the White House. Mr. Truman will not be as colorful as his predecessor, but if his first conference with the press is a criterion, he will do pretty well in the production of news, which after all is what the correspondents go to the White House for.

- Gould Lincoln in Washington Star

* * * * *

The first press and radio conference was a success in the sense that Mr. Truman showed himself to be on his toes - alert to the pitfalls of imprompty answers to questions of public policy and at the same time forthright in his desire to carry out the basic program domestic and foreign, of the late President.

- David Lawrence

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 07-20-2001 BY 60322

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the results of its investigation of the activities of the American Friends Service Committee in the Philippines. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the activities of the AFSC in the Philippines are consistent with the principles of the AFSC as stated in its constitution and by-laws.

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At his first press conference his answers were quick and sharp. Two or three seemed almost curt to correspondents who had not seen much of him in the Senate. He may have put on a little extra steam, out of nervousness, or for the deliberate purpose of making himself seem incisive. His decision to conduct his press conferences according to the Roosevelt custom of permitting oral questions, instead of written questions submitted and culled in advance, took courage. The result of his first try was a business-like, if not highly informative, session.

- Ernest Lindley in Washington Post

* * * * *

What happened in 15 swift minutes was exciting to the Washington correspondents who had known Truman since the day 10 years ago when he modestly took his seat in the back row of the Senate chamber and was pushed around a bit by some of the brother Democrats who sniffed at his political tie-up with the old Pendergast machine of Kansas City.

The transformation of Truman, the modest Senator, whose quiet industry and fairness had won him deep friends but little national fame on Capitol Hill, into Truman, Chief Executive of the United States, a decisive, assured, alert, frank-spoken Truman -- was astounding.

- John O'Donnell, in New York News

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CLEAR CHANNEL HEARING POSTPONED TO SEPTEMBER 5

The Federal Communications Commission on Tuesday announced that the clear channel hearing scheduled to open May 9, 1945 has been postponed until Wednesday, September 5th.

The Commission is of the opinion that it is important that preparation for the clear channel hearing be thorough and complete so that the decision can be made upon the basis of a comprehensive record. It is apparent after conferences with interested persons that this type of presentation cannot be ready in time for May 9. Hence, a postponement at this time is necessary.

Substantial preparatory work has already begun in connection with the hearing. Three engineering committees have been established for the purpose of preparing comprehensive reports on the basic underlying data necessary for the hearing. These committees are composed of representatives of the Commission and other interested persons. These committees are:

Committee 1 - Determination of what constitutes a satisfactory signal.

Committee 2 - Determination of what constitutes objectionable interference.

Committee 3 - Determination of distances to which and areas over which various signal strengths are delivered.

It is expected that these committees will continue their work during the Summer and be ready to report well in advance of the September 5th hearing. It is expected that after reports are ready, they will be made available to interested persons in advance of the hearing.

A fourth committee consisting of Commission personnel and other interested persons has also been established. This committee is concerned with the problem of conducting a survey of listeners. The desirability of such a survey has been urged upon the Commission by many interested persons. It has been stated that the Commission rather than the industry is best equipped to conduct such a survey. Full cooperation, however, has been offered by members of the industry. Preliminary meetings have already been held by the Commission with representatives of other government agencies who would cooperate with the Commission in making such a survey. It is hoped the results of this survey will be ready for the opening of the hearing on September 5th.

In addition to the foregoing committees, the Commission has also set up staff committees to prepare material on all the issues covered by the proceeding. It is expected that members of the industry will likewise proceed diligently in the preparation of their material. The Commission's staff is available at all times for conferences or assistance in connection with this proceeding. Arrangements for such conferences should be made through the Commission's General Counsel or Chief Engineer.

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OVERSEAS COMMUNICATION MERGER HEARINGS RESUME APRIL 30

Hearings looking into the possibility of merging our international communications systems will be resumed next Monday, April 30th by the Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee, of which Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, is Chairman.

The next to testify will be the representatives of the commercial companies. Among those to be heard will be R. C. A. Communications, Inc., International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, Press Wireless and others. It was said at the Committee today (Wednesday) that who would appear first had not as yet been determined.

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WPB RADIO ADVISORY GROUP TO DISCUSS MILITARY OUTPUT

Members of the WPB Radio and Radar Industry Advisory Committee will be invited to Washington during the week of April 30th to discuss military production, V-E-Day cutbacks and plans of the Radio and Radar Division for post-V-E-Day order modification.

While the situation is still uncertain, Louis J. Chatten, Director of the Radio and Radar Division, said that present indications are that initial post-V-E-Day cutbacks, which are not expected to run to more than 10 percent during the first six months, probably will come in the simpler types of communications equipment, with the more complex equipment absorbing the component capacity of the industry.

He noted that about 98 percent of the productive capacity of the equipment industry has been diverted to direct military construction since the start of the war. He said the first civilian production freed by cutbacks probably will be equipment for such essential civilian fields as air and rail transport and law enforcement. He said that it is difficult to forecast when home radio manufacture will be resumed.

The Radio and Radar Industry Advisory Committee is now composed of the following:

Max Balcom, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Emporium, Pa.; M. Cohen, F. W. Sickles Co., Springfield, Mass.; Ray C. Cosgrove, Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio; George W. Henyan, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.; W. P. Hilliard, Bendix Radio, Baltimore, Md.; Fred Lack, Western Electric, New York, N.Y.; J. A. Milling, Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N. J.; E. A. Nicholas, Farnsworth Television & Radio Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind.; Percy L. Schoenen, Hamilton Radio, New York, N. Y.; Joe M. Spain, Packard-Bell Co., Washington, D. C.; Otto Schriber, Philco Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., and A. S. Wells, Wells-Gardner & Co., Chicago, Ill.

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FCC BACKS UP WPEN ON RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

The Federal Communications Commission Tuesday denied a petition filed March 24, 1945, by the Philadelphia Gospel Broadcasters' Association protesting the cancellation by Station WPEN, Philadelphia, of religious broadcasts sponsored by ten of their member groups which had been regularly heard over the station for several years.

The following letter was sent to Attorney William S. Bennet for the Association:

"The Commission has considered the petition and complaint which you filed on behalf of Philadelphia Gospel Broadcasters Association with reference to the action of Station WPEN, Philadelphia, Pa. in discontinuing religious broadcasts which had been sponsored by the various organizations in your group.

"In response to Commission inquiry regarding the new policy in handling religious programs, Station WPEN has advised that approximately three hours will be sold for religious programs on Sunday to be divided among the several religious groups, including the groups which you represent. In addition, approximately three hours will be made available on Sunday without charge to the various religious denominations. Moreover, during the week periods of time will also be allotted for various religious broadcasts.

* * * * *

"The Commission has carefully considered the matters alleged in your complaint and the representations made to it by the licensee of Station WPEN to determine whether there has been a violation of the licensee's obligation to operate in the public interest. The Commission is of the opinion that the representations of Station WPEN are consonant with the licensee's obligation to present a diversified and well-rounded program service. For the foregoing reasons, the Commission has today denied your petition."

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RADIO GETTING BIGGER PLAY IN NEWSPAPERS

An increase in space allotted to radio listings is revealed in a survey made by the National Broadcasting Company's Central Division, Chicago, Press Department, of newspapers in 22 States.

A majority of the 400 papers checked in the survey made little or no change in their radio setups in the last year, it was stated. However, where changes were made, most of these were toward increased space.

One of the heaviest losses was in the Shreveport (La) Times which cut a half page of daily radio material to listings only and dropped one of two pages in its Sunday issues. The Detroit Times eliminated its Sunday column and the Detroit News no longer runs highlights. Both continue to carry listings. The Battle Creek (Mich.) Enquirer and News also has eliminated its gossip column. It was pointed out, however, that the Detroit News, since the survey was completed, has resumed publication of a daily column and is also running highlights.

The Chicago Daily News and Chicago Tribune have reinstated daily gossip columns, it was stated. Other Illinois dailies which have added daily columns include Joliet Herald-News, Springfield State Register, Mt. Vernon Register-News and Dixon Evening Telegraph.

Two Fort Worth papers - Star-Telegram and Press - have added daily columns. Other notable increases were in the Birmingham News and Mobile (Ala.) Press-Register. The former has doubled its daily column space and the Mobile paper has added a Sunday column and has doubled the space devoted to station listings. In Michigan, the Adrian Daily Telegram has given a 50% increase to its listings and the St. Joseph Herald-Press is carrying six times the amount of highlight listings of a year ago.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Durr Loses As Loan Administrator; Porter, Labor Secretary
 (Drew Pearson)

"I have been thinking of appointing a fellow named Durr of the FCC as head of RFC", the late President Roosevelt told one of his assistants. "But I have received word that he's a Jesse Jones man and I don't want any more of those reactionaries around me. I had too much trouble with Jesse. So I don't think I'll take a chance."

"But, Mr. President", protested his aide, "you have Durr all wrong. He's a real liberal and 100 per cent supporter of yours. Did you know that he is Hugo Black's brother-in-law?"

Roosevelt said that being a brother-in-law didn't mean anything.

In the end, however, one aide who was returning to Washington told the President he would send detailed documentation on Durr's record as a liberal. The President replied that if this proved to be a fact he would nominate Durr when he returned to Washington the following Monday (April 16).

And that is how Clifford Durr missed the boat as head of the all-powerful Federal loan agency. * *

* * * * *

President Truman ruled out Paul Porter as a possible Secretary of Labor on the ground that Porter was doing a better job where he is as FCC Chairman.

"Nets Lost \$4,000,000 On Roosevelt Programs" - Siegel
 (Norman Siegel, Radio Editor, "Cleveland Press". Reprinted from the National Association of Broadcasters' Bulletin.)

Radio reached its peak as an instrument of public expression in bringing to the world the full impact of the tragedy that befell mankind in the passing of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Never in the 25 years of American broadcasting has radio made itself so felt as it did during the sad hours which brought the past week to a close. * * *

The tragic words that brought news of Roosevelt's death were still being teletyped into that first shocking sentence when radio went into action. Within 10 minutes after the initial flash had been broadcast, network chiefs cleared the airwaves of everything but news and tributes to the late President. All programs were cancelled indefinitely. Those regular shows, sustaining and commercial, which were not in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion, were revised or dropped entirely.

From 4:49 P.M. Thursday until Monday morning radio, which once brought the masterful voice of Franklin D. Roosevelt to the world, transmitted tributes to his memory from leaders in every walk of life. Eulogies, music, news of global reactions, and descriptions of personal contacts with the President were substituted for the regularly scheduled programs.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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1. The above information was obtained from a review of the files of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and is being furnished to you for your information.

The cost to the networks in the loss of commercial revenue and added expense of substitute musical programs ran in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000. It far exceeded the service performed by radio on "D-Day" and such other momentous historical events of recent war years as "Pearl Harbor Sunday" and the nation's entry into the conflict to preserve democracy. It was the crowing achievement of the 20th Century wonder of communications * * *

In this hour of international sadness radio came closer to the hearts of the public it serves than it ever has in the quarter-century of its existence."

Has Hopkins Turning To Radio
("Washington Times-Herald")

Harry Hopkins is expected to take over an important job as liaison man between Washington and the radio networks.

The New President's Radio Teacher
(Drew Pearson)

Few people know it, but right after the election, former Governor Cox urged Vice-President Truman to start improving his speaking technique. Result was that Leonard Reinsch, Managing Director of the Cox stations, returned to Washington and went to work with Truman day after day, teaching him the fine points of public speaking. President Truman's speech to Congress was partly a product of Reinsch's strenuous teaching. He had the speech typed up so that there was only one paragraph on each page, which made Truman slow up in his delivery. Reinsch is a political wiseapple, is sure to make a good press and radio secretary for the new President.

Hallcrafters Stock Sale
(Robert P. Vanderpoel, Financial Editor, "Chicago American")

Of the 225,000 shares of Hallcrafters stock publicly offered at \$8 a share Monday only 75,000 came from the treasury of the company, the other 150,000 shares comprising 25 percent of the holdings of the previous sole owners, the two leading officials of the company and their families and four employees.

The corporation will receive \$525,000. William J. Halligan, president of the company and the leading stockholder, will receive \$752,000. However, the entire cost of the insurance and registration of the securities, estimated at \$20,000, will be borne by the company.

In summary these facts stand out: 1. The public is being invited to buy into Hallcrafters 33 percent to supply new capital and 67 percent to "bail out" present stockholders; 2. The stock is priced on a basis of capitalizing extraordinary war profits. The offering price of \$8 a share is more than three times the book value and sixteen times what insiders paid just a year and a half ago; 3. There is no way of judging at this time the postwar prospects of the company in a competitive enterprise system.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1918
SIR:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the matter mentioned therein.
The same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signature]

RECEIVED
JAN 1 1918

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TRADE NOTES

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc., will be held at the offices of the Association, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Friday, April 27th. J. R. Poppele, President, will preside. A meeting of the Publicity and Promotion Committee of TBA will also be held the same day.

The announcement that the Office of War Information will have 36 news, radio and film specialists at the San Francisco Conference (10 more men than are in the New York Times Washington Bureau) coupled with the news that Elmer Davis, OWI head, is back from Europe, leads to speculation as to how Mr. Davis, an ardent New Dealer, and lavish spender, stands with the Truman Administration.

Net income of the National Union Radio Corporation in 1944 amounted to \$269,735, after provision for income and excess profits taxes and adjustments applicable to prior years, as compared with \$539,663 for the year 1943, it was announced by S. W. Muldowny, President. The 1944 net income was equivalent to 12.6 cents per share of common stock, after deducting 37% to which the preferred stock would be entitled if these earnings were distributed as dividends. The decrease in net income in 1944 was due to the fact that the Company's excess profits tax credit carryover had been exhausted in 1943 and the full impact of excess profits taxes was felt in 1944 for the first time, Mr. Muldowny said.

Writing in the April issue of "Domestic Commerce" on "Television and its Postwar Outlook", Mort N. Lansing, of the Specialties Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, forecast a rising volume in postwar sales of radio and television sets for the first four years after V-E Day, reaching a retail value of \$1,870,000,000 in the fourth year, compared with the 1941 volume of \$460,000,000.

Mr. Lansing predicted that radio sets after the war would be priced about 30% higher than 1941.

The New Haven is the first railroad in New England to experiment with three-way radio contact. In cooperation with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the road, since last September, has conducted constant tests of radio communication between both ends of the train and stationary wayside points.

Historic events and utterances during the solemn hours following the death of President Roosevelt, given instantaneously to the nation and world by the Columbia Broadcasting System, form the prologue of the charity-dedicated new book, "Franklin Delano Roosevelt - A Memorial", published by Pocket Books, Inc. The book begins with a 54-page compendium of CBS broadcasts, with air times as they were heard April 12, 13, 14 and 15 from New York, Washington, Warm Springs, London, Paris, Guam and other points.

HONORARY CHIEF OF POLICE
 CITY OF NEW YORK
 100 NASSAU ST.
 NEW YORK 10002

JUNE 1944
 ORDER OF THE
 BOARD OF
 DIRECTORS
 OF THE
 UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF
 AGRICULTURE
 AND
 FOREST SERVICE
 ORDER NO. 1234
 ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
 OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AND FOREST SERVICE
 ORDER NO. 1234

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It mentions that the country is a developing one and that the economy is not very strong. It also mentions that the population is growing rapidly and that there is a need for more development.

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Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska, last week signed the bill repealing Nebraska's Anti-ASCAP Law, which had prohibited the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers from operating in Nebraska since 1937. Nebraska was the only State in the Union with such a regulation. The repeal measure becomes effective ninety days after final adjournment of the Legislature.

A manpower sharing plan, under which a war manufacturer in need of additional production personnel brings the war work to office workers at their regular place of employment, was placed in operation cooperatively this week by the electron tube manufacturing department of the Radio Corporation of America and the Prudential Insurance Company at Newark, New Jersey.

A nucleus group of 40 Prudential girl typists and clerks are now working, in two shifts of four hours each, on the RCA tube assembly operation. However, both companies have completed their arrangements to place 200 girls on the job within a few weeks as special work benches become available.

The development by General Electric of a revolutionary disk-sealed "lighthouse" electronic tube, which gave the Allies a decided advantage over the Axis in the military radio field, was mentioned by Charles E. Wilson, President of the General Electric, in a statement to stockholders, and he told of radio apparatus built by the company so "tough that they can be thrown overboard and washed ashore when the Marines establish a beachhead."

A banking group headed by Paul H. Davis & Co., Chicago, are offering a new issue of \$1,000,000 of ten-year 5 percent convertible debentures and 350,000 shares of \$1 par value common stock of the Oak Manufacturing Company of Chicago and Crystal Lake, Ill. The debentures will be offered at par and accrued interest from April 1, and the common at \$10 a share.

The company, a leading manufacturer of parts for radio, radar and radio-electronic apparatus, will receive all the proceeds from the sale of the debentures and from 50,000 shares of the common stock, a total of about \$1,340,950, which is to be used to retire \$960,000 of five-year 4 percent debentures and \$440,000 of ten-4 percent debentures.

George Morrill, 31, was sentenced in Utica, N.Y. last week to 30 days in jail for giving false information to a newspaper. Morrill pleaded guilty April 4 to a charge of falsely informing the Utica Daily Press that his mother had died. He explained later that he hoped to win sympathy of a creditor and thereby obtain deferment of a \$24 bill.

Herrick, Waddell & Co., Inc., and associates will offer to the public 225,000 shares of Hytron Radio and Electronics Corporation \$1 par value common stock at \$5 a share. Of the stock offered, 200,000 shares represent new financing by the company. The other 25,000 shares are stock being sold by certain stockholders.

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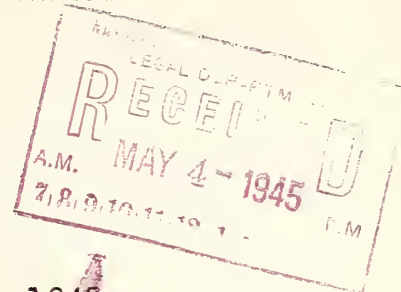
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Handwritten: 44-AT-100



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No. 1679

Handwritten: R. K. O

May 2, 1945

GAMMONS, CBS, CHALLENGES GENE McDONALD IN FM FIGHT

A brand new combatant entered the FM allocations fight when Earl H. Gammons, Director, Washington office of the Columbia Broadcasting System, crossed swords with E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, of Chicago, by sending the following letter to Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and Representative Clarence F. Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee:

"Today I saw a wire, dated April 20, dealing with the proposed allocations for FM broadcasting sent to each member of Congress by E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago.

"Mr. McDonald says in this wire, 'It is natural that the radio networks should wish to preserve their near-monopoly.' He adds further, 'and I believe the networks will be successful in their efforts to delay their new competitor FM.'

"I think the best evidence of how far-fetched these intimations are is the testimony which Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice President of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., gave before the Federal Communications Commission during the hearings on reallocations of frequencies (Docket No. 6651):

"We (Columbia Broadcasting System) are less concerned with where frequency modulation is finally placed in the spectrum than that enough space be given to it. 40 frequencies, I believe, are presently available for FM stations. We should like to see that number doubled and then half again as many frequencies added. We recommend, in other words, 100 frequencies for FM broadcasting. While this is roughly the same number as the frequencies now available in AM broadcasting, it will produce vastly different results. The present 106 frequencies in broadcasting make possible something over 900 stations in the United States, and many of those are squeezed pretty tight. Under a policy of licensing which we hope the Commission will adopt, 100 FM frequencies should make possible between 4,000 and 5,000 stations.

"A rough estimate indicates that at least ten nation-wide networks could be possible under such a plan, with as many as 25 or 30 stations operating in such of the larger markets as New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.'

* * * * *

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI

1. On the 10th of January, 1961, the following information was received from the New York Office of the FBI:

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"We arrive at this position by no technical or complicated process, but by a simple philosophic one. It is so simple that I can state it in eight words!

"We want FM broadcasting to be wholly democratic."

"That objective, translated into terms of space in the spectrum and licensing policy, implies clearly two things:

'First, that the supply of frequencies, the total number, be enough or more than enough to meet any visible demand. Second, that what we have called the prince-and-vauper status of big and little stations be avoided as the end-result of licensing."

"You can readily see from this statement that nothing could be further from the truth than the intimations that Columbia is trying to prevent development of FM broadcasting or is trying to create a monopoly in it; in fact, the exact opposite is the case."

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MILITARY MONTH'S RADIO AND RADAR DELIVERY \$218,364,000

Deliveries of radio and radar equipment on prime contracts during March totaled \$218,364,000, an increase of 7.3 per cent over February deliveries, which totaled \$203,446,000. The average monthly delivery in 1944 was \$223,344,000.

The figures include radio and radar end equipment only and exclude such items as power equipment, tubes, test equipment, wire communications and miscellaneous equipment, unless incorporated in the end equipment, WPB said.

Deliveries to the Army during March were \$112,425,000, an increase of 14 percent, while deliveries to the Navy, which amounted to \$103,253,000, represented an increase of one percent over February. Deliveries to others, totaling \$2,686,000, represented an increase of seven percent.

The undelivered balance on outstanding prime contracts as of April 1 was \$2,571,920,000, of which \$1,444,783,000 was specified for delivery in the next six months. In order to meet this, an average monthly delivery of \$240,797,000 will be required, or an increase of 7.8 percent over the 1944 average delivery rate.

The total undelivered balance on prime contracts has increased \$35,027,000 since last month.

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LONG DRAWN OUT MEMORIAL PROGRAMS LAID TO "TERROR OF FCC"

Among the numerous letters commending the article "Were the Roosevelt Radio Memorial Programs Too Long Drawn Out?" in our release of April 18th, one from the radio industry read: "I think you did a splendid job in insisting that the broadcasting industry laid it on a little too thick, but there again you see the terror of these stations that are constantly in fear of the Federal Communications Commission and will resort to anything to carry their favor." The writer then referred to a proposition before the Commission where a large number against it "have not dared make a move", and concluded:

"Here is an industry, both broadcasting and manufacturing that is in constant terror of offending the judge, namely the FCC, before whom each and every one of them must appear one day. It just isn't right."

Our contention had been that although well intentioned and carried out magnificently in spirit as well as in letter that the broadcasting industry had imposed too great a hardship on itself, as well as on the listening public, by observing such a lengthy and continuous mourning period. We believed that all regularly scheduled programs should have been cancelled the night the President died, that the funeral and burial services should have been carried as they were, and that there might have been a great memorial service participated in by all networks, but that otherwise programs could have gone on pretty much as usual, judgment being used to eliminate those obviously inappropriate.

Certainly, however, this is not the first time "fear" of the FCC and even "terror" has been expressed. That is the way many a man in the industry feels deep down in his heart. Perhaps not so much now with the new regime as was the case with Chairman James Lawrence Fly, so thoroughly backed by the White House and who appealing the U. S. Supreme Court, even made broadcasters and manufacturers stand while he and his colleagues were being seated. Chairman Paul Porter cut out this "standing at attention" stuff on his first day. The writer has a feeling, having seen President Truman in action at the White House, that when he gets around to it, he may also have a few suggestions for deflating the FCC. With such advisors as J. Leonard Reinsch, Chairman Burton K. Wheeler, of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Ranking Minority Member Wallace White and Chairman Porter, the broadcasters and manufacturers may not have as much to fear in the future as they have in the past.

Getting back to the Roosevelt memorial programs, another high official in the radio industry wrote with regard to the observance being too long drawn out:

"I agree with you 100 percent. However the public and the other networks had us out on the limb, and there was nothing for us to do but go all the way. We suffered and felt it was an awfully long stretch. Those were our real feelings in the matter."

Despite this criticism, which of course was all in the family, there was continued high praise for the way the broadcasters handled an unprecedented situation. Said Variety:

"The manner in which radio responded to the death of President Roosevelt, the good taste and dignity with which it acquitted itself during the trying days which followed the tragic event, will long remain in the memory of the public. Gone, for the harrowing days, were any thought of commercial radio, regular schedules were scrapped, sponsors willingly disappeared from the scene while all the resources of radio were mobilized to assume a burden thrust upon the vast medium.

"The finest artists were humble at the opportunity offered them to personally voice their deep feelings and so rose to new heights. Cities, towns and hamlets throughout the nation and all corners of the globe were linked in one vast circuit as the major networks brought to the listeners the reactions of a stunned and grief-stricken world. Simplicity was the keynote of the hour; sincerity banished from the air all affectation and personal egotisms.

"Radio distinguished itself in this moment of tragedy. That it unhesitatingly brushed aside millions in revenue during the period of mourning is proof enough that it is fully cognizant of its obligation to the public. And because it acknowledges its responsibility to the people it gave them its very best."

Newspapers likewise joined in the praise.

"It was the greatest test ever applied to radio, and was well met . . . in a manner that gives greatest promise for the future." - Springfield (Mass.) Union.

"National radio companies and their affiliated stations deserve unrestrained praise." - Winston-Salem (N.C.) Journal and Sentinel.

"It was a deeply moving manifestation of sorrow and respect, befitting the emotions that were universally felt. The radio has never done a finer thing." - Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.

"Never was the radio more thorough and more striking . . . revealed its greatness." - Watertown (N.Y.) Times.

"The four major networks . . . have just cause for pride. There was a dignity, even a reverence. The radio . . . proved itself an institution which has come of age." - Birmingham (Ala.) News.

In remarks to Congress, Representative Clifton A. Woodrum, Democrat, of Virginia said:

"I think one of the splendid things in the way of expressing the great esteem of President Roosevelt was the very fine way in which American radio responded. The several broadcasting chains, as well as individual stations, laid all commercial activities aside and brought only appropriate news and information in the hour of mourning

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"In my judgment, one of the classics of the several programs was the description of the ceremony at Hyde Park made immediately thereafter by Baukhage of the American Broadcasting Company."

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U.S.-CANADIAN MONTREAL RMA MEET BIG SUCCESS; N.Y. NEXT

The Canadian Radio Manufacturers' Association ran out the red carpet so hospitably last Wednesday and Thursday in Montreal to the Radio Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and the meeting was such a success, that the Canadians have been invited to hold another meeting in New York City next September. The Canadian meeting, which was attended by thirty-one American and an equal number of Canadian industry leaders, marked the first joint session of the two American trade organizations.

"Off the record" general outlines of war production of radio and radar equipment both in the United States and Canada were detailed by high-ranking officials of the two countries, and the industry conferees discussed mutual problems and means of bettering relations. President R. C. Cosgrove, of the U. S. RMA, and President R. M. Brophy of the Canadian RMA, as well as other officials of the two organizations, expressed the opinion that the joint meetings had been constructively beneficial.

At the conclusion of the final session on Thursday, President Brophy presented to President Cosgrove a Canadian hand-carved, wood-bound register carrying the signatures of all Canadian and U.S. radio manufacturers who attended the Montreal conference.

Highlights of the Montreal meetings were talked by Maj. Gen. William H. Harrison, U. S. Signal Corps; Capt. Jennings B. Dow, Director of Electronics Division, Bureau of Ships, Navy Department; Director Louis J. Chatten, of WPB Radio and Radar Division, and Ray C. Ellis, special WPB consultant with the Johns Hopkins University and former Radio and Radar Division Director. Other speakers included J. A. Beckingham, Director General, Signals Production Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply, and M. C. Lowe, Administrator of Capital Equipment and Electrical Products, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

General Harrison paid high tribute to the radio and electronics industry of both the United States and Canada for their outstanding war production. He pointed out that the Canadian radio manufacturers had provided a considerable amount of radio detection equipment to the U. S. armed services following the Pearl Harbor attack and before American military production got under way.

Both Mr. Beckingham and Mr. Lowe, at the meeting of the Canadian RMA Directors, discussed the much greater reduction in military production and requirements in Canada and the need for earlier reconversion of the Canadian industry to domestic production.

The question of postwar price increases was discussed by Mr. Lowe and the Canadian Directors. Present Canadian regulations hold civilian prices to the 1941 level.

A code for identifying production of radio apparatus, including the name of the manufacturer and date of production was approved by the U. S. RMA Board of Directors. On recommendations of Chairman R. C. Sprague of the Parts Division and Chairman T. A. White of the Amplifier & Sound Equipment Division, as developed by the Data Bureau of the RMA Engineering Department, a numerical production source and date code was adopted, to consist only of numerals. A code number will be assigned to each RMA member and probably extend also to non-member companies. The manufacturer's code numeral will be registered at RMA headquarters, with three digits and provide for following indications of the year and the manufacturer's code name.

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EDGAR KOBAK SEES GREATER POSTWAR USEFULNESS FOR RADIO

That radio will not doff the uniform once peace has been written and signed, is the contention of Edgar Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System. In an article to be published in the May issue of the Free World magazine, dealing with broadcasting's role in waging the peace, he says that radio "will not return exclusively to its former role of entertainer and salesman of shirts, soups, soaps and automobiles. Radio has discovered and developed potentials and techniques in far wider fields of human endeavor, and these it will not allow to lie fallow."

"In radio warfare", Mr. Kobak writes, "the United States made a late entrance into the field - later even than Britain's. For a long time we offered no opposition to the Nazi propaganda aimed at this country; and only recently have we found our stride. What radio has done on the home front is too well-known a story to need elaboration here. It has ranged from war bond drives to recruitment; from campaigns against inflation, the black market and waste to programs designed to help bring home a deeper realization to each man and woman of the part he has to play in the total effort."

"The same efficiency which the nations found in radio during their years of warring against one another, will also be found - but heightened and expanded - in the day when radio is put to work for a common end."

"There are six attributes in radio - some far along in development, others showing need for improvement. First, radio must be universal. Second, radio must be democratic. The word is here used not in the political sense, but as 'belonging to the people'. Third, radio must be free - free from censorship, free to present such material as may be in the best interests of the people. Fourth, radio must be kept out of the cynical control of totalitarian dictators. Fifth, radio must be guarded as a vehicle for truth. Sixth, radio in its role of educator must be made worth listening to."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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WPB CLAMPS DOWN ON FLORIDA RADIO SUPPLY HOUSE

Kinkade Radio Supply and "The Windmill" restaurant, Jacksonville, Fla., establishments have been placed under suspension orders, following violations to WPB regulations, the Compliance Division of the War Production Board reported last week.

Kinkade Radio Supply, operated by E. T. Kinkade, who also maintains a branch office in Tampa, Fla., was charged with selling about \$15,000 worth of radio parts to supplies and consumers. These violations of General Limitation Order L-265 took place between January and August, 1944, compliance officials said.

The wholesale-retail supplier also violated the Preference Rating Order P-133 by selling apparatus for other than maintenance, repair and operating supplies, it was pointed out.

Suspension Order S-765, effective April 24 to July 24, 1945, forbids E. T. Kinkade to sell or transfer any electronic equipment except on preferred orders as controlled by L-265, or to fill orders with preference ratings of A-1-a or higher.

Charged with violating the building construction order L-41 between September and October, 1944, J. Baker Bryan, operator of "The Windmill" restaurant and nightclub near Jacksonville, must cease construction on which \$3,000 has already been expended. The Suspension Order S-768, effective April 24, points out that the illegal alterations and construction work violated the \$200 limit imposed by L-41.

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SIGNAL CORPS TO INSTALL ARMY HOSPITALS RADIO SYSTEMS

A standard radio distribution system for General Hospitals in the United States, capable of handling any type of program except television, has been developed by the Army Signal Corps. Plans under way assure that 36 of the Army's 65 general hospitals will have received complete installations by the end of this year.

The system, approved by the Surgeon General, is considered the finest ever installed. Special additions have been made for the pickup of bedside interviews for rebroadcasting or for "live" shows that may originate in any part of the hospital.

Each patient may choose his program by the mere pull of a string placed under the pillow or hung at the head of the bed. By means of an adapter the unit also may be used as an acoustical headset for the hard of hearing.

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FLORIDA RADIO SUPPLY CO. INC.

The Florida Radio Supply Company, Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Florida, and has its principal office at 100 North Florida Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida.

The company is engaged in the business of selling and distributing radio equipment, including but not limited to, vacuum tubes, radio sets, and accessories.

The company is a member of the National Radio Supply Association, and is a dealer for the following manufacturers: Philco, RCA, and Zenith.

The company is authorized to sell and distribute the products of the above-named manufacturers throughout the State of Florida.

The company is also authorized to sell and distribute the products of other manufacturers, and to act as a general radio supply house.

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TRUMAN DECIDING FACTOR IN OVERSEAS RADIO-CABLE MERGER

It was learned on high authority that President Truman will have the say as to whether or not consideration of merging our international communications will be pressed at this time. The hearing of the Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee, of which Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, is Chairman, scheduled for last Monday, which would have been the first since Mr. Truman assumed the presidency, was suddenly called off. On the same day, Senator Wheeler, who heretofore hasn't been at the White House more than once or twice in many years, called on President Truman. It was given out that they discussed the food situation. No doubt they did. However, it is believed that Senator Wheeler also put up the international communications merger to the President, if indeed the entire radio legislative situation and the FCC was not touched upon.

According to the story on Capitol Hill, after the Senate subcommittee had voted to resume the hearings, the date being set for last Monday, somebody suddenly woke up to the fact that since there was a new President in the White House, it might not be a bad thing to see if he had any preferences in the matter. It was felt that President Truman, having himself served so long on the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, might have some definite ideas on the subject. And there the matter seems to rest.

In the meantime at least one official of importance in the communications industry took quite a fall out of a speech made by Chairman Paul Porter of the Federal Communications Commission at a celebration in Baltimore last Friday night to mark the anniversary of the birth of Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, in which Mr. Porter again advocated the consolidation of our overseas radio and cable communications.

"Just who is Paul Porter whose knowledge of the communications field has been confined to broadcasting to say what shall be done with U. S. international communications? What does he know about that?" the official exclaimed. "Paul Porter saying a thing is so doesn't necessarily make it so."

Chairman Porter prefacing his remarks at Baltimore did, however, offer the following apology:

"In discussing international communications, I want first to enter a plea of confession and avoidance. As a newcomer to this field, I make no pretense to that sort of expertise which sometimes lends authority and on other occasions breeds dogmatism. Nor do I subscribe to the conclusion that a person must have been a class-mate of Marconi to have an opinion about the subject."

Mr. Porter then went on to say:

"The more I study the problem, I am convinced that if the present companies were operating exclusively in the international communications field, without collateral and supporting interests,

the processes of competition would result in insolvency for some of them. If, as we hope, the art of communications is going to bring the light of democracy in many dark corners of the world, I do not believe the nation should assume the risk that may be inherent in divided effort by the existing companies."

"I do not know how long those presently engaged in the business will want to continue upon the basis of the division of relatively small profits; I have no way of predicting how long the incentives of prestige, as distinguished from competition, will provide the impulse to further lower rates and improve service. But I do suggest that were it not for the fact that our existing international carriers have strong and beneficent parents, failure to consolidate might ultimately result in the necessity for Government operation.

"I am, therefore, hopeful that from all of the discussion that has been underway upon this problem, there shall emerge a program which will give to the people of America a strong, aggressive international communications carrier, exclusively engaged in this important function, that will be able to hold its own throughout the world, and cooperating with other governments and foreign correspondents give to America the eminence in this field which its leadership in world affairs and its responsibilities for the world of tomorrow so amply justify.

"In developing such a program, there are four important considerations:

"First, international communications must be cheap and uniform.

"Second, they must be rapid.

"Third, they must be available to and from even the remotest points.

"Fourth, they must travel by direct routes, unrelayed, wherever possible."

"The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has proposed a postwar New York-London telephone rate of \$12 for 3 minutes, which means that a business man could pick up his phone and talk to London for the present cost of a 30-word cable plus a 30-word reply. Under this same company proposal, a three-minute conversation in which 300 words or more can be readily spoken would not cost more than \$15 to any point on earth. You could talk to French Indo-China, for example, at less than the present telegraph rate for a three-word name, a three word address, the one-word message, 'Well?', and a two-word signature, plus a similar reply. The international airmail, too, will have a profound effect in increasing the volume of international messages and in keeping telecommunications rates in line."

1. The first point to be considered is the question of the scope of the investigation. It is essential that the investigation should be confined to the specific subject matter of the case, and should not be allowed to expand into a general inquiry into the affairs of the organization.

2. The second point is the question of the method of investigation. It is essential that the investigation should be conducted in a systematic and thorough manner, and that all relevant facts should be ascertained.

3. The third point is the question of the personnel of the investigation. It is essential that the investigation should be conducted by a person or persons who are competent and impartial, and who are not subject to any undue influence or pressure.

4. The fourth point is the question of the results of the investigation. It is essential that the results of the investigation should be reported in a clear and concise manner, and that the conclusions should be based on the facts ascertained.

5. The fifth point is the question of the action to be taken on the results of the investigation. It is essential that the results of the investigation should be used as a basis for the decision to be taken.

6. The sixth point is the question of the publicity of the investigation. It is essential that the investigation should be conducted in a confidential manner, and that the results should not be made public until they have been approved by the appropriate authorities.

7. The seventh point is the question of the cost of the investigation. It is essential that the cost of the investigation should be kept as low as possible, and that the results should be worth the cost.

"In recent testimony before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, I have urged that the prompt merger of the many companies which now render international cable and radio service would do much to ensuring the United States a cheap, rapid, efficient, and direct communications service to and from all parts of the world. This is a basic question of national policy which must be wisely - and promptly - decided if the United States is to emerge from the war ready to play its part in the world order now being framed in San Francisco, and in the world trade which will follow. A single American international communications organization, pledged to build without delay the kind of worldwide communications structure, which our role in world affairs required, appears to me to be a prerequisite if other plans for a peaceful, prosperous world order are fully to materialize."

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McGRADY OF RCA CONSIDERED FOR SECRETARY OF LABOR

Among those mentioned as a possible choice for Secretary of Labor, if they succeed in prying Madam Perkins loose, is Edward F. McGrady, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, and Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America in charge of labor relations. Mr. McGrady, who is one of the best known labor authorities in the United States, has been serving as special labor consultant of the Secretary of War since 1940.

Mr. McGrady was born in Jersey City, January 29, 1872, and was educated in the public schools of Jersey City and Boston, where he went as a young man. Mr. McGrady began in the field of labor as a newspaper pressman in 1894. He became President of the Newspaper Printing Pressmen's Union, Boston Central Labor Union and Massachusetts Federation of Labor. He served as First Assistant Secretary of Labor from 1933-1937.

In addition to being in charge of RCA labor relations, Mr. McGrady is also a Director in the RCA, R.C.A. Communications, Inc. NBC and Intertype Corporation. He was Assistant Administrator of the NRA. Mr. McGrady has been a member of the Patent Planning Commission since 1941 and was formerly a member of the Boston Common Council and the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

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One of the plans now said to be under consideration for the easing of China's plight is to bring, in two transport planes, equipment for setting up two radio stations and 2000 loudspeakers. These loudspeakers are to be placed in the public markets so that even the illiterates could be enlightened on current events.

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AM. CABLE & RADIO NETS \$2,197,476; FUTURE UNCERTAIN

Although the 1944 annual report of the American Cable and Radio Corporation and subsidiaries issued by Warren Lee Pierson, President, shows a consolidated net income of \$2,197,476, after all expenses and charges, compared with a net of \$1,957,655 in 1943, there was no prediction as to what 1945 might bring.

"While the year 1944 marked a definite improvement in the consolidated financial condition of the Corporation and its subsidiaries, the future trend of earnings is difficult to forecast due to recent drastic and far-reaching rate reductions which in the past have not generally been followed by completely offsetting increased use of communications facilities", the report stated. "The management believes, however, with further improvement in commercial practices and the combined efforts of the personnel in the several operating units, we will continue to hold and even improve our present excellent position in the field of international communications. Meanwhile, we intend to make a definite contribution towards facilitating and increasing the foreign trade of the United States and towards the development and rehabilitation of the many countries in which we operate throughout the world by providing fast, modern and economical communications."

"Due largely to conditions resulting from the war", Mr. Pierson informed stockholders, "the volume of traffic handled increased from approximately 89,000,000 words in 1938 to 223,500,000 words in 1944. Revenues, however, increased at a slower pace. This was principally due to the decline in commercial traffic from 84 per cent of the total in 1938 to 42 per cent in 1944, and the progressive increase in the proportion of traffic handled at Government rates from 3 percent in 1938 to 40 percent in 1944." Government traffic generally is handled at one-half of the price charged the general public for messages of corresponding categories.

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HEARINGS ON WASHINGTON, D.C. TELEVISION AND FM ZONING

Hearings on a zoning amendment which would allow the erection in residential areas of antennae towers for television and frequency modulation broadcasting in Washington, D. C., will be held at 10 A.M. Monday, May 14th, by the District Zoning Commission.

Use of buildings for transmission equipment also would be permitted in residential areas under the proposed amendments, although the opinion of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission would be sought before any television projects are approved, it was pointed out.

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

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CALIFORNIA STATION OPPOSES RADIO LIQUOR ADVERTISING

Senator Capper (R), of Kansas, read the following letter to the Senate from Ken Randolph, Commercial Manager of KDON, Monterey, California:

"Relative to your proposed bill prohibiting the transportation in interstate commerce of alcoholic beverage advertisements, we thought you might be interested in the policy recently adopted by this station, which reads as follows:

"No advertising of liquor, beer, or wine will be accepted. This also applies to establishments or portions of establishments engaged in the sale of liquor, beer, or wine. Current contracts will not be renewed at expiration."

"We are in complete agreement with you in this matter."

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PHILCO WAR PRODUCTION UP 31% TO \$152,933,250 IN 1944

Sales of Philco Corporation in 1944 amounted to \$152,933,250, after voluntary price reductions of \$17,917,736 on Army and Navy work, as compared with \$116,395,598 in 1943, an increase of 31%, according to the Company's annual report signed by John Ballantyne, President, and Larry E. Gubb, Chairman of the Board of Directors, which was mailed to stockholders Monday.

Net income of Philco Corporation in 1944 amounted to \$3,938,455 or \$2.87 per share, after all taxes, as compared with \$3,573,569 or \$2.60 per share in 1943. Renegotiation conferences have been held for 1944 with the Price Adjustment Board of the Navy Department, and the earnings as reported reflect provision for final renegotiation of the Company's income for the year, the report points out.

"Philco is one of the largest producers of airborne radar equipment", the report states. "The use of radar both as an offensive and defensive weapon continued to increase in 1944 and, in response to the needs of the Army and Navy, the Company completed more research and development work and produced far more equipment than in any previous year." The most important wartime Philco products in addition to radar were communications equipment quartz crystals, armor-piercing shot, artillery fuzes, rocket projectiles, industrial storage batteries and office equipment.

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CONFIDENTIAL - ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

On 10/10/1964, the following information was received from the Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) regarding the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the United States:

"Relative to the activities of the CIA in the United States, the following information was received from the Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) regarding the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the United States:

"The activities of the CIA in the United States, as reported by the Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) regarding the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the United States, are as follows:

"We are in complete agreement with you in this regard."

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THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM THE BUREAU OF THE FBI ON 10/10/1964:

On 10/10/1964, the following information was received from the Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) regarding the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the United States:

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"The Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has received information regarding the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the United States, as follows:

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Not "Monkey Wrench"
(John O'Donnell in "New York News")

The Washington correspondents are watching carefully and hopefully the moves of the new White House Press Secretary - J. Leonard Reinsch, 36-year-old radio executive, borrowed from newspaper radio chain of former Governor Cox of Ohio. (Mr. Reinsch was, of course, later recalled by Governor Cox). He was completely unknown to the newswriters at the first Truman White House conference and they had to ask the President how to spell his name - pronounced wrench.

"Bet they nicknamed you Monkey Reinsch when you were in school", cracked one of the veteran White House reporters later. "You lost the bet", came back the new press secretary. "They called me Lucky Len because I was a hot basketball player back at Northwestern."

Pres. Roosevelt Credited With Saving U.S. Radio Patents
(O. H. Caldwell in "Electronic Industries")

Radio's debt to FDR began in 1919 when Capt. (now Admiral) S. C. Hooper discovered that the Alexandersen patents were to be sold abroad, a step which would have stripped the U.S. of technical control of the new radio art. Hooper in alarm went to Admiral Bullard who in turn reported the danger to the young Assistant Secretary of the Navy, F. D. Roosevelt. From that point action was swift. Shortly at the request of President Wilson himself, the contracts to sell the patents were cancelled, and instead a U. S. radio patent pool was formed with Admiral Bullard on the Board. But back of this critical nick-of-time move which made radio preeminently an industry with American leadership stood the vision and quick action of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Radio Gives Turkish Women Voice
(Dr. Maynard Owen Williams in the May "National Geographic Magazine")

From the Turkish Press and Printing Bureau in Ankara, where I got my press card, I drove to a modern broadcasting studio. A recording was being made for transmission to America. Few studios have finer equipment.

Perhaps it was the glow of the young woman announcer, who was wearing a new engagement ring; but every time this dark-eyed girl spoke over the microphone, it was as if an inarticulate race of women suddenly had found voice.

F.M.

(Pettengill, "The Gentleman from Indiana")

Conventional radio broadcasting, known in the trade as A.M. (amplitude modulation) has done much for the communication of ideas and will do more. But to prevent traffic jams on the ether, it is necessarily limited to about 900 channels.

F.M. can supply from 2000 to 5000 additional outlets to the air. The cost of construction and operation is but a fraction of that of A.M. stations.

F.M. with its limited range serves the local community. A.M. chains cover the nation. There is plenty of room for both. F.M. is to A.M. as the home town paper is to magazines of national circulation.

Due to the limited number of channels available to A.M., many people and organizations feel that they are shut off the air. Here is a way for churches, the smaller newspapers, schools, labor unions, farm organizations, candidates for public office, and every other legitimate group in the country to talk to the people.

With 2000 to 5000 additional F.M. stations, with a greatly diversified ownership, radio itself would be freed, in large degree, from the suspicion held by many people, that it is falling under the domination of government. Nothing would be better for radio than to lift this cloud, and few things better for America. A free America depends on free speech, free assembly, a free press - and a free radio.

Mrs. Roosevelt

(Frank R. Kent in "Baltimore Sun")

Mrs. Roosevelt's announcement that she will continue her newspaper and magazine writing, the revenue from which has been estimated at more than \$75,000 a year (it was only her radio receipts which she specified as going to charity) makes discussion of her plans entirely legitimate and permissible.

"Now, no one thinks that Mrs. Roosevelt is going to pursue her literary activities just for the money there is in them. After 12 years of most lucrative broadcasting, lecturing, column and magazine writing, she has made a substantial fortune of her own.

"This being the case, there seems to be two likely reasons for her announced purpose to continue her work. Undoubtedly one is to give her something to do. The other is to provide channels of communication to the people which can be used to promote the causes to which she is devoted and the policies she advocates.

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Entry of the ANPA into the field of press communications to the end that adequate frequencies will be demanded for the press was mentioned by Linwood I. Noyes, President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at its annual meeting, as one of the most important current activities. He also took occasion to emphasize the necessity for seeing to it that censorship ends with the war.

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1. "The first of the 'new' religions is the 'New Age' movement, which is a blend of Eastern and Western religions, and is based on the idea of 'self-realization' and 'self-improvement'." (p. 1)

[illegible]

There is a small, dark, rectangular object, possibly a piece of wood or metal, lying on the ground. It is surrounded by a large, irregular, light-colored area that appears to be a patch of dirt or sand. The object is oriented horizontally and is slightly tilted. The background is a light, textured surface, possibly a wall or a large piece of paper.

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cold, crisp air. It felt like a fresh blanket after a long, hot journey. The ground below was a patchwork of green fields and small villages, each with its own unique charm. The sun was just setting, painting the sky in shades of orange and pink. I took a deep breath, savoring the moment. It was a perfect start to a new adventure.

[illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the "new" literature is not only more numerous but also more varied in its content. It includes not only the traditional forms of poetry, drama, and fiction, but also the new forms of the novel, the short story, and the essay. It also includes the new forms of the poem, the play, and the story.

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2. The Commission is of the opinion that the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information regarding the activities of the Commission is not sufficient to establish that the Commission is not functioning properly. The Commission is of the opinion that the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information regarding the activities of the Commission is not sufficient to establish that the Commission is not functioning properly.

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TRADE NOTES

The argument presented by Congress in the U. S. Court of Claims in the case against Robert Morss Lovett, formerly Executive Assistant to the Governor of the Virgin Islands, Goodwin Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission, charged with subversive activities, is reprinted on Page A-2140 of the Congressional Record of April 30th.

The State Department has been advised that the Brazilian Government has decided to postpone to September 3, 1945, the Third Inter-American Radio Conference which was scheduled to take place in Rio de Janeiro on June 1, 1945. The Conference is being postponed in order to afford the governments participating in the Conference more time to prepare their preliminary proposals for the Conference.

Crosley Corporation and Subsidiaries - March quarter: Net profit, \$856,764, or \$1.57 a share, against \$1,423,365, or \$2.61 a share, last year; net sales, \$28,826,322, compared with \$25,440,577.

Col. Luther L. Hill, Deputy Chief of War Department Bureau of Public Relations, is a brother of Senator Lister Hill of Alabama. Colonel Hill is Executive Vice-President on leave from the Cowles Broadcasting Company of Des Moines.

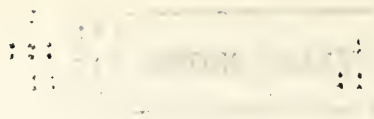
The Raytheon Manufacturing Company announced Friday the acquisition of all outstanding stock of the Belmont Radio Corporation for 270,000 common shares of Raytheon exchanged in the ratio of nine-tenth of a share of Raytheon for one share of Belmont. Raytheon now has 1,002,836 shares of 50 cents par value common stock outstanding.

At the regular meeting of the ASCAP Board of Directors last week, the following officers were elected for the coming year: Deems Taylor, President; Gustave Schirmer, Vice President; Oscar Hammerstein II, Vice President; George W. Meyer, Secretary; J. J. Bregman, Treasurer; Donald Gray, Assistant Secretary, and Irving Caesar, Assistant Treasurer.

J. J. Bregman replaces Max Dreyfus as Treasurer, and Donald Gray takes over Bregman's place as Assistant Secretary. These are the only changes among the officers.

Voicing the sentiments of many other correspondents who were shipped off to San Francisco that the Peace Conference was being badly "overcovered" by press and radio and that with a new President in Washington, there was more important news in the Capital than on the West Coast, Charter Heslep, Mutual Broadcasting System news chief from Washington was quoted as saying enroute to San Francisco:

"I feel as if I'm running away from a fire."



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A one-ton electron microscope powerful enough to magnify the wind-pipes of mosquitoes to a size of approximately two inches has been added to the arsenal of scientific instruments for the study of cancer at the National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Md.

Costing \$13,000, the microscope, built by the Radio Corporation of America, is the ninetieth in this country. It uses electrons instead of light rays, and magnetic fields instead of glass lenses, to peer into submicroscope worlds. The machine will enable scientists to compare diseased tissues with healthy tissues under direct magnifications of 10,000 to 75,000 diameters.

A study of the capital structure of Press Wireless, Inc., will be made by officers of the company with a view to expanding participation and ownership by users of press communications, A. Warren Norton, President, has announced. Among reasons for the study, he said, were the company's greatly increased operations and the necessity for maintaining free channels for communications for the press throughout the world. The company is owned by newspapers and press association.

Michael Barkway, newly appointed BBC Canadian representative will arrive in Toronto to assume his new duties on May 15th.

Mr. Barkway, who succeeds S. J. deLotbiniere in the Canadian post, has been with the BBC since 1934 when he was Assistant in the News Department. Since then, Mr. Barkway has been Chief Editor of the Empire Services, BBC's News Correspondent in Washington and New York, Organizing Secretary of the recent Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference in London, as well as Deputy Chief, Radio Section of the Psychological Warfare Division of SHAEF.

The Golden Gate Quartet, singers of negro spirituals, heard at 7 A.M. over WWDC in Washington, have aroused considerable interest in an up-to-date "spiritual" entitled "Stalin wasn't stallin'."

Retreating German troops fleeing before the Canadians in Holland have blown up the Kootwijk radio and telegraph station, built to connect the Netherlands and the East Indies with rapid communication, the Netherlands Information Bureau learns.

The station was erected during the last war after faint signals had been heard from the Netherlands East Indies station at Melabar, Java, audible only in the heath country around Kootwijk.

It was continually modernized and eventually became a telegraphic station of world importance. Run by the Dutch post office, it linked Holland's telegraph circuit by direct beam connections with those of the world's biggest telegraph stations.

Ten commandments of salesmanship are presented by L. W. Teegarden, General Manager of the RCA Tube & Equipment Division, Radio Corporation of America as basic guides for every sales representative. These commandments are: (1) Know your product. (2) Know your customer. (3) Know your market. (4) Be honest - deal with facts. (5) Be careful of commitments. (6) Keep your promises. (7) Get the order - but at a profit. (8) Watch your conduct and your health. (9) Be on the job. (1) Be loyal - cooperate.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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MAY 14 1945

J. H. MacDONALD

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ASCAP COURT DECISION STINGAREE FOR BMI; WILL FIGHT ON

In a sweeping decision, which Broadcast Music, Inc., immediately announced it would appeal, Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora last week dealt a blow to the claims of exclusive performance rights of BMI, the organization formed by the National Association of Broadcasters to combat the American Society of Composers.

By his decision, Judge Pecora has settled a question which has been rife in the music business since 1940, when the disagreement arose between the radio industry and ASCAP. The plaintiff (Broadcast Music, Inc. and Edward B. Marks Music Corp.) brought suit for declaratory judgment against ASCAP and a number of writers of three musical compositions to determine whether BMI had exclusive performance rights of these three songs in the Marks catalog. ASCAP contended that when Marks' membership in ASCAP terminated he could not take with him the rights which had been vested theretofore by the writers and himself.

The Court held that ASCAP and the membership of the writers and composers was a joint venture and that neither party to the joint venture could take his rights away without the consent of the other party. Judge Pecora held that the five-year contracts which were executed from time to time between ASCAP and its members could not be construed by themselves, but that they must be construed in the light of the entire relationship in this joint venture, and that these five-year contracts were merely confirmatory of the rights which were granted by virtue of the membership. He said, "The underlying compact was the joint venture expressed and employed in the varied structural arrangement of ASCAP itself. To that all else was incidental." He held that the publisher, while he held the copyright nevertheless held the performing rights in trust for ASCAP as the real beneficiary of those rights.

Judge Pecora further declared that when Marks made his arrangement with BMI and ignored ASCAP, he was guilty of a breach of trust, and he said, "Trust responsibility is not a garment to be doffed at the pleasure of the wearer." He said that by reason of Marks' acts these writers received not one cent of the million dollars which Marks received from BMI. The Court not only dismissed the complaint, but it granted affirmative judgment on the claim which had been asserted by the writers, and it reaffirmed the publication contracts which these writers had given to Marks upon these three compositions, and in effect turned back the copyrights on these compositions to the writers.

Under this decision ASCAP now retains the exclusive performing rights in all the Marks compositions which were written solely by ASCAP writers.

Page 1 of 1

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE
January 1, 1901

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
JANUARY 1, 1899

AND
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
JANUARY 1, 1899

AND
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
JANUARY 1, 1899

AND
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF MINES
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
JANUARY 1, 1899

BMI and the Marks corporation said in a statement that they would appeal from Justice Pecora's decision, but added that the ruling would not deprive broadcasters or other users of performing rights in works now being licensed by BMI.

"Justice Pecora's decision will not deprive broadcasters or other users of performing rights in any works which are now being licensed by BMI", they said. "BMI has not included in its catalogue compositions which are wholly of ASCAP authorship, and it is to these to which the decision applies. It is, therefore, not necessary for BMI licensees to discontinue the performance of any works which have been made available to them under the BMI license in the past.

"Indeed, the decision of the court will make possible the addition to BMI lists of licensed compositions a substantial number of works which are not now included. There are the works of joint authorship in which one author is a member of ASCAP and the other a non-member. During the pendency of this suit BMI did not include these works in its licensed compositions. In view of the decision of the court that BMI has at least non-exclusive performing rights in these works, they will be added to the BMI catalogue."

The case took four weeks to try. ASCAP was represented by Louis D. Frohlich of Schwartz & Frohlich, John Schulman, represented the individual songwriters and SPA, and Sydney Kay, general counsel for BMI.

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FORT INDUSTRY CLAN TO GATHER AT VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS

Located in almost the geographical center of the area covered by their seven stations, officers and managing directors of The Fort Industry will spend this week-end, May 10-13, at Hot Springs, Virginia, discussing plans for the coming Spring and Summer Also the postwar outlook.

Both Commander George B. Storer, USNR, on leave as President of the company, and J. Harold Ryan, President of the National Association of Broadcasters and Vice-President of the Storer company, will attend the Virginia sessions. George W. Smith, of WWVA, Wheeling, West Virginia, Chairman of the Executive Committee will preside.

Others to be heard from and their topics will be: Sales by E. Y. Flanigan, Managing Director of WSPD, Toledo; Promotion, by Charles Smithgall, Managing Director of WAGA, Atlanta. Other Managing Directors in attendance will be: Stanton P. Kettler, WMMN, Fairmont, W. Va.; Ralph G. Elvin, WLOK, Lima, O.; Allen Haid, WHIZ, Zanesville, O.; Robert G. Venn, WGBS, Miami, Fla., and John Poole, General Counsel for The Fort Industry.

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REP. MONRONEY GETS ACTION ON BILL TO CURB PETRILLO

Representative Mike Monroney, fighting Democrat of Oklahoma, said that he had received assurance from Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D), of Texas, another fighter, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, that the latter would start hearings soon on a bill Mr. Monroney introduced recently to strengthen the anti-trust laws by outlawing "five evil practices" that have grown up in labor unions.

The bill, according to Mr. Monroney, is aimed specifically at curbing the activities of James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, and John L. Lewis, bushy-browed chieftain of the United Mine Workers. As explained by the Oklahoma Congressman, his bill, if it became a law "would re-affirm labor's exemption from the anti-trust acts so far as legitimate objects are concerned. But the law would remove or qualify the blanket immunity from such union practices as (1) jurisdictional fights; (2) payment of side money; (3) unreasonable restrictions on materials, machines, or equipment; (4) price fixing, and (5) unreasonable requirements for extra stand-by labor."

Discussing the bill in the June issue of the American Magazine, Mr. Monroney states:

"Congress must face, and face soon, whether a new, extraordinary power by union leaders will be permitted. I refer to the 'royalty' method, first adopted by Petrillo and now demanded by John L. Lewis, so that a certain charge will be made on each item or ton of coal produced by labor.

"This, eventually, throws upon the public the responsibility of maintaining special union funds, for the ultimate consumer, in the long run, will be called upon to pay the royalty. Heretofore, almost without exception, union funds of all kinds were raised and contributed in membership fees charged the union membership. This new step brings the royalty idea into the picture, which will eventually spread to other unions. It is too pat a method of fund-raising to be overlooked, if it is held to be a legitimate claim of union bosses. It could spread and greatly increase the cost of every article used by the public.

"Point Five in the Monroney bill would aim at the union practice of requiring stand-by crews, drivers, musicians, or other 'feather-bedders' who are, in fact, in excess of the number reasonably required to perform the work.

"This would bring within 'federal legislative control' (to use Justice Byrnes's words) those men who waylay trucks and demand tribute for services neither desired nor performed.

"It would enable Uncle Sam, who can lick Hitler and Hirohito but is baffled by James Caesar Petrillo, to lay a firm hand at last on the shoulder of the little music czar. At present he can cripple the networks by refusing to permit them to serve stations

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the continent in search of a new life. They found a land of vast resources and a people who were different from them. Over the years, the United States has grown from a small colony to a great nation. It has fought wars, made mistakes, and achieved great things. But through it all, it has remained a land of hope and opportunity for all who live here.

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which do not employ the number of musicians he demands. In many cases these employees are 'musicians' by courtesy only, but their dues go to swell Petrillo's union treasury. If his order is defied, the big-name bands, which are the lifeblood of the networks trade, can be pulled out at a word from Petrillo. Thus is monopolistic control practiced today."

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GIBBONS, R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS SOLICITOR, RESIGNS

John F. Gibbons has resigned as General Solicitor of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., effective May 31st. Mr. Gibbons has been prominent in the communications field for some time.

As a youngster in 1920, he began in the telegraph business and after 17 years with the wire, cable and radio companies, comprising the old Mackay System, he joined the RCA Law Department in 1937. While associated with RCA, he participated in many important proceedings before the Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. Gibbons states that his future plans cannot be disclosed at this time, but as a member of the Committee on Communications of the New York County Lawyers' Association and of the Communications Section preparing an Annual Survey of American Law for New York University, he expects to keep himself interested in the field of communications.

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REINSCH COACHES PRES. TRUMAN ON V-E DAY BROADCAST

J. Leonard Reinsch, Managing Director of former Governor Cox's stations, who President Truman wanted for his radio secretary, was back on the job at the White House temporarily Tuesday (May 8) to help President Truman on the latter's V-E Day broadcast. Seated beside General Marshall and Republican Leader Joe Martin, of Massachusetts, who had assembled with other high officials to hear the President's proclamation, Mr. Reinsch followed every move of his distinguished "pupil" evidently pleased with the progress Mr. Truman was making as a broadcaster.

Mr. Reinsch, however, came to Washington only for that particular occasion and will return to his regular duties at Atlanta but will return to the Capital whenever the President needs him.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

10. 11. 1952

1950-1951

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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RADIO CABINET MAKERS MEET TO CONSIDER POSTWAR PRICES

G. A. Huth, President of Adler Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Kentucky, was elected Chairman of the Office of Price Administration's Radio Cabinet Manufacturers' Industry Advisory Committee at its recent organization meeting in Chicago, OPA announced Monday.

J. C. Williams, President of Niles Cabinet Company, Niles, Michigan, was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The meeting was held to discuss prices that will prevail when all types of wood radio cabinets again are produced. Radio-cabinet production was discontinued early in 1942, and since that time manufacturers have been making furniture, toys and war items such as instrument cases and packing boxes.

OPA has in preparation a form that will be sent to the radio-cabinet manufacturers within a short time, asking for radio-cabinet-production cost data.

Some increases in costs of materials, especially in ply-woods and veneers, have occurred since March 1942, and wage rates have also risen, the Committee said.

It recommended that its membership include manufacturers of covered wood cabinets, such as the types used for portable phonographs and radios.

In normal times, some 40 companies make radio cabinets. About half this number make radio cabinets exclusively. Most of these companies are located in Illinois, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan.

Maximum prices for radio cabinets at the manufacturing level are now established in Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 - Manufacturers' Maximum Prices for Specified Materials and Consumer Goods - at the levels prevailing in March 1942.

Other members of the Committee are: James Sechrist, Pres., Red Lion Cabinet Co., Red Lion, Pa.; O. Lindgren, Pres., Illinois Cabinet Co., Rockford, Ill.; V. R. Trabucco, Pres., Steger Furniture Co., Steger, Ill.; Henry DeWitz, Vice Pres., Tell City Furniture Co., Tell City, Ind.; J. Dunn, Pres., Winnebago Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill.; Ford Smith, Pres., Smith Cabinet Co., Salem, Ind.; S. Goldstein, Pres., Royal Wood Prods. Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Spencer Gullicksen, Pres., Churchill Cabinet Co., Chicago, Ill.

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A new daily paper for Station Managers and time buyers, Radio Reporter and Time Buyers' Guide will begin publication the latter part of the month at 2 W. 45th Street, New York, New York.

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"BRIGHTER FUTURE FOR TELE THAN FM" - DUNVILLE, CROSLLEY V-P

Discussing FM and television after the war before the Engineering Society of Cincinnati, Robert E. Dunville, General Manager of Station WLW and Vice-President of The Crosley Corporation, predicted a brighter future for television than for FM. The WLW General Manager pointed out that in FM "we are not really changing the art in any way. True, I'll admit there are certain advantages, it might be more static free, etc., but I feel that the cost from the standpoint of the advertiser is entirely too high for the rather small advantages that FM would offer.

"Television, however, is an entirely different thing. From a broadcaster's point of view, and I might say from the advertiser's point of view, for he, after all, is the man who really bankrolls the whole operation, is extremely interested in television. Unlike FM, television adds a new dimension -- that is sight.

"The radio advertiser has learned, as has the public, I believe, the influencing power of the spoken word. When you can combine the spoken word with an illustration and simultaneously animate the illustration -- that combination should be very powerful as an advertising force. Therefore, I think that television, while it has only been in the laboratory stage during the war, has nevertheless made great strides during the past four years, and will eventually be the new 'man of the family' in the broadcasting world.

"I think, further, that other developments in the engineering field that have been created because of the necessity of creating devices of warfare, will find for the first time an advertising medium in television that will permit the use of unusual advertising on products that heretofore did not lend themselves particularly well to any form of advertising in the past. I mean such things as plastic gadgets for the home that need demonstration for their best advertising impression."

Touching on the future of international broadcasting, Mr. Dunville said that the development of this phase of the industry depends to a large extent on what is happening now in San Francisco. "That is, if it becomes necessary to continue psychological warfare in times of peace, if it becomes necessary for free competition in foreign countries, if the whole system of international broadcasting could be completely changed from what we have known it in the past, then it can conceivably become a major factor in the broadcasting industry."

Mr. Dunville was introduced by L. M. Clement, Vice-President in Charge of Research and Engineering of The Crosley Corporation.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the status of the land owned by the United States in the State of California.

It was found that the total area of land owned by the United States in California is approximately 100,000,000 acres.

The land is divided into several categories, including National Forests, National Monuments, and National Antiquities.

The National Forests are the largest category, covering approximately 60,000,000 acres.

The National Monuments and National Antiquities cover approximately 40,000,000 acres.

The remaining land is owned by the United States in several other categories.

CAPT. BUTCHER, FORMER CBS V-P, SEES GERMANY SURRENDER

Capt. Harry C. Butcher, Naval Aide to General Eisenhower, and Washington Vice-President on leave from the Columbia Broadcasting System, had the distinction of being the only official of the U. S. broadcasting industry at the dramatic surrender of Germany in the little schoolhouse at Rheims at 2:41 A.M, European time, on Monday. There were seven American news and radio reporters present but Captain Butcher was a participant in the proceedings and was seated with the signatories when by the strokes of their pens, they ended the European War.

Captain Butcher was mentioned in a story in the New York Times by Raymond Daniell on the A.P. and general press and radio mix-up, who wrote:

"A hand-picked group of the Army's choosing was selected to witness and report the historic German surrender. This consisted of four American radio network broadcasts and three press association representatives from the United States. All the rest were British, French or Australians. The last named were included on express orders from London, a SHAEF spokesman said.

"When the allocations were criticized, Capt. Harry Butcher, General Eisenhower's sea-going aide who used to be an executive of the Columbia Broadcasting System, said he had no intention of debating decisions already made. Then, when Lieut. Gen. Frederick E. Morgan came along and found representatives of most of America's great newspapers standing on the sidewalk, he said it was a disgrace and he would see to it that something was done.

"The British general was a man of his word. In a few minutes MP's came out of the school-house where the surrender was signed and ordered all except five of the correspondents to get into jeeps and 'get the hell out of there'. Later it was learned that General Morgan went to General Allen and said it was disgraceful to keep the cream of British and American journalism outside, and General Allen interpreted that to mean that he wanted them chased away instead of admitted to the proceedings. * * *

"The correspondents themselves were building their own doghouse to house only General Allen, who so arranged things that out of fifteen places for correspondents at the signing of the surrender, only three went to American newspaper agencies, and not one individual newspaper was represented legally, although space was found for four American broadcasters."

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Press released from the ABC are now headed:

"News from The Blue Network of American Broadcasting Company, Inc."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

1776

The first of the great principles of the American Revolution was the right of the people to alter or to abolish their government, and to institute a new one, when it became necessary for them to do so. This principle was the foundation of the American Republic, and it was the first step towards the establishment of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

The second principle was the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures. This principle was the foundation of the American Bill of Rights, and it was the first step towards the establishment of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

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CENSORSHIP ON BROADCASTERS QUICKLY EASED AFTER V-E DAY

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, lost no time on V-E Day issuing the following:

"Note to Broadcasters: (For Publication or Broadcast if Desired)

"The end of German resistance alters security requirements materially although it by no means erases the need for, or importance of, voluntary censorship.

"A new, shorter Code will be issued soon. Meantime, the present Code (Edition of December 1, 1943) is amended effective at once as shown below:

1 (a) - WEATHER -- Eliminate

1 (d) - DAMAGE BY ENEMY LAND OR SEA ATTACKS -- Eliminate but note reference immediately following.

1 (e) - ACTION AT SEA -- Eliminate and substitute following:
"Information about the sinking or damaging from war causes of war or merchant vessels in any waters; information about actual or impending enemy attacks on the continental United States."

1 (f) - ENEMY AIR ATTACK -- Eliminate

1 (j) - SABOTAGE -- Eliminate

1 (k) - PRODUCTION -- Eliminate and substitute following:
"New or secret weapons, identity and location of plants making them; secret designs, formulas, processes or experiments connected with the war.

"Rate of production of materiel used in or for specialized military operations.

"Movement or transportation of war materiel."

1 (m) - WAR PRISONERS, INTERNEES, CIVILIAN PRISONERS -- Eliminate and substitute the following:

"Information as to arrival, movements, confinement or identity of military prisoners from war zones."

SECTION II, PROGRAMS -- Eliminate in entirety.

SECTION III, FOREIGN LANGUAGE BROADCASTS - Eliminate in entirety.

"With regard to foreign language programs, however, Broadcasters should remember that all provisions of the Code still in effect apply equally to all broadcasts including those in languages other than English. A vigilant check should be maintained over foreign language broadcasts at all times.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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"The identification and location of all American military units in Europe may be broadcast up to and including May 8, 1945, but their subsequent movements require appropriate authority under the Armed Forces section of the Code.

"A continuance of the excellent cooperation received from the American Broadcasters since the war began is earnestly requested."

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EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTERS WANT FM TO STAY WHERE IT IS

Frank E. Scooley, President of the Educational Committee of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters, meeting in Chicago last Thursday, sent a telegram to the Federal Communications Commission requesting the Commission not to move the FM band.

The Committee also respectfully requested the continuation of the reservation of twenty channels for educational non-commercial purposes.

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PRESS WIRELESS PLANS BROADER OWNERSHIP BASE

Following the annual meeting of Press Wireless in New York City, A. Warren Norton said:

"As authorized by the directors, the corporate officers are undertaking a study of the capital structure of the company with a view to substantially broadening participation in and ownership of the company on the part of the users of its service all over the world. The vastly increased operations of the company and the growing necessity of maintaining free communications channels for the press throughout the world were among the reasons for studying the proposed amplification of the company's present structure.

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RCA REPAYS ITS \$75,000,000 WARTIME V-LOAN CREDIT

Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, announced on V-E Day that the Corporation had terminated the \$75,000,000 V-Loan Credit which it made in September, 1942, with thirty-five banks and trust companies.

The Corporation originally borrowed the full amount of the V-Loan Credit and gradually repaid \$40,000,000. The remaining \$35,000,000 was paid off on May 7, 1945. The repayment of this amount leaves the Corporation with no loans or fixed indebtedness outstanding.

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CBS SEES FRENCH GOV'T TELE STANDARDS SAME AS THEIRS

Full endorsement of post-war television standards in France, similar to those advocated by the Columbia Broadcasting System for this country, has been reported to the International Telegraph & Telephone Corporation in a cablegram from their Paris laboratories.

In the announcement of French authorities that the public will insist on high quality television comparable to the movies, and in their decision to make it available at the earliest possible moment, CBS officials see a clearcut parallel with their own post-war television policy as stated in April, 1944.

"Columbia feels that the American public is entitled to these improved standards", said Joseph Ream, CBS Vice-President, in commenting on the French report released by I. T. & T.

In line with CBS efforts to secure "twice as good" pictures in the U.S., French authorities now support further rapid development of the 1,000-line pictures which have already been successfully demonstrated in France through wireless transmission, as well as through use of coaxial cables.

The I. T. & T. cablegram was signed by Guy Rabuteau, French scientist in charge of the laboratories of Le Materiel Telephonique, I. T. & T. associate which in 1938 designed and installed in the Eiffel Tower the world's most powerful television station. Its text follows:

"Robert Buron, French Broadcasting Administrator, speaking on behalf of Jean Guigenbert, Broadcasting Director, held a conference on March 1st to inform French television manufacturers of his administration's plans for television. He explained that at the outbreak of war France was about to start television on a wide scale and that the Eiffel Tower television station, built by Le Materiel Telephonique, was at that time the most powerful station in the world working with the highest definition. Due to war, television service has not been started and consequently the French Broadcasting have their hands free to decide on future television standard.

"Despite German occupation, French research organizations have continued developing television technique and manufacturers are now in a position to deliver pick-up equipment, transmitters, receivers suitable for black and white high definition television and later on full color television. French Administration considers that the public will insist on a television service having a quality as comparable as possible to that of the movies and the French Broadcasting Administration feels bound to make this available at the earliest possible moment. Their plans for 1945 are to order from the various manufacturers experimental equipment so as to be able to choose in about a year's time an up-to-date television standard. Experiments will be made on both 750 and 1000 line black and white images. Low power transmitters will be ordered to enable field

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301
JANUARY 1964

TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

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5. [Illegible]

tests on 1500, 600 and 150 megacycles. Meanwhile, the pre-war Eiffel Tower station working on 455 lines with 30 kw peak power will temporarily resume operation in order to build up experience in studio technique which is lacking at the present time."

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WHEELER SAYS RADIO GIVES ONLY ONE SIDE OF MAJOR ISSUES

Charging that the radio chains carry "one-sided propaganda" on international and national issues, Senator Wheeler (D), of Montana, served notice that if the industry does not voluntarily work out plans to present both sides of such problems, he will introduce legislation to require it.

Senator Wheeler is Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, which handles bills relating to control of radio or other forms of communication. His criticism followed the speech of Senator Taft (R), of Ohio, in which he accused the State and Treasury Departments of flooding the country with one-sided versions of the Dumbarton Oaks plan, the Bretton Woods international monetary plan, and the administration's new reciprocal trade bill.

"To have a democracy you must have an informed people", Senator Wheeler told reporters, "and you can't have an informed people when they hear only one side and that full of misrepresentation."

"It is outrageous the amount of propaganda that is going on the air about Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods and the reciprocal trade agreements", he said. "Some of it is from commentators but mostly it is the people they invite to speak."

Senator Wheeler indicated to the Senate he had in mind the possible need for legislation under which, if a radio chain invited a speaker to present one side of a controversial issue it would have to allot time to a speaker for the other side.

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RADIO MESSAGE GIRDLES WORLD IN 9½ SECONDS

A new record for round-the-world radio transmission was established by the Army Signal Corps recently when it sent a nine-word radio teletype message completely round the earth in nine and a half seconds, it was announced.

The message that established the new record was a test to demonstrate the flexibility of the Army communications services world girdling system. It was transmitted from Washington through relay stations at San Francisco, Manila, New Delhi and Admara, Eritrea, then back to Washington.

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ALL AMERICA CABLES AND RADIO ELECTS LeBARON V-P.

Eugene LeBaron, formerly Vice President and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, has been elected a Vice-President of All America Cables and Radio, Inc., an affiliate of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

During the fifteen years prior to his association with the Export-Import Bank, Mr. LeBaron had lived in Mexico and Central and South America, representing a number of American corporations and handling their legal affairs there.

Born in Mexico of American parents in 1900, he was graduated from the University of California with a B.A. degree in 1921 and received an LLB degree from Harvard Law School five years later.

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FCC STAFF HERE WILL END FOREIGN MONITORING JUNE 30

The Federal Communications Commission said its Washington staff of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service will stop monitoring short-wave broadcasts from Europe on June 30.

The Commission said, however, the Washington-monitored programs represented less than 10 per cent of the total daily European report which FCC furnishes to the Office of War Information, the War and Navy Departments and other Government agencies.

The vast majority of this European material, the announcement said was obtained by the FCC's London office, which made its selections from broadcasts monitored by the British Broadcasting Corp. This arrangement will continue, FCC said, and clients will continue to receive the European material at least until the end of this year.

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SETS FM-AM POSTWAR RECEIVER PRICE AT \$59.50

Ira A. Hirschman, Vice-President of Metropolitan Television, Inc., in New York City was quoted as saying that the public may expect combined FM-AM sets to be available at prices as low as \$59.50. In Mr. Hirschmann's opinion, the public will not delay purchases of aural radios in order to wait for television sets. The potential replacement and new receiver demand will range into the hundreds of millions of dollars, he indicated.

Metropolitan Television, Inc., operates the frequency modulation station WABF, in New York, and television station W2XMT.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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N.Y. Times Frisco Facsimile Called "Straw in the Wind"
("Variety")

The Times front-paged its flash coverage as an experiment in facsimile with the following announcement:

"This special 2 A.M. edition of the N.Y. Times is being distributed daily among the delegates to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. It is made possible through the cooperation of the Associated Press and the Richmond Independent, Richmond, Cal., and is circulated as a public service of the N.Y. Times and its associates in the enterprise, and as an experiment in facsimile reproduction of newspapers. Its pages are transmitted photographically each morning from New York over the Wirephoto facilities of the Associated Press and printed on the presses of the Richmond Independent. "

For a rush job from film to the printed page it is as easily readable as the Times can be with its closely crowded type. As an experiment in facsimile, it is highly successful and may be a straw in the wind on the useage of facsimile in the printing of a paper in your own home, tapeworming out of your radio set during the night.

Quick Acceptance Seen for Radio Newspaper
(Jerry Walker in "Editor and Publisher")

If the Times Telephoto Equipment Company, a subsidiary of the newspaper, were not engaged 100% in producing facsimile sets for the armed forces, there might have been a full-fledged demonstration of publishing a "radio newspaper" instead of merely reproducing the Times across the continent by the well-standardized and time-tested principles of AP Wirephoto.

The Times' enterprise, however, in transmitting photographs of its pages to the Pacific Coast where they are run through the regular engraving and printing-press processes stirred up talk of the "radio newspaper" and how near it might be to realization and practicality after the war.

Elbert B. M. Wortman, who writes publicity for Finch Telecommunications, Inc., is certain that facsimile on FM broadcasting channels will be gobbled up by the public just as quickly as sets can be produced, and, he visions a whole new field of advertising. As for circulation, Wortman believes the time will come when "space" salesmen will be quoting readership in terms of "rolls of paper", for in the consumption of rolls of facsimile paper lies an accurate estimate of the number of facsimile machines in active use.

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The Truman Radio Voice - "General American"
(James F. Bender, Consultant, the National Institute for
Human Relations)

The President speaks the same dialect he learned in his native Missouri, the dialect spoken by the majority of Americans - ninety millions of them. Although it is known variously as Middle Western, Western and General American, the last of these names is most meaningful when we consider that the dialect spreads west of Philadelphia, reaching to California and Washington, even cutting across Texas, which linguistically is half Southern and half General American.

To Look Into How the Church Radio Platter Is Passed
("Washington Times-Herald")

Churchmen's appeals for funds via the radio soon may come under the scrutiny of the FCC. Paul Porter, Chairman of the FCC, whose father was a Baptist preacher and whose pretty wife is Assistant Superintendent of Presbyterian Sunday Schools in Chevy Chase, Md., says, "One of our problems is the passing of the spiritual, ethereal platter by radio, to the detriment of the Institutional Church.

Six Out of Seven Million in N.Y. City Listened to V-E Broadcast
(Frank Adams in "N. Y. Times")

Just how many of the city's 7,677,000 residents gathered around radios in homes, offices, factories, schools and in the streets to hear the President will never be known, but it seemed probable the listeners numbered at least 6,000,000. Virtually every one but children too young to comprehend, the very old, the critically ill and those engaged in essential services gave ear to the momentous tidings.

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"V-E DAY MARKS ONLY A PAUSE" - PAUL KESTEN, CBS

Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, yesterday issued the following V-E Day statement:

"Although another war with Germany has ended, there is this time a more experienced, more sober people to receive the news. They will receive it, I think, with relief rather than elation; with gratitude rather than hilarity. In 1918, America was conscious of a mission successfully completed. Today, there is recognition of a responsibility that must be continued, if peace is to be assured. Today marks a pause, but a pause only long enough to turn the full force of our attention westward - to San Francisco and to Tokyo."

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JAN 10 1918

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
SUBJECT: [illegible]

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

Admission of ten additional new members to the Radio Manufacturers' Association by the Association's Board of Directors at its meeting April 25 in Montreal, Canada, brought the membership to a total of 246, a new high water-mark.

The Federal Trade Commission has approved a stipulation in which The Sun Radio Service and Supply Corp., 938 F Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. agrees to stop representing that any radio set contains a designated number of tubes when one or more of the tubes referred to do not perform the recognized and customary functions in the detection, amplification and reception of radio signals.

"Television Programming and Production" is the title of a new book by Richard Hubbell, to be published May 10th by Murray Hill Books, Inc., technical division of Farrar and Rinehart, New York. Based on years of television experience, the book defines authoritatively the nature of television and lays down the fundamental principles of video programming and production.

The author is Production Manager and Television Consultant of the Broadcasting Division of The Crosley Corporation.

In 1942 his "4000 Years of Television" was published by Putnam and is being brought out this Spring in an English edition by Harrap, publishers in Great Britain.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. last week declared a cash dividend of 40¢ per share on the present Class A and Class B stock of \$2.50 par value. The dividend is payable on June 1, 1945, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 18, 1945.

The opinion was expressed by Drew Pearson in a Blue Network broadcast that new large radio sets might begin to be available a year after V-E Day and smaller sets may be within three months.

Swiss radio broadcasting stations are running short of spare parts, especially of radio tubes, and it was reported late in January that unless supplies were made available soon the stations would be compelled to reduce the number of hours on the air.

Before the war the broadcasting stations imported most of their equipment from England, France, and the United States. In 1943 Switzerland began manufacturing radio tubes. These now have been installed in some short-wave broadcasting stations. Old radio tubes also have been regenerated quite successfully.

Utah Radio Products Company and Subsidiaries - For 1944: Net profit, \$559,579, or \$1.90 a share, against \$405,724, or \$1.38 a share, the year before.

... Board of Directors ...
... Board of Directors ...

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... Radio Division and Production ...

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... Board of Directors of the Columbia Broadcasting System ...
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Commercial telegraph service between the United States and Italy has been resumed by R.C.A. Communications and Commercial Cable at substantially lower than the pre-war rates; for example, they will be 20 cents per word from New York to Italy for full rate messages, 12 cents per word for code, 10 cents per word for deferred, and 6-2/3 cents a word for letter messages.

Fada Radio & Electric Co., Inc., 30-20 Thomson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y., and its president, Jacob M. Marks, are charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of radio sets.

In newspaper and periodical advertisements and by means of radio broadcasts, the respondents, the complaint alleges, have represented falsely that they originated Fada radio sets and have manufactured them since 1920.

The complaint charges that the original Fadas, which from 1920 to 1932 were widely known and enjoyed a national reputation for quality and performance, were manufactured by F. A. D. Andrea, Inc., whose corporate name later was changed to Fada Radio & Electric Corporation. According to the complaint, the respondent Fada Radio & Electric Co., Inc., in 1934 acquired the assets of Fada Radio & Electric Corporation through the respondent Marks, and since then has been manufacturing radios under the trade name Fada.

The respondents are granted 20 days to answer the complaint.

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Wakefield, Mass., plant won an Army-Navy Production Award for Excellence last week.

Television Broadcasters' Association have unanimously approved an application for affiliate membership the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company, Photo Products Department, of Wilmington, Del. The firm is the first film manufacturing organization to become affiliated with TBA. Film producing groups already allied with the Association include 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation, Television Productions, Inc., a subsidiary of Paramount Pictures; RKO Television Corporation and Cecil B. DeMille Productions.

Manor Park Citizens' Association in Washington, D. C. voted opposition to the proposed amendment to the present Zoning Act whereby the zoning regulations would be changed to grant authority for the construction of television towers of 150 to 500 feet in height.

Voting that such towers would be unsightly, lead to a depreciation in property value and also create safety hazards, the Association declared the amendment is in direct violation of the provisions of the Zoning Act.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.
CLAY MORGAN

RECEIVED
MAY 22 1945

RECEIVED
MAY 18 1945

FRANK E. MULLEN

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May 16, 1945

"BMB NAME MISLEADING. IS POPULARITY POLL" - RALPH L. ATLASS

Although the National Association of Broadcasters announced not long ago that 505 stations had pledged their financial support to the Broadcast Measurement Bureau (BMB) for a total backing of \$735,000, evidently all of the broadcasters don't see eye to eye with regard to the project. One of these is Ralph L. Atlass, of Chicago, President of WIND, one of the most prominent broadcasters in the country. As a matter of fact, when a meeting was held in Chicago last month to cover the plan for a standardized method of measuring station coverage, WGN was the only station in that city to sign on the dotted line. In delivering the contract for WGN, Frank P. Schreiber, General Manager, declared:

"As far as WGN is concerned, we consider BMB to be the first effort of the industry to establish a sound basis of self evaluation. WGN is delighted to be the first Chicago station to subscribe to the Bureau."

Mr. Atlass, a veteran in the business, who recently sold another of his stations, WJJD, to Marshall Field, wasn't quite so enthusiastic. In fact when it came to signing up, he balked. He still hasn't pledged his support. When asked last week by this writer to state his objections, Mr. Atlass said:

"I am opposed to the NAB measurement bill as it is now set up because the express purpose and its name are misleading. The Industry, including the agencies, has indicated they want an analysis of circulation similar to that provided by the Audit Bureau of Circulation. It is a popularity poll. I would be glad to see a popularity poll along the very lines BMB has recommended if it is clearly labeled as a popularity poll."

"We feel it is an injustice to the broadcasting industry and the agencies to encourage the belief that the BMB plan is a measurement of circulation. A few modifications to the BMB plan could make these measurements an analysis of circulation comparable to the ABC survey provided by the newspapers. This would entail some additional work and expense. The broadcasting industry can certainly afford this added effort and expense."

"The BMB plan, if it is to be known as a measurement of radio audience, should get actual circulation figures which can be compared with newspaper circulation figures. Their present routine includes such vague terms as 'primary', 'secondary' and 'tertiary' coverage. This leads to confusion through the fact that a circulation of 100,000 might give some stations a primary coverage of 40 counties while a station with a circulation of a half million might

not have so-called primary coverage of one county. No such indefinite terms are used by competing advertising media."

Associated with the National Association of Broadcasters in sponsoring the Broadcast Measurement Bureau, which is headed by Hugh Feltis, formerly General Manager of KFAB of Lincoln-Omaha stations in Nebraska, are the American Association of Advertising Agencies, of which Frederic R. Gamble is President, and the Association of National Advertisers, Paul West, President. The 4-A's assumed \$15,000 of the initial survey expense of \$75,000. Both of the advertising groups have six members on the BMB Board of Management, with six from NAB. On any major policy question, there must be at least three votes from each group to ratify it.

Mr. Feltis was quoted as saying when the initial efforts were being made to set up a uniform radio yardstick, the standard in BMB will be once-a-week listening.

A 50% response will give a station primary rating. A station which gets under 10% won't even be considered in the market data picture.

Since the survey is to be undertaken every two years, a newly established station might have to wait two years before a market data report could be available for its use.

Due to details of copyright procedure with the maps, field work by research organizations and other factors, Mr. Feltis said the first survey might not be completed before 1946.

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SENATE GROUP OFF TO INSPECT EUROPEAN COMMUNICATIONS

Headed by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, a subcommittee of three members left Washington on Monday for a flying trip to Europe to secure on-the-spot information upon which to base recommendations for postwar re-establishment of communications - both wire and wireless.

Those on the subcommittee are Senators Ernest W. McFarland (D), of Arizona, Albert W. Hawkes (R), of New Jersey, and Homer E. Capehart (R), of Indiana. Among those accompanying the Senators are Chairman Paul A. Porter of the Federal Communications Commission and Lieut. Ed. Cooper, communications advisor of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, who is at present clerk of the subcommittee considering the international communications wire and cable merger. Data will be especially sought pertaining to such an amalgamation.

Since broadcasting in this country also comes under Chairman Wheeler and his Committee, it is expected they will look into

the foreign situation as well. Likewise television. No doubt the group will get into touch with Capt. Harry C. Butcher, USNR, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System on leave, now attached to the staff of General Eisenhower. Also Col. William S. Paley, President of CBS, still on the job over there.

No indication has been given how long the Senators may remain abroad but it is expected about two weeks. Commissioner Paul A. Walker will act as Chairman of the FCC during the absence of Mr. Porter.

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OHIO STATE BESTOWS 1945 RADIO EDUCATIONAL HONORS

After reviewing 115 recordings which had been chosen as the best of several hundred examined by an earlier Screening Committee in the ninth American Exhibition of Educational Radio Programs sponsored by Ohio State University's Institute of Education by Radio, of which Dr. I. Keith Tyler is Director, final awards today (Wednesday, May 16) went to:

Religious Broadcasts: First Award - "Salute to Valor", National Council of Catholic Men; WEA, New York and NBC; Honorable mentions (two), - "Pulpit in a Foxhole", broadcast by WNE, New York. "Victorious Living", International Council of Religious Education, broadcast over local and regional stations.

Agricultural Broadcasts: No First Award. Honorable mentions (two) - "Ohio Farm and Home Hour", by Ohio State University Agricultural Extension Service, WOSU, Columbus. "Farming with Kenneth Yeend", KIRO, Seattle.

Women's Programs: First Awards (two) - "Consumer Time" by the War Food Administration, Washington, WRC; Washington and NBC. "Martha Deane Program", by WOR, New York.

Cultural Programs: First Awards (three) - "Stage 45", CBL, Toronto, and CBC. "Mulrooney's New Year's Party", over CLB, Toronto, and CBC. "Montreal Drama", CBM, Montreal, and CBS. Honorable Mention, "Words at War", by Council on books in Wartime, over WEA, New York and NBC.

Public Discussion Programs: First Awards (two): "America's Town Meeting of the Air", WJS, New York, and the Blue Network. "University of Chicago Round Table", by the University of Chicago, WMAQ, Chicago, and NBC. Honorable mention: "St. Louis Speaks", broadcast by KMOX, St. Louis, Mo.

Personal and Family Life Programs: First Award: "Our Children", by WHA, University of Wisconsin; over WHA, Madison, Wis., and WBL, Stevens Point.; Honorable Mention - "The Baxters", by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, over WMAQ, Chicago, and NBC; Special mention - "Alcoholics Anonymous", by WMJ, Detroit.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY. IT IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. THE INFORMATION IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY. IT IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY. IT IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. THE INFORMATION IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY. IT IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

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4. [Illegible]

News Interpretation Programs: H. V. Kaltenborn over WEAF and NBC.

Programs in Furtherance of the War or the Peace: First Awards (three) - "America Unlimited", by WGN, Chicago. "The March of Minnesota", by Minnesota Resources Committee over WCCO, Minneapolis and Minnesota network. "Russian War Relief Presents", broadcast over local stations. Honorable Mention - "Voice of the Army", by Recruiting Publicity Bureau, U. S. Army, Governor's Island, for broadcast over local stations.

Children's Programs for Listening Out of School: First Award: "Books Bring Adventure", by Association of Junior Leagues of America over local stations.

Programs for Use in School by Primary Children: First Award: "Your Story Parade: Texas School of the Air", Texas State Department of Education over WBAP, Fort Worth, and Texas Quality Network. Programs for Use in School by Elementary Children: First Award: "Standard School Broadcast", by Standard Oil Company of California over KPO, San Francisco, and NBC Pacific Coast network. Programs for Use in School by Junior and Senior High Pupils: First Award - "Conserving Canada", by Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, by CBL, Toronto, and CBC network.

Awards for entries by a local station or organization are:

Cultural Programs: First Award - "WNYC American Music Festival - 1945" by WNYC, New York.

Public Discussion Programs: First Award - "Free Speech Forum", by WMCA, New York, in cooperation with the New York Newspaper Guild.

Personal and Family Life Programs: No First Award. Honorable Mention - "Let's Talk about Children", WEEI, Boston.

News Interpretation Programs: First Award: "History in the Making", University of Colorado and the Rocky Mountain Radio Council, KVOB, Denver.

Children's Programs for Listening Out of School: First Award: "Story Time", Colorado State College of Education and Rocky Mountain Radio Council, KLZ, Denver.

Programs for Use in School by Elementary Children: No First Award. Honorable Mention: "News Today - History Tomorrow", by Rochester, N.Y. public schools, Visual Education Department, over WHAM, Rochester. Programs for Use in School by Junior and Senior High Pupils: First Award: "Our America", by Radio Council of the Chicago public schools, over WBEZ, Chicago. Honorable mention: "Behind Today's News", by WIP, Philadelphia.

Programs entered by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation were singled out for special praise as examples where "radio was at its best".

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY

1917

The National Bureau of Entomology was organized in 1889 as a part of the United States Department of Agriculture. It was the first of the several bureaus which have since been organized under the Department of Agriculture. The Bureau has since that time been engaged in the study of the insects of the United States, and in the dissemination of information concerning them to the people of the United States.

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The judges at the Ohio State Institute this year were Judith Waller, Central Division, National Broadcasting Company, Chicato; Edwin F. Helman, Station WBOE, Cleveland Board of Education; and Mark L. Haas, Station WJR, Detroit.

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SOUND EQUIPMENT SALES PRIORITIES RATINGS CLARIFIED

Noting that there has been a definite increase in the amount of sound equipment being delivered by manufacturers on orders bearing ratings of or maintenance, repair and operating supplies, the War Production Board's Radio and Radar Division has reminded manufacturers that in Priorities Regulation No. 3, Interpretation 8, it is clearly stated that inter-communication systems and public address systems may not be sold on the basis of these ratings.

For an inter-communication system that was originally sold to accommodate more stations than were in service at the time of purchase, however, additional stations may be bought to build it up to its maximum operation capacity by the extension of an MRO rating, WPB said.

Sound systems may not be installed by the use of an MRO rating under any conditions, the Radio and Radar Division said.

Amplifiers, however, may be replaced through the use of MRO ratings, but only if the amplifier has been damaged beyond repair, or made unusable in some other way, making replacement necessary. Other parts of sound systems, such as speakers, microphones, and input equipment, are subject to replacement by extending an MRO rating. Portable sound systems cannot be considered as legitimate MRO orders, WPB said. The distributors and sales organizations all over the nation are ignoring the restrictions on the purchase of this equipment on an MRO basis, in many cases, according to WPB. The Radio and Radar Division said that sales outlets for this equipment should be thoroughly familiar with just what constitutes a legitimate MRO purchase.

In those cases where equipment is required and where it is not permissible to use MRO ratings, a WPB-541 form should be completed and filed with the nearest local field office.

Officials expressed the hope that this reminder would preclude the necessity of turning over any of the more flagrant cases to the Compliance Division for attention. Sales organizations and manufacturers are urged to contact WPB in any case where there is a question as to just what constitutes MRO orders. Inquiries should be addressed to H. B. Esterly, Radio and Radar Division, WPB, Washington 25, D. C.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5708 S. UNIVERSITY AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

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INTER-AMERICAN RADIO CONFERENCE TO PLAN FOR RIO

There will be a meeting of the Preparatory Telecommunications Conference at the State Department on Wednesday, May 23, 1945. The session will begin at 9:30 A.M. and is expected to last one day only.

According to Francis Colt de Wolf, Chief of the Telecommunications Division, it is planned to review at this meeting the specific items appearing in the agenda for the Third Inter-American Radio Conference in Rio de Janeiro. A copy of the agenda is available. The date for convening of this Conference in Rio de Janeiro has been changed to September 3, 1945. The agenda to be considered next Wednesday proposes a considerable number of specific subjects besides opening up the possibility of revision of any of the parts of the Habana Convention or its accompanying Agreement or Santiago revision thereof. Much preparatory work is necessary in order to have proposals ready on behalf of this government to forward to the other nations for consideration before the Rio Conference.

It is also planned to review the Habana and Santiago documents, and then to designate working committees to prepare draft proposals for consideration at another meeting to be called in the near future.

Since the Preparatory Conference on August 11, 1944, which set up Committees 1, 2 and 3, the preparatory work for a future international conference on telecommunications has been progressing. The substantial amount of work done to date has been on the preparation of proposals for revision of the International Telecommunications Convention and the General Radio Regulations. This material, when completed, will be available for consideration at a conference of world scope and also for interim informal discussion with other governments.

Reports on the Inter-American Radio Communications Convention, Habana, December 1937 (Treaty Series No. 938); the Radio communications Arrangement, Habana, December 1937 (Executive Agreement Series 200); and the Radiocommunications Agreement, Santiago, January 1940, (Executive Agreement Series 231) are obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing office, Washington 25, D. C., at 10, 15 and 15 cents respectively.

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The CBS Network of the Americas (Cadena de las Americas) - first radio chain linking all of the Latin American Republics with the United States - marks completion of three years of full-scale operations Saturday, May 19th. The network now includes 109 affiliated stations in important population centers of Mexico, Central America, South America and the Caribbean.

A separate Shortwave staff, patterned after the larger domestic network organization has its headquarters in the CBS Studio Building in New York, and operates under the supervision of Edmund Chester, CBS Director of Latin American Relations.

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LIMITED CIVILIAN RADIO PRODUCTION CONSIDERED FURTHER

Approval of plans of the War Production Board's Radio and Radar Division for authorizing limited civilian radio production as soon as military requirements fall below 90 per cent of the average monthly delivery rate for the first quarter of 1945, was expressed by members of the Radio and Radar Labor Advisory Committee, at their meeting last week, WPB reports.

Government presiding officer at the meeting was Harold R. Sharpe, Assistant Director of the Radio and Radar Division. The Committee is composed of men from representative unions in the industry.

Proposals for a step-by-step relaxation of Limitation Order L-265, released to the industry and unanimously approved by the Radio and Radar Industry Advisory Committee, were explained in detail to labor committee members by L. J. Chatten, Division Director.

Mr. Chatten said the estimated one-front war requirements for the last six months of the year average \$197,000,000 per month, or 79 per cent of present outstanding contracts and commitments. However, outstanding contracts and commitments averaging \$249,000,000 per month for the remainder of the year are 18-1/2 percent higher than the average monthly production rate of \$210,000,000 during the first quarter of 1945.

This reflects increasing military demand for new type electronic equipment for the Pacific war, Mr. Chatten continued. On three new items alone, he said, production of \$57,000,000 a month is called for by the end of the year. This is equal to 27 percent of the current production rate. In particular these new items will require 32 percent of the current tube production rate and about 23 percent of the present production rate on resistors, capacitors and other such standard components, Mr. Chatten said.

Under the Radio and Radar Division's plan, WPB explained, L-265 would be revised when military requirements fall below 90 per cent of demands in the base period, to permit unrestricted production of components, including tubes for replacement purposes and all end-equipment except broadcasting, receiving and reproducing equipment for entertainment purposes. Priority assistance would be given at this time to military and essential civilian requirements.

L-265 would be revoked, WPB said, when scheduled military requirements recede below 75 per cent of the delivery rate for the first quarter of 1945, but the two-band rating system would be continued to assure preference for military and highly essential civilian requirements over other civilian deliveries.

Because component production is completed two or three months in advance of end-equipment deliveries, WPB added, the revision and the revocation of L-265 would become effective, in each instance, three months in advance of the month in which military requirements are scheduled to reach stated reduced levels.

It is the policy of the Department of Defense to ensure that all personnel have access to the information necessary to perform their duties. This includes the dissemination of information to the appropriate personnel in a timely and accurate manner.

The Department of Defense is committed to the protection of its information and the security of its personnel. This commitment is reflected in the policies and procedures that govern the dissemination of information.

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It was pointed out by WPB that retention of L-265 for the present, together with existing large military demands for electronic equipment, makes it feasible for all plants producing material of this kind to seek military contracts or sub-contracts at this time. Members of the committee said that some plants were laying off workers and planning to await opportunities to get into civilian production. WPB officials stated their belief that such practices would cease, now that the industry fully understands WPB's plan for the gradual relaxation of controls. This procedure, WPB said, should enable the industry to build up a cushion of components for use when L-265 is finally revoked, and should make for a minimum of unemployment among electronics workers in the months to come.

Labor Advisory Committee members made the following recommendations, WPB said:

1. Although the WPB plan for the radio and radar industry appears practical, it should be modified if considerable unemployment develops among workers trained and experienced in the production of electronics equipment.
2. Plant union leaders should be notified of military cut-backs at the same time this information is channeled to the manufacturers.
3. Any area where civilian production could be started and developed without interfering with military requirements should not be denied such reconversion activities by rigid rules of any Federal agency. It was proposed that WPB's "spot authorization" procedure might be used in individual instances to permit some production other than radio-radar, where such authorization would not interfere with any radio-radar work.

In connection with the third recommendation, WPB officials reminded committee members that the local Area Production Urgency Committee must determine whether spot authorizations to engage in civilian production can be utilized in any given locality. It is highly important, WPB emphasized, that no steps be taken that might prevent the fullest possible production of radio-radar equipment.

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ABC (BLUE NET) TO HOLD SUMMER RADIO LISTENER INSTITUTES

The American Broadcasting Company (Blue Network), in cooperation with five universities, will hold a series of Summer radio listener institutes, each to be of two days' duration, for the two weeks from July 9 to July 20. Dates, places and cooperating schools are as follows:

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the work done in the laboratory and the second with the work done in the field. The laboratory work is described in detail, and the field work is described in a more general way. The report then goes on to discuss the results of the work, and finally to give a summary of the work done during the year.

The second part of the report is devoted to a discussion of the results of the work. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the results of the laboratory work and the second with the results of the field work. The laboratory results are discussed in detail, and the field results are discussed in a more general way. The report then goes on to give a summary of the results of the work.

The third part of the report is devoted to a discussion of the conclusions of the work. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the conclusions of the laboratory work and the second with the conclusions of the field work. The laboratory conclusions are discussed in detail, and the field conclusions are discussed in a more general way. The report then goes on to give a summary of the conclusions of the work.

The fourth part of the report is devoted to a discussion of the future work. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the future work in the laboratory and the second with the future work in the field. The laboratory work is described in detail, and the field work is described in a more general way. The report then goes on to give a summary of the future work.

July 9-10 - Lexington, Ky: University of Kentucky
July 11-12 - Indianapolis: Indiana University
July 13-14 - Minneapolis: University of Minnesota
July 16-17 - Ames, Ia.: Iowa State College
July 19-20 - Denver, Colo.: University of Denver.

The Institutes will present discussions of various aspects of radio from the standpoint of the listener - particularly the key leaders of organizations interested in radio, such as Parent-Teacher Associations, League of Women Voters, and Educational Associations.

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DRY CELL RADIO BATTERIES DUE IN QUANTITY IN 60 DAYS

Cutbacks in military requirements for dry cell batteries as a result of victory in Europe are expected to permit production of more than two and one-half times as many cells for dry cell batteries for civilians in the current quarter as were made in the first quarter of 1945, the War Production Board said last Saturday.

This means that in 30 to 60 days dry cell batteries will be available in large quantities for all civilian purposes - for hearing aids, farm and portable radios, flashlights, and other items requiring special types of batteries.

Production in the first quarter of 1945 totaled 791,000,000 cells, of which 102,000,000 were made available for civilian purposes. Estimated production in the second quarter totals 794,000,000 cells. Of these, 261,000,000 are expected to go to civilians.

Approximately 52,000,000 of these cells had been produced for civilians in the first half of the second quarter, before the military cutbacks occurred. WPB estimates that production for civilians in the latter half of the second quarter will total 209,000,000 cells.

Present indications are that military requirements for dry cell batteries for the present one-front war will remain lower than total military battery requirements for the previous two-front war. Even if military demands increase beyond the present level, however, civilians will be able to obtain more batteries in the future than in the past, WPB said.

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"Before the people of Charlotte realize it, television may be in their own back yard", Dan D. Halpin, television receiver sales specialist of RCA Victor, told members of the Charlotte, N.C. Rotary Club on Tuesday. Mr. Halpin called attention to the fact that a coaxial cable for television is already being laid between Washington, D. C. and Charlotte.

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the President's policy for the new year. The President, Abraham Lincoln, begins by stating that he is pleased to have the opportunity to address the Congress. He then goes on to discuss the state of the Union, and the challenges that the country is facing. He mentions the recent election of a President who is opposed to the expansion of slavery, and the resulting tensions between the North and the South. He also discusses the issue of secession, and the President's duty to maintain the Union. The letter is a clear statement of the President's position on these issues, and it is a key document in the history of the United States.

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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to collect data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to analyze the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to interpret the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to write the report. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to present the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to discuss the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to conclude the study. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL ZONING BOARD CONSIDERS TELE TOWERS

The Zoning Commission of the District of Columbia on Tuesday heard witnesses on the question of allowing television towers and studios in Washington, D. C.

Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant III, Chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, backed the appeals to allow television facilities in residential zones and explained that soundproof studios would be less disagreeable than facilities like telephone stations already allowed in such areas. He protested any intrusion into the public parks, however.

During discussion of a proposed zoning change necessary to permit antennae towers in residential neighborhoods, the Zoning Commission heard a protest from George A. Corbin, representative of the Manor Park Citizens' Association, who insisted that property values would be depreciated by the introduction of such commercial activities.

Building restrictions prevent towers in downtown Washington from reaching heights necessary to insure adequate reception of television broadcasts from New York City, William A. Roberts, general counsel for the Television Broadcasters' Association, told the Zoning Commission yesterday.

Experimental equipment now set up on the roof of the Hotel Harrington shows that only on city residential property which reaches a height of 300 to 400 feet above sea level can television be given to the entire metropolitan area, he explained.

A 300-foot television tower, set off from adjoining property by a distance equal to one-fourth its height and embellished by landscaping and modern architecture, was described to the Commission by Eugene S. Thomas Sales Manager for the New York Station WOR. The station is operated by the Bamberger Broadcasting Service, which announced plans to establish a station in Washington.

Douglas Clark, Zoning Committee Chairman with the Federation of Citizens' Associations, announced the Federation had almost unanimously approved the necessary zoning change and pointed to tax revenues which will result from establishment of expensive television facilities here.

Films demonstrating the advantages of television were displayed by the New York experts, who said that home television receivers will cost as little as \$75 to \$125. The average man will pay from \$225 to \$250 for more elaborate sets, however, according to surveys quoted by the experts.

Others who testified in behalf of a change in zoning regulations include George C. Davis, consulting engineer for WOR; J. R. Poppele, President of the Television Broadcasters' Association, and representatives of Philco and NBC.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The following is a list of the lands which are being offered for sale under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1909, as amended, for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of the public service.

The lands are situated in the State of California, and are more or less well improved, and are suitable for agricultural purposes.

The lands are being offered for sale at a price of \$10.00 per acre, and the proceeds of the sale will be used to defray the expenses of the public service.

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A.T. & T. IS LOSING NO TIME GOING AHEAD WITH MICROWAVES

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company is moving ahead in its trial of microwave radio transmission and has filed application with the Federal Communications Commission for authority to construct seven relay stations between the terminals of the New York-Boston radio relay project. The New York terminal will be atop the Long Lines Headquarters Building in New York City, while the Boston station will be on the Bowdoin Square Building of the New England Company. FCC approval on the two terminals was granted last year.

The purpose of the trial, as explained in the current issue of Long Lines Magazine, is to determine in practical operation the relative efficiency and economy of radio relay for transmission of long distance telephone messages and of sound and television programs, compared with transmission over the familiar wires and cables, and the coaxial cable.

Bell System scientists view radio relay as a promising means of attaining very broad bands of transmission which can be carved up into different channels for telephone and telegraph messages and for sound broadcast and television programs. A technique by which this can be done on the new coaxial cable systems has already been developed by Bell Laboratories.

The intermediate stations will be built on the following sites:

Jackie Jones Mountain, 35 miles up the Hudson, five miles west of Stony Point, N.Y. in Haverstraw Township.
Birch Hill, five miles southeast of Pawling, N.Y.
Spindle Hill, four miles southwest of Bristol, Conn.
John Tom Hill, seven miles east of Glastonbury, Conn.
Bald Hill, three miles east of Staffordville, Conn.
Asnebumskit Mountain five miles from Worcester, Mass.
Bear Hill, 11 miles west of Boston.

Buildings will be erected at the seven relay points, to house transmitting and receiving apparatus. At each station, highly directive antenna systems will pick up and amplify the radio waves and beam them on a line-of-sight path to the next station.

The New York-Boston experiments are planned in three parts of the radio frequency spectrum - near 2,000, 4000 and 12,000 megacycles. Eight channel assignments, each 20 megacycles wide, are being requested from the FCC in each of these parts of the spectrum. It is planned to use the eight channels to provide two simultaneous transmissions in each direction, with different frequencies in adjacent relay sections.

If the experimental facilities prove as satisfactory as the radio engineers expect, and if this method of transmission is found to be economically feasible, apparatus will be standardized in

THE END OF THE LINE

The first of the three parts of the book is a history of the line, from its origins in the early 19th century to its present day. The second part is a study of the line's role in the development of the British Empire, and the third part is a study of the line's role in the development of the British Commonwealth.

The line was first established in 1825, when the British government decided to create a new line of communication between the British Isles and the rest of the world. The line was initially a simple cable, but it was soon replaced by a more complex system of cables and repeaters.

The line played a crucial role in the development of the British Empire, as it allowed the British government to communicate with its colonies and to coordinate its military and administrative efforts. The line also played a crucial role in the development of the British Commonwealth, as it allowed the British government to communicate with its member states and to coordinate its efforts to maintain the Commonwealth.

The line's role in the development of the British Empire and the British Commonwealth was not limited to communication. The line also played a crucial role in the development of the British economy, as it allowed the British government to coordinate its efforts to develop the British economy and to maintain the British economy's stability.

The line's role in the development of the British economy was not limited to communication. The line also played a crucial role in the development of the British culture, as it allowed the British government to coordinate its efforts to develop the British culture and to maintain the British culture's stability.

The line's role in the development of the British culture was not limited to communication. The line also played a crucial role in the development of the British society, as it allowed the British government to coordinate its efforts to develop the British society and to maintain the British society's stability.

The line's role in the development of the British society was not limited to communication. The line also played a crucial role in the development of the British world, as it allowed the British government to coordinate its efforts to develop the British world and to maintain the British world's stability.

order that the Bell System may be prepared to install similar systems on other routes throughout the country as the need develops. The same set of frequencies can be used over and over at alternate relay stations on these systems. In cases where two or more systems radiate from one terminal or where branch circuits connect with the backbone network, additional frequency assignments may be necessary. The probable later addition of spur connections to nearby cities and towns points to a spreading out of radio relay channels in all directions from a backbone network. It is entirely possible that the radio relay systems eventually will be connected with the Bell System's coaxial cable network for nation-wide telephone service and for sound and television program transmission * * *

It is expected that at the completion of the experiments, the facilities will be available for commercial use. At that time applications will be filed with the FCC for commercial licenses.

The radio research and development personnel of Bell Telephone Laboratories is now engaged almost entirely on war work. The New York-Boston project will be carried forward as rapidly as personnel may be released from this work.

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ACTION BY AND APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FCC

WSTN, Charles P. Blackley, Staunton, Va., adopted memorandum opinion ordering issuance of construction permit pursuant to Commission's order of December 19, 1944 - authorizing a conditional grant of application for a new station to operate on 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; Herman Anderson, Tulare, Calif., adopted memorandum opinion ordering reinstatement of construction permit for a new station to operate on 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, conditionally granted on Dec. 5, 1944, and set aside Dec. 12, 1944.

Also, The Journal Company (The Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wisc., granted construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be located at the transmitter site of applicant's FM station WMFM, Richfield, Wis.

Applications Received: W3XPD, W3XPE, W3XPF, W3XPG, W3XPH, W3XPI, W3XPk, and W3XPL, Philco Radio & Television Corp., Portable-Mobile, area of Central Maryland, N.E. Maryland, S.E. Penna. and District of Columbia - licenses to cover construction permits for new experimental television relay broadcast stations.; WNBH, E. Anthony & Sons., Inc., New Bedford, Mass., authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power; WFLA, The Tribune Co., Tampa, Fla., acquisition of control of licensee corporation by A.W. Curry and R. Keith Kane, Trustees under the will of John Stewart Bryan (deceased), D. Tennant Bryant, John Stewart Bryan, Jr., and Amanda Bryan Kane through purchase of 106 shares common stock by A.W. Curry and K. Keith Kane, Trustees under the will of John Stewart Bryan (deceased) from J. S. Mims, Truman Green, J. C. Council, H.L. Mims, Chas. Frank Familton and George P. Webb.

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SCISSORS AND PASTE

Newspaper Extra Stages Comeback; Radio Didn't Kill It
(Robert U. Brown in "Editor and Publisher")

Ever since the advent of network radio all the so-called newspaper experts have been bemoaning the death of the "extra". We plead guilty to being among the crepe-hangers on this subject although we agreed with others that radio's quick bulletin news service was whetting the public's appetite for details with a resulting increase in newspaper circulations.

The events of the last three weeks tend to prove we were all wrong - the "extra" is almost as big a seller as it ever was before radio. At least, that is the lesson learned in New York and most of the other large multiple-newspaper towns.

When President Roosevelt died, in New York we had the unusual situation of catching morning newspaper staffs just coming to work and evening paper staffs just knocking off. The result was a flood of "extras" by all papers that were snatched from the stands as if they were printed on sirloin steak.

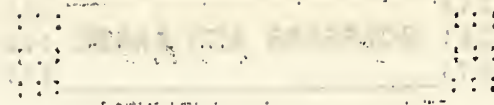
Since then stereotyping departments have been almost worked to death replating continually for the big stories that never seemed to end - Death of Mussolini and Hitler, Fall of Berlin, Surrender in Italy, etc. Any one of them would have been worth an "3xtra" in the old days. But the stories broke too close together. It was all newspaper staffs could do to keep the presses rolling and constantly change the headlines and lead stories for new developments.

On V-E Day which newspaper jokesters are already referring to as "AP Day", newstands couldn't keep a copy of any paper very long. Presses ran almost all day long with extra runs of up to 100,000. They were all sold, and the figure would have been higher if newspapers had the newsprint.

The spot surprise of the newspaper "extra" has gone for good, but the "extra" is not dead. Radio serves to tickle the public's desire for newspapers. The fleeting words on the air waves are too hard to catch and the public wants to be able to read the story and ponder the facts. What's more, they want details. They can read three times as many words as they can hear in 15 minutes, and they also retain a great deal more of it accurately.

San Francisco Press-Radio Parleys Biggest Things Ever
("New York Times")

It is nothing unusual for three or four hundred men and women to turn out for press and radio conferences at San Francisco. The audience represents newspapers, magazines, broadcasters and news-reel organizations from all over the world. There is no discrimination as to race, color or creed. Everybody has the same rights and privileges in the seating arrangements and in the question period.



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2,000 Miles Of Coaxial Cable By End Of Year
(Television Broadcasters' Ass'n News Letter)

It was reported last week that the Bell System of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company expects that some 2,000 miles of coaxial cable, suitable for television network links, will have been manufactured by the end of 1945, and that at least three-fourths of this cable mileage will be underground by the same time.

This is part of the A. T. & T. project announced a year ago to provide facilities for television transmission and for long distance uses in telephony. It is expected to have coast-to-coast facilities in place within a few year period.

The Independent Radio Dealer Is Here To Stay
("Radio and Television Retailing")

The latest grist for the rumor-monger's mill is that the independent radio retailer is going to disappear from the American distribution picture. Spreaders of this propaganda tell us that chains and various large buying syndicates are going to swallow the independent merchandiser, and drive him out of business.

This talk is sheer nonsense, and absolutely without foundation. The independent dealer occupies a very important position in our national economy, and he is in this secure niche because he performs a vital service to the community.

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ARMY SALVAGING RADIO AND OTHER EQUIPMENT

Reports reaching the Office of the Chief Signal Officer reveal the magnitude of the salvage task being accomplished by the Signal Corps, with the aid of French civilians, in a Paris department store warehouse of enormous proportions. The warehouse has been converted into the U. S. Army's principal Signal Corps salvage and reclamation depot in the European Theater; and the depot is unique in that it is the only spare parts market for signal equipment on the entire Continent.

The depot is staffed by 500 Signal Corps officers and men and employs an average of a thousand French civilians to handle the varied demands of so big an assignment. The reclaiming task involves testing, splicing and re-winding the wires and cables, and this is done by the French civilian employees, working under the supervision of soldier technicians.

Other sections of the depot rebuild radios for tanks, grind crystals for secret communication channels, repair damaged radar units, telephones, teletypes and telegraph instruments, and power generators.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

The speeches, statements and voting record of Senator Harry S. Truman from 1935-45 have been printed in booklet form and are being distributed with the compliments of the United States News of which David Lawrence is publisher, 24th and N Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C.

During a special fifteen-minute broadcast over WNAX, Cowles Yankton, S.D. station for decks of playing cards for war veterans who have been hospitalized, Mal Murray, WNAX announcer-emcee, reported that with only two announcements brought over 3,000 playing decks. The Sioux City Oriental Shrine Band gathered 7,000 decks.

Magnavox Company - Year to Feb. 28: Net earnings \$626,737, equal to \$1.50 a share, compared with \$401,388, or 56 cents a share, for preceding fiscal year. Net sales of \$28,052,000 were about double previous year's volume, report states. Richard A. O'Connor, President, said unfilled military orders for electronic and electro-mechanical equipment exceeded \$30,000,000, and orders on hand for civilian radio-phonographs exceeded similar products in 1941.

Conservation Order M-146, governing fabrication and use of quartz crystals, has been amended to eliminate the reference in the order that provides for application for certain production under Priorities Regulation No. 25 "the spot authorization plan", the War Production Board said Tuesday. Under the amended order, consumers in hardship cases are directed to appeal directly by letter to the Miscellaneous Minerals Division.

A liberalization has been effected in the order through allowing the use of quartz in the manufacture of research or production instruments on any rating, as compared with a previous limitation restricting such production to ratings of AA-2X or higher. The amended order also eliminates a former prohibition against fabricating radio oscillator plates and filters from quartz scrap.

Bendix Radio (Bendix Aviation Corporation) is carrying the following advertisement in Washington newspapers:

"We have openings for two qualified men to investigate patent disclosures. Must be able to recognize inventions by examination of log books and drawings, and by discussion with engineers. Also must be able to write disclosures for the engineers in such form that the patent attorney can make a search and prepare the application. Also must have the personality and ability to work with all engineers.

"Top salary and permanent position with unusually good working conditions in modern air-conditioned plant in a residential suburb of Baltimore, Maryland."

The big RCA sign on the RCA Building in New York City is again on the job following a blackout since Pearl Harbor.



THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY. IT IS NOT TO BE DISCLOSED TO ANY OTHER PERSON OR ORGANIZATION WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

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Georgia School of Technology, area of Atlanta, Ga., has applied for a construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be operated on 1646, 2090, 2190 and 2830 kc., power of 150 watts and A3 Emission.

Paul Chamberlain, s sales executive of the General Electric Company, told the Advertising Club of Boston recently that wired systems of television for theatres were practical. He said a live talent program originating at a central point could be sent to a number of theatres for simultaneous projection.

Music hath charms, not only to soothe the traditional savage breast, but also to ease the pangs of childbirth, take the terror from a surgeon's knife, and dull the agony of a dentist's drilling, according to Miss Violet Kmety, Program Director of Zenith Radio Corporation's FM Radio Station WWZR.

Speaking on the subject of Music as Therapy before the National Music Week Conference, Miss Kmety outlined the results of several years' cooperation between her station and local surgeons and dentists who use FM music to soothe and relax patients while subjecting them to tedious and painful operations under local anesthesia.

An address entitled "Communications for Peace" delivered by Paul A. Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, at a dinner by the Baltimore Chapter of the Morse Telegraph Club of America April 27th was reprinted in the Congressional Record of May 10th at the request of Senator Ernest W. McFarland (D), of Arizona.

Net earnings of Philco Corporation in the first quarter of 1945 totaled \$846,109 or 62 cents per share, after estimated Federal and State income and excess profits taxes and after provision for adjustment and renegotiation of war contracts, it was announced today by John Ballantyne, President. In the first quarter of 1944, earnings amounted to \$946,326 or 69 cents per share.

Limitation Order L-21, issued Dec. 10, 1941, to halt production of coin or token operated automatic phonographs and amusement and gaming machines has been revoked, the War Production Board said today. Until the Controlled Materials Plan is opened, however, WPB pointed out, use of steel, cooper, and aluminum will be limited by the availability of these materials from idle and excess inventories.

Automatic phonographs (juke boxes) were defined by L-21 as including any coin or token operated phonographs. Amusement and gaming machines, under the order, included pin-ball machines, slot machines, and similar commercial games of amusement or chance, whether coin operated or not.

Says Broadcasting Magazine: "Under the inspired leadership of Paul A. Porter, the FCC these past few months has functioned with efficiency and with hitherto unequalled harmony."

No doubt about Paul making a good start but isn't "inspired" spreading it on pretty thick?

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ON 08-27-2009

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C. JUN 1 1945

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RECEIVED

MAY 2 1945

FRANK L. MCDONALD

RECEIVED

MAY 28 1945

J. H. MacDONALD

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May 23, 1945

FCC PROPOSES TO ADD ONE STANDARD BROADCAST CHANNEL

Having given out the final frequency allocations of the radio spectrum above 25,000 kc last week (except the highly explosive FM) the Federal Communications Commission on Monday made public its proposed allocation of frequencies below 25,000 kc. The foremost of these was to provide an additional channel to the standard broadcast band beginning at 540 kc. At present this band extends from 550 to 1,600 kc.

No decision has yet been made as to the number of new stations the 540 kc channel will accommodate or as to whether the channel will be used by local, regional or clear-channel broadcast stations. (There are now 928 standard stations broadcasting and 23 others under construction. The FCC has in its pending files approximately 180 applications to build new standard stations when manpower and materials again become available for civilian radio construction.) About 54% of the present receiving sets will be able to receive programs from stations operating on the 540 kc frequency. However, the channel including 540 kc is now used by the government and it is not known how soon it can be made available to broadcasters.

Summarized other proposals of the FCC are:

Addition of another radio channel to the lower end of the present standard broadcast band;

Provision of 120 radio channels, some of which will be available to the United States, for direct international short-wave broadcasting;

Allocation of frequencies for use by radio amateurs and others during times of disaster, such as floods, earth-quakes, hurricanes, etc.;

Increased emphasis on the requirements of aviation radio-communications, including navigational aids, after the war; and

Establishment of a greater number of "S O S" frequencies for use by aircraft and small surface craft in distress and to provide more reliable coverage over long-distances on radio distress calls.

The Commission points out that the radio spectrum below 25,000 kilocycles is so overcrowded it has been impossible to meet the requirements of all radio services operating in these ranges. However, the FCC has attempted to make an equitable distribution of frequencies among the various services. Wherever possible, radio services are expected to move into the very high and ultra high

portions of the spectrum and to take advantage of improved equipment and transmission techniques to enable them to make the most efficient use of the spectrum space available to them.

International Broadcasting - Six bands of frequencies - 120 channels - below 25,000 are set aside for direct international broadcasting on a worldwide basis.

The proposed report reads: "The United States has assumed and proposes to continue a role in world affairs, and international broadcasting is one of the means whereby that role may be made known and understood everywhere. The furthering of international understanding and amity hereafter will require international broadcasting as urgently as it has been required during wartime."

No technique such as the transmission of U.S. broadcasts over point-to-point facilities for rebroadcast over domestic stations in foreign countries can take the place of direct broadcasting from the United States to listeners abroad, according to the Commission's report.

The FCC proposes to discontinue use of the 25,600-26,000 kc band for international broadcasting but feels this will in no way handicap the service since little use has been made of this band by the U.S. or by other countries on a regular basis.

International Radiotelephone and Radiotelegraph - Unfortunately, only a small fraction of the available spectrum - from 3,000 to 25,000 kilocycles - is useful for long-distance radiocommunications. In view of the tremendous growth of overseas radio communications, it has been difficult to provide adequately for the needs of this country and the rest of the world in international telephone and telegraph service.

The report states: "The Commission is of the opinion that only through a properly organized system of assigning frequencies by geographical zones throughout the world, will it be possible to accommodate the post-war requirements of all nations."

Therefore, the Commission urges close cooperation among nations in planning their overseas communications and the use of improved equipment and techniques to cut down the spectrum space required for long-distance communications.

Amateur Radio - Although the Commission proposes to assign only three bands (rather than the four now used) to radio amateurs, this loss is more than offset by their enlarged frequency assignments above 25,000 kc.

Standard Frequency Broadcast Service - Six channels are included for use by the National Bureau of Standards to provide a highly accurate standards for the measurement of frequencies, including time signals, to be used by scientists, observatories and radio station operators throughout the world to calibrate their equipment.

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Oral argument on the proposed report will be held at the FCC beginning June 20, 1945, at 10:30 A.M. After all arguments have been heard, the Commission will issue a final allocations report covering non-governmental radio services in this portion of the spectrum.

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FCC SIDESTEPS FM ALLOCATIONS; McDONALD WINS 1ST ROUND

As a result of the great hullabaloo raised over the allocation of FM, the Federal Communications Commission discretely walked around the proposed change "pending the outcome of measurements and tests during the coming Summer." This decision to "stop, look and listen", was a victory for E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, who almost single-handedly waged one of the most bitter fights on the FCC that it has ever experienced. Other manufacturers were likewise opposed to the proposed change but he was the only one who openly fought the Commission. In a final grand slam, Commander McDonald directed first one and then another telegraphic broadside at every member of the Senate and House.

An observer commented:

"The members of the FCC in their fight with Gene McDonald came up against a new kind of treatment to which they were not accustomed. They have been in the habit of having broadcasters come in with their hats in their hands and even rising to their feet when the Commission walked into the room.

"Any fighting that has been done with the FCC in the past has been done by attorneys and very adroitly, gently, and meekly. They haven't seen anyone come out in the open and fight them cleanly and fearlessly and pull Congress into it. I don't know of a single instance where the Commission has thus been fought in the open without attorneys except many years ago where McDonald as a test case deliberately appropriated a wavelength in defiance of Secretary of Commerce Hoover, which act forced the passage by Congress of the first radio law and the creation of the Federal Radio Commission to enforce it."

The FCC in explaining why FM was too hot a potato to be handled in a hurry, ignored the opposition aroused by Commander McDonald (in which he had succeeded in enlisting the personal interest of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, Senator Homer E. Capehart (R), of Indiana, and others. The Communications Commission said:

"The reason for not making a final decision at this time was that the Commission felt that further measurements were desirable before making a final allocation for FM. In this connection the Commission pointed out that its decision not to make a final

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1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The process of urbanization is the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. This is done for a variety of reasons, including the search for better living conditions, the desire for education, and the need for employment. The process of urbanization has led to the growth of large cities and the decline of small towns. This has had a significant impact on the way we live and work. The majority of the population now lives in cities, which are often characterized by high levels of population density, pollution, and crime. This has led to a number of problems, including the loss of rural land, the loss of traditional ways of life, and the loss of community. The process of urbanization is a complex one, and it is one that we need to understand if we are to solve the problems that it has created.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

1. The first of these is the fact that the Government has been unable to establish a single case of espionage or sabotage against any of the persons named in the list. 2. The second is the fact that the Government has been unable to establish a single case of espionage or sabotage against any of the persons named in the list. 3. The third is the fact that the Government has been unable to establish a single case of espionage or sabotage against any of the persons named in the list.

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allocation for FM at this time would not in any way hamper the future development of that service because the Commission has received advice from the War Production Board that the radio industry will not resume production of new AM, FM and television transmitters or receivers "in 1945 or even in the first part of 1946 unless Japan capitulates. This is not to say that a small quantity of receivers and possibly a few transmitters may not be made available. However, this will have little or no effect on the future expansion of AM, FM and television services."

When informed that the FCC had delayed final allocation of frequencies to FM broadcasting, pending tests to decide between the 50-68, 68-86, or 84-102 megacycle wave bands, Commander McDonald said:

"Excellent! I am delighted by the Federal Communication Commission's wise decision to conduct tests to determine the best wave band for FM, instead of arbitrarily kicking it upstairs to the undesirable and untried 84-102 megacycle band.

"Although the preponderance of technical experts favored leaving FM in the 50 megacycle area where it has given unequalled service for the past five years, a series of tests to further prove that this is the best location will be helpful.

"I am confident that these tests will indicate the desirability of assigning to FM the 50-68 megacycle band, rather than the alternative bands of 68-86 or 84-102 megacycles which have been proposed. The selection of the 50-68 megacycle band will save the public millions of dollars in the purchase of new radios. If FM cannot use the 50 to 68 megacycle band, then certainly television cannot, because television is much more susceptible to interference than is FM.

"I am sure that the radio industry, if called upon, will cooperate, and Zenith will do its share, to conduct these tests as rapidly as possible. It will take some time after final allocations are announced for manufacturers to complete their engineering and get ready for production. In the meantime, the date of reconversion is rapidly approaching. Unless FM is ready to go, on the day we get the green light from WPB, tens of thousands of new jobs will be lost.

"Should, as I believe probable, the final decision be to place FM in the 50-68 megacycle band, I earnestly recommend that for a period of two or three years the Commission widen it to include also 48-50 megacycles. These are in tuning range of FM sets now in the hands of the public, and by assigning a number of stations to these frequencies present set owners would continue to get value from their receivers."

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to the effect that he had advised that the information was being furnished to the FBI by the FBI.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the Americas (CLA) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLA is active in the United States or whether it is merely a propaganda organization. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLA is active in the United States or whether it is merely a propaganda organization.

1. The first incident in connection with the "Hoffa" case, which was the first of a series of incidents, occurred in 1964, when Hoffa was arrested on charges of racketeering and conspiracy. Hoffa was a prominent figure in the American labor movement, and his arrest was a major event.

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Prisons, and the United States Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General, regarding the activities of the following individuals:

11. The above information is being furnished to you for your information and use only. It is not to be distributed outside your organization. It is to be kept confidential and not to be used for any other purpose than that for which it was furnished. It is to be destroyed when it is no longer needed.

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years.

JIM KNOWLSON TO DISPOSE OF U.S. ARMY SURPLUS IN EUROPE

James S. Knowlson, of Chicago, former top assistant of Donald Nelson in the War Production Board, has been selected to direct disposal of surplus Army property in Europe. His appointment was announced last Saturday by Thomas B. McCabe, Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner.

Mr. Knowlson, who is President and Chairman of the Board of the Stewart-Warner Corporation and was formerly head of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, came into the limelight conspicuously several years ago defending Philip D. Reed, Chairman of General Electric, dollar-a-year head of WPB's Bureau of Industry Branches, whom the Truman Senate Committee accused, along with other dollar-a-year men, of resisting maximum conversion of civilian industries to war work.

The Committee, headed by Senator Truman of Missouri, investigating the national defense program, said the dollar-a-year men were of unquestioned capacity and "the overwhelming number are possessed of patriotism and integrity" but that they should not be allowed to have a voice in any decisions or determinations affecting the thing they know most about, namely their own industries. The reason given was that "they are unable to divorce themselves from their subconscious gravitation to their own industries."

Mr. Knowlson, Director of WPB industry operations and himself a dollar-a-year man, said in 1942 when the controversy arose: "I believe industry has been more or less maligned by those who claim it has resisted conversion.

"I do not believe industry has resisted conversion. They have resisted what they felt might be liquidation. But all that is over.

"Within the next two or three months what is left of civilian production will be but an appendix to war production."

Mr. Knowlson said conversion of plants already was proceeding faster than most people realized, but cautioned:

"We must not confuse haste with speed. We must not let ourselves become hysterical and create problems which would otherwise not exist."

All of which has added interest now that Senator Truman is President of the United States.

Mr. Knowlson, who was born in Chicago, is 62 years old. He was graduated from Cornell in 1905 and began as an electrical engineer with General Electric at Schenectady. He is Chairman of the Postwar Economic Advisory Council of Chicago. Mr. Knowlson was President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association from 1940 to 41 and was elected to a second term but resigned September of 1941 to go into the Government service at which time he was succeeded as RMA President by Paul V. Galvin of Chicago.

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1. The above information was obtained from the files of the U.S. Army, Department of the Army, and the Department of the Navy, and is being furnished to you for your information.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the President's policy for the new year. The President states that he is pleased to see the Congress assembled, and that he is confident that the country is in a good position to meet the challenges of the future. He also mentions the recent election of Abraham Lincoln as President, and expresses his confidence in the new administration.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The population of the United States has increased from about 100 million in 1900 to over 200 million in 1960. At the same time, the population of rural areas has decreased from about 100 million in 1900 to about 50 million in 1960. This has led to a concentration of the population in urban areas, which has had a number of important consequences. One of the most important is that it has led to a change in the way of life of the majority of the population. In rural areas, the population has traditionally been engaged in agriculture, and the way of life has been based on the needs of the farm. In urban areas, the population has traditionally been engaged in industry and commerce, and the way of life has been based on the needs of the city. This has led to a number of differences between the two ways of life, including differences in the types of housing, the types of jobs, and the types of social organizations. These differences have led to a number of problems, including the problem of housing, the problem of unemployment, and the problem of social inequality. These problems have led to a number of social movements, including the labor movement, the civil rights movement, and the women's movement. These movements have led to a number of important changes in the way of life of the majority of the population, and these changes have led to the development of the modern United States.

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JUAN DE JARA ALMONTE OF NBC IS DEAD

A man known to many in the broadcasting industry, Juan de Jara Almonte, Assistant to the President, of the National Broadcasting Company, in New York, died of heart failure last Sunday at West Nyack, New York.

Mr. Almonte came into fame as Night Manager - host would be a better word - at NBC. He was the perfect receptionist. The most distinguished the visitor, the more capable Almonte proved for he was himself a distinguished man who seemed to know exactly how much attention each and every visitor should be accorded. His office in the old days was a show place, almost a museum in fact. He was a collector of miniature china animals and other little figurines, such as became so familiar to White House visitors on President Roosevelt's desk.

Born in Paris of Spanish parents, Mr. Almonte was raised in England where his father was a member of the Spanish Legation. A Washingtonian, noting Mr. Almonte's courtly manner, once wrote suggesting that he should be made U. S. Ambassador to Spain. "Splendid", replied the diplomat of the kilocycles. "Judge A. L. Ashby has promised me the sword, I have the knee breeches, so all I'll need will be the appointment."

Mr. Almonte, after residing some time on the Continent, came to America for a visit and remained to become a newspaper reporter and later an advertising man.

He joined the Marconi Company, and afterward worked in South America and London. In 1927 he joined the National Broadcasting Company and soon after was made Assistant to the President.

Mr. Almonte was 65 years old.

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SEN. WHEELER STARTS SOMETHING SEEKING TO VISIT BERLIN

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, now heading a delegation abroad in connection with international communications and radio, has them running around in rings at the State Department as a result of a request that his party, which includes Paul A. Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, be allowed to visit Berlin. When Senator Wheeler asked General Eisenhower to seek the necessary permission from the Russians, he was informed that such a request would have to go through the State Department. But the supreme commander added that if the State Department could obtain the authorization, the Army would be happy to furnish transportation.

Incidentally, it must seem like a Columbia Broadcasting System old home week at Supreme Allied Headquarters to Paul Porter, former CBS counsel in Washington. Other CBS alumni at Allied Headquarters are Capt. Harry C. Butcher, USNR, aide to General Eisenhower, CBS Vice-President on leave; Col. William S. Paley, CBS President on leave, and Sam Pickard, now with the Red Cross, former Federal Radio Commissioner and CBS Vice-President.

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ELMER DAVIS IS RIBBED UNMERCIFULLY; OWI JEOPARDIZED

Following the rebuke by President Truman of Elmer Davis for the latter's prize boner of ordering newspapers excluded from Germany and stating he would give the country "only the press and radio news the doctor ordered", a storm of criticism broke over Elmer that not only threatened to blast him out of the Government service but has apparently jeopardized the entire Office of War Information, of which he is the head. Mr. Davis has had some pretty rough going in the government service since he left the Columbia Broadcasting System several years ago but nothing like the jolt he received the past week.

The first man to be heard from on Capitol Hill was Representative Leon H. Gavin (R), of Pennsylvania, who declared:

"The suggestion made by Elmer Davis to bar newspapers and magazines from occupied Germany, a proposal that was vetoed by General Eisenhower and President Truman is evidence that the OWI should be blotted out and war propaganda turned over to the Army and Navy where it belongs.

"A grand opportunity awaits the Members of Congress when the \$50,000,000 appropriation comes up for the Office of War Information. This war agency should be abolished to save \$50,000,000 for the taxpayers and a lot of headaches to the American people.

"On Monday, June 21, 1943, I stated on the floor of the House:

"Now along comes Director Davis - and I am referring to O.W.I. Elmer Davis - and he threatens to resign unless Congress restores the funds to the domestic branch of O.W.I. If he wants to resign, he can resign, and I know the press will be only too pleased to record it under the heading of public improvements."

"What I said then still goes now - double for the whole O.W.I. set-up. Mark me, there will be no threats to resign this time."

Newspapers all over the country opened up on their former colleague. The Washington press was unanimous in denouncing him.

"This Capital's most distinguished graduate of Queen's College, Oxford, the worthy Dr. Elmer Holmes Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, has just had the seat of his pants booted way up between his shoulder blades by an official White House rebuke" John O'Donnell wrote in the Washington Times-Herald.

"With the White House directness and candor that now makes a presidential press conference a refreshing and informative session, President Truman 'reversed' (to put it gently) an OWI program which very pompously and with a 'papa-knows best' smirk, Director Davis had proclaimed from his OWI ivory tower only last Friday.

"This was the Davis decision, handed down as an expert on the 'psychology' of public information in wartime, which would bar henceforth all American newspapers and magazines from occupied Germany.

"In their place, Davis proposed to use Treasury funds to print newspapers in German cities staffed by some of the pay roll patriots of OWI - whose draft exemption had been requested and obtained months ago when they climbed aboard the gravy train.

"The important fact behind all this is that President Truman's 'reversal' of Director Davis may not only mean the end of Davis' turbulent wartime career but may also mean the end of OWI and its \$50,000,000 a year spending program.

"And if that happens, few of the working press in Washington will grieve. * * * * *

"The reason for all this is that OWI from its very start has been cursed with an overload of propagandists, press agents, self-appointed psychologists and advertising experts who wanted to 'sell the war to America', etc., etc.

"The idea that if you're handling news and information it might be a good idea to have a few competent newspapermen around never got very far in OWI.

"A few respectable members of the craft were lured into the Davis setup to give it the window-dressing of journalistic respectability. But they were few and most of them quit in disgust.

"In all decency they couldn't stand the phony atmosphere created by the breast-beaters and psychopathic crackpots, the sweepings of editorial rooms, the draft dodgers who battled to get on the OWI pay roll, and the slobbering do-gooders and world-savers."

In an editorial captioned: "Rebuking Mr. Davis", the Washington Post said:

"President Truman has considerably enhanced the rising public confidence in his Administration by insisting that his predecessor's hope for 'freedom of speech and expression everywhere in the world' must at least be realized in those portions of the world which are now under the American Flag. To make this plain he was forced publicly to humiliate Mr. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, although the President sought to spare his subordinate as much 'face' as the circumstances permitted. Mr. Truman said that he believed Mr. Davis had acted in good faith and in accordance with what he mistakenly thought were the wishes of the military commanders. * * * * *

"But if Mr. Davis has been humiliated, it is not for the first time. Indeed, his capacity for accepting humiliations has been his distinguishing characteristic. It is strange now to remember that Mr. Davis, a professional journalist of high repute, was the

nominee of virtually the whole American press for the OWI assignment. On taking office he said that his policy would be 'to give more news and to clarify news'. Mr. Davis' humiliations began when he sought to obtain more and clearer news from the Army and Navy. He was humiliated again when he failed to get a representative of his office admitted to the trial of the Nazi saboteurs before a military tribunal. He was still more pointedly humiliated when he was not invited to the Tehran and Yalta conferences.

"When, very early in his bureaucratic career, Mr. Davis discovered that the 'information' part of his job was to be taken only in the Pickwickian sense, he had the choice of resigning or making the best of his status as an official propagandist. He seems to have first endured and then embraced the role thus thrust upon him."

The Washington Star, usually the mildest in tone of all the papers in the Capital, joined with an editorial entitled "A Welcome Repudiation", which read in part:

"The American people will applaud the President's forthright disavowal, in which he stands with General Eisenhower, of the policy so recently announced by Director of War Information Elmer Davis regarding access of the German people to information from the outside world.

"Mr. Davis, as the President took pains to say, obviously was acting in good faith and in pursuance of a policy which was supported by agreement on the lower levels at SHAEF. The levels, though were not high enough.

"The trouble with Mr. Davis' policy was its similarity to the policy pursued by the Nazis themselves. They, too, looked on the German people as 'a sick man' who could have only what 'the doctors prescribe' in the way of reading matter. If that is the medicine, heaven help the patient - regardless of the doctor who administers the dose. * * * *

"It is doubtful if many Germans will have the means, if they have the inclination, to obtain American or British reading matter. Military security will require a degree of censorship which would be insufferable in ordinary times.

"But the announcement from official sources, before the surrender was a week old, that the German people would be permitted to read and to know only 'what the doctors prescribe' did not sit well with the American people and General Eisenhower and the President were well advised to repudiate it."

The Washington Times-Herald reprinted a cartoon from the Chicago Tribune by Parrish, captioned "The Specialist". It pictured Elmer Davis as a doctor sitting at the bedside of Germany, a patient. In the background as consultants were an Englishman with a monocle and one of Parrish's "New Deal Crackpots". The cartoon was further adorned by the following verses:

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1. The following information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not to be used for any other purpose.

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"When Doctor Hitler took the case
To cure the ailing master race,
He said, "The remedy I choose
For this disease is doctored news;
I'll feed the patient printer's ink,
And tell him just what he must think."
So Doctor Hitler tried and tried -
And in the end the Doctor died.

"A new Doc now, that Rara Avis,
That specialist, Doc Elmer Davis,
Essays a super-diagnosis,
And says he thinks the proper dose is
Some more of what his late confrere
Concocted as the sick man's fare.
This double dose of double dope
Will surely cure or kill, we hope."

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GRAVEN NAB PRES. GROUP HEAD; REINSCH, RYAN DIRECTORS

With Paul W. Morency of WTIC, Hartford, Conn., getting off the hook as a possible temporary President, the National Association of Broadcasters, at its Omaha meeting named a new Committee headed by T. A. M. Craven, Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, to continue the search. The other members are J. Leonard Reinsch, of WSB, Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Frank Stanton, Vice-President, Columbia Broadcasting System; William B. Way, KVOO, Tulsa, Okla.; G. R. Shafto, Columbia, S.C., and J. Gillin, Jr. of WOW, Omaha, Nebr. Thus the search for the right man for the Broadcasters' president will be vigorously pursued. J. Harold Ryan hopes to retire as President of the Association July 1st.

In the referendum election taken in lieu of the annual meeting this year, three new members were elected to the NAB Board of Directors - Mr. Ryan, Mr. Reinsch and Tam Craven.

Runoff elections will be held for the one remaining Director for medium stations and for the two small station Directors. Under the election procedure the three candidates receiving the highest number of ballots will contest for the remaining position in the medium class. These are G. Richard Shafto, WIS, Columbia, S.C., Clarence T. Hagman, WTCN, St. Paul, Minn., and Clarence Leich, WGBF, Evansville, Ind.

In the small-station class there are four candidates for the key positions, having polled the highest number of votes among six candidates. These contestants are: Matthew H. Bonebrake, KOCY, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dietrich Dirks, KTRI, Sioux City, Ia.; Clair R. McCullough, WGAL, Lancaster, Pa., and Marshall Penegra, KRNR, Roseburg, Ore., or Frank King, WMBR, Jacksonville, Fla.

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(continued from page 60)

GEORGE HAYES, JR. 1894-1900

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WNAX "MIDWEST FARMER DAY" SEPT. 3; DREW 60,000 LAST YEAR

"Midwest Farmer Day", sponsored by the Cowles Broadcasting Company's Station WNAX this year will be held on September 3rd, Labor Day, in Yankton, South Dakota. Last year the event attracted 60,000 visitors.

" brochure "Typical Midwest Farmer Goes to Washington" designed to tell the story of Station WNAX's big "Midwest Farmer Day" promotion in sending Anton M. Ettesvold, of Morris, Minn., "Typical Midwest Farmer of 1944" to the Capital, is being distributed to all agency and client lists and to all banks, county extension agents and newspapers in the States of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota.

The cover of the brochure carries a picture of Senator Chan Gurney of South Dakota at the Capitol with Mr. and Mrs. Ettesvold. They are later seen with Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota. Another picture shows them, convoyed by Merle Jones, General Manager of WOL in Washington, at the head of a line registering at the Hotel Statler. Also with FCC Commissioners Case and Wakefield at a banquet. They are subsequently pictured at the inaugural of President Roosevelt at the White House.

There are introductory pages depicting broadcasts of the 1944 "Midwest Farmer Day" participated in by Gov. M. Q. Sharpe, of South Dakota, Gov. Ed. Thye of Minnesota, Maj. Gen. James A. Ulio, Adjt. General of the Army; Maj. Gen. C. H. Danielson, U.S.A., Gardner Cowles, Jr. and others.

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HITS PREJUDICE AGAINST ERECTING TELE TOWERS IN WASHINGTON

"Television is here to stay, and opposition to the erection of towers here is a block to progress", one of the three Commissioners who govern the District of Columbia, told the Chillum Heights Citizens Association in defense of the erection of television towers in Washington, D. C.

Speaking at a bond rally which the group held, the Commissioner deplored the attitude of "prejudiced opponents" to the plan. Actually, he said, the towers look like "the beautiful Christopher Wren church steeples", and the buildings upon which they will be erected will be of a colonial design in keeping with the architecture of surrounding homes.

Because a television beam, unlike a radio beam, must have no intervening opaque objects to interfere with its operation, the Commissioner explained the necessity for erecting tower stations in outlying districts. He said he hoped that the District would be able to have 10 or 12 stations.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.

1. The first of these is the "General" or "General" type of case, which is the most common. It is a case where the defendant is charged with a crime, and the prosecution must prove that the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. The defendant is presumed innocent until proven guilty.

RECONVERSION CHAIRMEN APPOINTED

Appointment of reconversion chairmen for approximately 400 industries was announced Thursday (For release Thursday morning papers, May 24th) by the Committee on Period One (COP) headed by John D. Small, the War Production Board's Chief of Staff. "Period One" is the name given to the time between the victory in Europe and the victory over Japan.

This move is in line with WPB's announced intention of facilitating the change over from military to civilian production whenever it can be done without detriment to war production. The Chairmen will advise and consult with their various industries on problems affecting machine tools, directly in Washington, equipment, construction and materials for reconversion, and should be consulted on all reconversion problems. WPB officials cautioned that it is not within the agency's field of action to find the solution for all of industry's problems. Industry must use its own initiative. The reconversion chairmen will help each industry to help itself in its reconversion problems.

The industries, with their Chairman and WPB code numbers follow with respect to the radio industry:

Communications Division

Reconversion Officer, Maynard A. Cook

| <u>Code No.</u> | <u>Code Description</u> | |
|-----------------|---|--------------|
| 515 | Telephone, telegraph equipment | Maynard Cook |
| 533 | Communication equipment: special military; not electronic | " |
| 577 | Head sets: radio | " |

Radio And Radar Division

Reconversion Officer, M. E. Karns

| | | |
|-----|--|-------------|
| 255 | Vacuum tube manufacturing, processing and testing machinery | M. E. Karns |
| 405 | Transformers: specialty: natural draft dry type: not nonpower electronic | " |
| 500 | Capacitors | " |
| 501 | Cable: coaxial: radio frequency | " |
| 505 | Microphones and speakers | " |
| 506 | Resistors: electric carbon, wire mound: fixed, variable | " |
| 507 | Sockets: radio tube | " |
| 508 | Vibrators: electronic Vibrapacks | " |
| 509 | Test equipment: electrical & electronic: standard | " |
| 510 | Transformers including reactors, chokes and coils: not IF, RF: for nonpower electronic applications such as radio, radar, communications | " |

| Code No. | Code Description | |
|----------|--|--------------|
| 511 | Tubes: electronic: cathode ray, military hearing aids, receiving, special purpose, transmitting: not X-Ray | M. E. Karns |
| 512 | Intercommunication equipment: wire: electronic | " |
| 601 | Instruments: electric measuring: not automotive nor self synchronous aircraft types | " |
| 608 | Sound systems: industrial | " |
| 729 | Hardware: radio | " |
| 730 | Switches: radio, radar | " |
| 825 | Radio and Radar Division: repair parts | " |
| 910 | Transmitters, receivers: radio: not military procurement | " |
| 911 | Generators: electronic heating | " |
| 912 | Radio apparatus and accessories: specialized: not military procurement | " |
| 600 | Control valves and regulators: industrial | E.A. Capelle |
| 602 | Instruments: industrial type | " |
| 611 | Instruments: commercial | " |

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RCA RESUMES SERVICE TO DENMARK AND NORWAY

Resumption of radiotelegraphic service between the United States and Denmark and Norway by R.C.A. Communications, Inc., was announced last week by Lieut. Colonel T. H. Mitchell, Vice-President and General Manager of RCAC.

Effective at once, RCAC will accept personal and "non-transactional" business messages, Colonel Mitchell said. This service supplements the transmission of government and press messages which was resumed two weeks ago.

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REPUBLICANS INTRODUCE THEIR NEW RADIO DIRECTOR

Herbert Brownell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican National Committee, is having a party today (Wednesday) at the Statler to introduce John McCormick, the new Republican National Committee Radio Director.

The event was originally scheduled to be held on the day President Roosevelt died but was postponed on that account.

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WEISS PRESIDES FOR FIRST TIME AS MBS VICE-CHAIRMAN

Lewis Allen Weiss of Los Angeles, Vice-President and General Manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System, presided for the first time since his election as Mutual Broadcasting System Vice-Chairman, at the regular May meeting of the Board of Directors of the MBS held Monday in Chicago. Mr. Weiss was accompanied to Chicago by Willet H. Brown, Vice-President and Assistant General Manager of the Don Lee System.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Believes Radios May Be Late Starter
(Thomas F. Conroy in "New York Times")

Radios, because of the huge demands for electronic equipment in the war against Japan, may be the last of the appliances to get the reconversion green light. This, it was pointed out, does not mean radios will be the last to get to dealers' shelves, owing to the rapid rate of production which may be quickly attained. By contrast, according to trade estimates, no refrigerators may be turned out in the first two or three months of reconversion, with output rising successively in the fourth, fifth and sixth months.

Movies Considering Tele Studio Sites
("Wall Street Journal")

Movie companies are lining up television studio sites and executives are scanning productions for their television possibilities. Players are rehearsing new techniques and mechanics are devising gadgets to meet the demands of the new art.

Interest in television has reached the "colossal" stage, the article indicates.

The "Radio Newspaper"
(Jerry Walker in "Editor and Publisher")

The "radio newspaper", as the broadcasters see it, will be delivered directly into the home on a facsimile machine which will be made available at "a moderate price". Before the war they were being quoted at around \$75. They will come on the market at a much lower figure. The machine is about the size of a typewriter and it can be plugged into any FM radio receiver. Even while the owner sleeps the machine can run on, turning out pages of the newspaper. An 8 x 10-inch sheet filled with headlines, news text, pictures, and advertising copy can be transmitted, ready for reading, within 10 minutes and it is likely it takes much less than that time on machines the Army and Navy have been using and about which the manufacturers can say little.

Radio-Appliance Merchant Will Stay In Business
"Radio & Television Retailing")

The Radio-Appliance merchant will stay in business because: Customers have faith in his ability to choose the best in merchandise; he gives that "personal touch" to retailing; he has knowledge of customers' financial standing; he is the buyer for his locality; he has rendered excellent wartime service; he is reliable and strives to turn out good work; he goes "out of his way" to please customers; he takes an active interest in his community; millions of people are employed in independent establishments; and he accounts for the bulk of the business in the radio-appliance industry.

CONFIDENTIAL
JAN 10 1948
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

A meeting of the Federal Communications Bar Association is planned for sometime in June. This will be for the purpose of making certain changes in the Constitution and By-Laws, and, also, to determine whether the Association should sponsor certain proposed changes in the Communications Act and in the Rules and Regulations of the Commission.

Typical of the response Col. Robert McCormick, Editor of the Chicago Tribune has been receiving from his MBS broadcasts were 1500 requests for his speech a week ago last Saturday night.

President Truman has requested Secretary of Commerce Wallace to undertake a study of the alleged misuse of patents to support monopolies and to recommend appropriate action to Congress. Mr. Wallace later announced that a Committee had been formed, headed by William H. Davis, Director of Economic Stabilization, and that it hoped to make its recommendations by June 30.

The President asked Mr. Wallace to consult with Mr. Davis, Attorney General Biddle, Dr. Charles F. Kettering, Chairman of the National Planning Commission and Dr. Vannevar Bush, Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development and they were included as the Committee. The Patent Office is part of the Commerce Department.

The Federal Communications Commission and the War Production Board have granted the Electronics Division of Maguire Industries, Inc., authority to use its newly developed railroad radio equipment to conduct experimental tests with the Reading Railroad.

It is planned that the tests will begin about July 15th and will cover the operation of very high frequency space radio equipment in freight yards, terminals, and for end to end communications on freight trains. The frequencies allocated for these tests are within the 156 to 162 megacycle frequency band that has been proposed for railroad service.

Enroute to the Greek Theatre of the University of California's campus to attend ceremonies incident to the bestowing of degrees on several leading international statesmen, a number of radio commentators were joined by a distinguished elderly gentleman, Dorothy Lewis of NAB states in a release to the Association of Women Directors from the San Francisco Conference. He politely asked about the background of each person and then he said, "I am delighted to meet you all and to congratulate you. I find that news over the radio is trustworthy, surprisingly accurate and interestingly presented." The gentleman proved to be one of the outstanding Deans of this famous college. One up for radio!

A cartoon by Keller in the American Magazine for June has an excited stage manager answering the telephone and shouting to the producer: "It's Mr. Petrillo, sir; about the maid, in third act, humming while she dusts."

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With six members of its staff now operating television sets in their homes in the metropolitan area, the Caldwell-Clements group of radio and television magazines, with offices at 480 Lexington Avenue, New York, is making a pre-V-day study of video reception and programs. These surveys look forward to the day when television will become a major U.S. industry.

To keep television stations, directors and featured performers in touch with the staff's observations of their current video efforts, a "Television Applause Card" has been prepared, and is being used by the observers, worded:

"We enjoyed seeing you on Television Station _____
 Location of Teleset _____ Observer _____
 Television Observing Staff Caldwell-Clements, Inc."

 If the peacetime ratio of advertising to national income prevails in the post-war period, then advertising should reach \$3,300,000,000 to \$3,600,000,000 annually, Frederic R. Gamble, President of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, told the George Burton Hotchkiss Chapter of Alpha Delta Sigma at New York University.

 The control of three Texas broadcasting companies - the majority of whose stock was owned by Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, his former wife, Mrs. Ruth G. Roosevelt Eidson, and their three children - has been transferred to the Texas State Network, Inc., Federal Communications Commission has announced.

KFJZ at Fort Worth, Texas, KNOW at Austin, and WACO, Waco, Texas and KABC at San Antonio, Texas, are the stations concerned.

 R.C.A. Communications, Inc. is now accepting personal and "non-transactional" commercial messages for transactional" commercial messages for transmission direct to Holland, Lieut. Colonel Thompson H. Mitchell, Vice-President and General Manager of RCAC, announces.

RCAC restored the direct circuit to The Netherlands, for Government and press messages only, on March 5th, following the end of German occupation. The Holland terminus is handled by The Netherlands Postal and Telegraph Administration.

 Radiotype and high-frequency FM emergency radio communication demonstrations were the highlights of a two-day visit of the New York State Chapter of the Associated Police Communication Officers to General Electric Company at Schenectady, N.Y.

At the Helderberg mountain site of G.E., 50 police officers were shown a one-way demonstration of Radiotype when messages were sent from the company's plant, about 13 miles away. This operated on 35.46 megacycles. The engineers had voice communication between the mountain and plant by standard FM emergency equipment and used the same equipment to transmit the Radiotype. While no attempt was made to multiplex voice and Radiotype over the same carrier in this demonstration, the engineers explained that this has already been accomplished without interference on either channel.

 As an aid to religious broadcasters in using the great potentialities of radio, E. Jerry Walker, staff consultant on radio for the International Council of Religious Education, has written a guide booklet form for those who prepare and present religious programs. This manual, entitled "Religious Broadcasting", has been published by the National Association of Broadcasters.

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The following information was obtained from the records of the
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 Washington, D. C., on the subject of the land owned by the
 United States in the State of California, and the same is
 being furnished to you for your information.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

JUN 1 1945

FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1683

May 30, 1945

FM APPLICATIONS PASS 400 MARK; 25% FROM NEWSPAPERS

More than 400 - 403 to be exact - applicants for FM are now waiting for the go ahead priorities signal when materials and manpower will become available for the construction of commercial frequency modulation (FM stations).

As far as can be learned from the applications, at least one-fourth are from newspapers. The proportion may be even higher.

The applications are from 41 states and the District of Columbia.

Ohio leads the other States with 36 applications on file; California is in second place with 33; New York is third with 31; Illinois and Pennsylvania tie for fourth place, each with 24.

Applications have been received from all the States except Arizona, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

At the present time there are 46 commercial FM stations throughout the country which are broadcasting regularly. Three other FM stations are licensed for experimental operation only.

Since April 27, 1942, civilian construction of radio has been sharply curtailed. Action on these applications awaits release of manpower and equipment for civilian radio construction and authorization of individual applications by the FCC as the licensing agency. In some vicinities, applicants have applied for identical frequencies or for some other reason their applications may be mutually exclusive.

Among those FM applications from Ohio are:

Akron, Allen T. Simmons; United Broadcasting Co.; Summit Radio Corporation; Cincinnati, Cincinnati Broadcasting Co.; Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc.; Cincinnati Times Star Co.; The Crosley Corp.; L. B. Wilson, Inc.; Cleveland, NBC; Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc.; UAW-CIO; United Broadcasting Co.; WGAR Broadcasting Co.; Columbus, Central Ohio Broadcasting Co.; The Pixleys; The Crosley Corp.; Dayton, The Crosley Corp. (2); Toledo, The Toledo Blade Co.; The Fort Industry Co.

FM applications from California include:

Glendale, So. Calif. Associated Newspapers; Hollywood, CBS, Warner Bros. Broadcasting Co.; Los Angeles, The Times Mirror Co. Blue Network Co., Consolidated Broadcasting Corp., Ltd.; Earl C. Anthony, Inc.; NBC; UAW-CIO; Standard Broadcasting Co.; Oakland,

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country.

2. The second part of the report deals with the economic situation in the country.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation in the country.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation in the country.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation in the country.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the international situation in the country.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the future prospects of the country.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the conclusion of the report.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the appendix of the report.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the bibliography of the report.

11. The eleventh part of the report deals with the index of the report.

12. The twelfth part of the report deals with the list of figures of the report.

Tribune Building Co.; Sacramento, McClatchy Broadcasting Co.; San Diego, Airfan Radio Corp., Ltd.; Union Tribune Publishing Co.; San Francisco, The Assoc. Broadcasters, Inc.; Pacific Agr. Foundation, Ltd.; NBC; Blue Network Co., Inc.; Don Lee Broadcasting System; KJBS Broadcasters.

Some of the FM Applications from other States are:

New York - Albany, WOKO, Inc.; Brooklyn, Frequency Broadcasting Corp.; Buffalo, WEBR, Inc.; Buffalo Broadcasting Corp., WBEN; New York, The American Network, Inc.; Bernard Fein, Blue Network Co., Inc.; Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc.; Greater, N.Y. Broadcasting Corp.; WLIB, Inc.; Hearst Radio, Inc.; News Syndicate Co., Inc.; WBNX Broadcasting Co., Inc.; WMCA, Inc.; Syracuse, WAGE, Inc.; Central N.Y. Broadcasting Corp., Onondaga Radio Broadcasting Corp.

District of Columbia: Washington, Capital Broadcasting Co. The Evening Star Broadcasting Co.; NBC; The Crosley Corp.; Washington Times Herald; Marcus Loew Booking Agency; Mid-Coastal Broadcasting Co.

Florida - Jacksonville, Fla. Broadcasting Co.; The Metropolis Co.; Miami, Miami Broadcasting Co.; Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Corp.; Tampa, Tampa Times Co.; The Tribune Co.

Georgia - Atlanta, The Constitution Publ. Co.; Columbus, Columbus Broadcasting Co., Inc.; Southeastern Broadcasting Co.; Macon Teleg. Publ. Co.

Illinois - Chicago, Agr. Broadcasting Co.; Blue Network Co., Inc.; UAW-CIO; Chi. Fed. of Labor; Raytheon Mfg. Co.; Drivers Journal Publ. Co.; NBC; Oak Park Realty and Amusement Co.; WJJD, Inc.; Peoria, Peoria Broadcasting Co., Commodore Broadcasting, Inc.; Quincy, Quincy Newspapers, Inc., Ill. Broadcasting Corp.; E. St. Louis, Miss. Valley Broadcasting Co.; Springfield, WCBS, Inc.; Commodore Broadcasting Co.

Indiana - Ft. Wayne, Farnsworth Tele & Radio Corp.; Indianapolis, Ind. Broadcasting, Inc., Ind. Broadcasting Corp.; Capitol Broadcasting Corp., Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc.; WFBM, Inc.; Evansville on the Air, Inc.; The Wm. H. Block Co.

Iowa - Burlington, Burlington Broadcasting Co.; Des Moines, Central Broadcasting Co.; Dubuque, Telegraph Herald, Dubuque Broadcasting Co.

Kentucky - Louisville, Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Co., WAVE, Inc.; Northside Broadcasting Corp.

Louisiana - New Orleans, Loyola University; Mayoral, Cortada & Cordada; The Times Picayune Publishing Co.;

Maryland - Baltimore, The A. S. Abell Co., Balto. Broadcasting Corp.; The Balto. Radio Show, Inc.; Hearst Radio, Inc.; Md. Broadcasting Co.; The Monumental Radio Co. Olney, Edw. Armstrong, Jansky & Bailey, d/b as FM.

TO THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
FROM THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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Massachusetts - Boston, E. Anthony & Sons, Inc.; Fidelity Broadcasting Corp.; CBS; Matheson Radio Co., Inc.; Worcester Teleg. Publ. Co., Inc.; Filene's Television, Inc.; New Bedford, E. Anthony & Sons, Inc.; Pittsfield, Eagle Publishing Co.; Monroe B. England; Worcester, Worcester Teleg. Publishing Co.; Waltham, Raytheon Mfg. Co.

Michigan - Detroit, UAW-CIO, Jas. F. Hopkins, Inc.; King-Trendle Broadcasting Corp.; WJR, The Goodwill Station; Grand Rapids, Fetzer Broadcasting Co.; Grand Rapids Broadcasting Corp.; King-Trendle Broadcasting Co.; Leonard A. Versluis; Jackson, WIBM, Inc.

Minnesota - Minneapolis, Minn. Broadcasting Corp.; CBS; Rochester, Southern Minn. Broadcasting Co.; St. Paul, WMIN Broadcasting Co.;

Missouri - St. Louis, Thomas Patrick, Inc.; CBS; Globe-Democrat Publ. Co.; Mo. Broadcasting Corp.; The Pulitzer Publ. Co., St. Louis University; Star-Times Publ. Co.

Oregon - Portland, Broadcasters Oregon, Ltd.; Oregonian Publishing Co.; KOIN, Inc.

Pennsylvania - Harrisburg, Keystone Broadcasting Corp.; The Patriot Co.; WHP, Inc.; Philadelphia, Gibraltar Service Corp., Phila. Inquirer, a division of Triangle Publications, Inc.; WDAS Broadcasting Stations, Inc.; Pittsburgh, Liberty Broadcasting Co., Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, WCAE, Inc., Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc.

Texas, Dallas, A. H. Belo Corp.; KRLD Radio Corp.; Galveston, The KLUF Broadcasting Co., Inc.; Houston, Houston Printing Corp KTRH Broadcasting Co.; San Antonio, The Walmac Co.; Southland Industries, Inc.; Wichita Falls, Rhea Howard

Washington - Seattle, Queen City Broadcasting Co., Inc.; Evergreen Broadcasting Corp.; Radio Sales Corp.; Spokane, Louis Wasmer, Inc.; Seattle, Fisher's Blend Stations, Inc.

West Virginia, Charleston, Charleston Broadcasting Co.; Morgantown, W. Va. Radio Corp.

Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisc. Radio, Inc.; Hearst Radio, Inc.; Myles H. Johns; Milwaukee Broadcasting Co.

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BMB LEASES SPACE FOR N.Y. OFFICE

The Broadcast Measurement Bureau has leased 6,000 square feet of space in 270 Park Avenue, New York City and will take occupancy as soon as alterations are completed. The Bureau, sponsored by the National Association of Broadcasters, the American Association of Advertising Agencies and the Association of National Advertisers, is an independent, non-profit organization set up for the purpose of measuring individual radio station coverage.

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1. The first step in the process of the formation of the new state is the declaration of independence. This is a formal act by which a state declares its independence from another state or states. It is a declaration of the state's intention to become a sovereign state.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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RADIO MANUFACTURING RECONVERSION RMA CONVENTION TOPIC

Conclusion of the military radio-radar manufacturing program against Japan being well in hand, the big subject for discussion at the Radio Manufacturers' Association's annual meeting on June 13th and 14th in Chicago will be plans for the reconversion of the radio manufacturing industry to a peacetime basis.

Because of wartime travel restrictions only, the Association's officers, Directors and Executive Committees of the five RMA divisions will go to Chicago. The annual RMA membership "meeting" will be by proxy only. Association officers will be elected for the coming year and expanded peacetime projects of RMA arranged.

Reports on the WPB industry reconversion plan and OPA civilian pricing procedure will be reviewed by the Board of Directors. R.C. Cosgrove, of The Crosley Corporation, President of RMA, will preside at the Board meetings.

Due to continued heavy military requirements for radio and electronic equipment in the Japanese war, reconversion of the radio industry to civilian production will come gradually with no large volume of new home receivers on the market in prospect before early 1946, according to WPB advice to RMA.

Revisions of both L-265, the WPB limitation order barring production of civilian radios, and PR-25, the Spot Authorization Plan, to permit unrestricted manufacture of components and production of commercial service end equipment are scheduled early in July, according to WPB officials.

During this first stage of reconversion police, marine and aviation radio equipment may be produced after war orders drop 10 per cent or to \$190,000,000 a month. Production of components, including replacement tubes, will be limited only by the materials and plant capacity available. Home receivers may be produced when war production drops 25 per cent or to about \$160,000,000 a month.

The WPB Radio Industry Advisory Committee, whose members have approved the WPB reconversion formula for the radio industry in principle, will meet in Washington early in June to consider the program in detail.

Meanwhile, some manufacturers have reported substantial cutbacks in war orders since V-E Day, while a few large companies have received increased orders, especially for new secret electronic and radar equipment.

Under present WPB plans, modification of the WPB limitation order to permit restricted production, but no home receivers, will be made immediately effective in July to set manufacturers to place orders for components and materials.

WPB officials believe the severe shortage of tubes and other components, however, will retard reconversion even when limitation orders are relaxed. Despite sharp cutbacks in certain types of radio tubes, overall military requirements are higher now than before V-E Day.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

1. The Department of Defense has received information from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. This information was obtained from a source who has provided reliable information in the past.

2. The [redacted] is a [redacted] organization that has been active in the [redacted] area for some time. It has been reported that the [redacted] is engaged in activities that are detrimental to the national security of the United States.

3. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] organization that has been active in the [redacted] area. It has been reported that the [redacted] is engaged in activities that are detrimental to the national security of the United States.

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PARAMOUNT CAPTURES NORMAN SIEGEL, TOP RADIO EDITOR

Norman Siegel, Radio Editor of the Cleveland Press, went to Hollywood once too often. For the past ten years, Mr. Siegel, one of the first, foremost, and most progressive radio editors in the country, has gone to Hollywood every winter for two-month assignments covering radio and movies on the West Coast. Finally, a week or so ago Paramount Pictures, Inc., which has long been angling for Norman, secured his name on the dotted line. The result was that, after 19 years with the Cleveland Press, Mr. Siegel will join the Paramount staff where he has been assigned to handle their star list and work with the syndicate writers in Hollywood.

Keeping himself abreast of Hollywood was an extension of his going to New York once every six or eight weeks to cover the Manhattan scene. Mr. Siegel believed in getting around. He was, in fact, the first radio editor in the country to cover one of President Roosevelt's Fireside Broadcasts. That was in July, 1933. And in thus coming to Washington, the Cleveland newspaperman had a thrilling experience for something happened that night which those present will probably never forget.

The Fireside broadcasts were made from a small room on the basement floor of the White House. It was in the middle of the Summer and the klieg lights ran the temperature up terrifically. What with radio technicians, news-reel photographers and others present, among them Alfred J. McCosker, of the Mutual Broadcasting System, then President of the National Association of Broadcasters, the place was crowded and at times almost suffocating. Finally, President Roosevelt was wheeled in and established at a specially made stand in the corner of the room surrounded by microphones and in the center of the spotlights.

As was customary at such broadcasts, advance copies of the President's speech were distributed to the correspondents present. President Roosevelt began speaking in his usual manner, and Carleton D. Smith at the NBC microphone, Bob Trout for CBS, and others followed the printed copy in a routine way to see whether or not the President digressed from the prepared text. Once the tense-ness of getting the broadcast started with split-second timing had passed and the novelty for the newcomers had worn off of hearing the President in person, who in the flood lights looked like a movie actor reading into a microphone, they too relaxed much the same as anybody else does listening over the air.

Those present received an unforgettable jolt, however, when President Roosevelt suddenly stopped speaking. Carleton Smith, Bob Trout and the others running the broadcast snapped to attention. Seeing Mr. Roosevelt hold out his hand as if groping for something, didn't give them any reassurance. Nor an instant later when he exclaimed: "Water, will someone give me a glass of water?"

Luckily a pitcher of water was close by and a dozen hands grabbed for it. To those in the little White House room it seemed

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ages but in an instant, the President was handed a glass of water. As he began drinking it - and to the intense relief of those present that memorable night who thought possibly he had suffered a heart attack - President Roosevelt calmly resumed his broadcast saying: "My friends this is one of the hottest nights of the year in Washington - and you all know what Washington is at this season - I simply had to have a glass of water."

Whereupon Mr. Roosevelt finished the broadcast without further interruption.

Mr. Siegel has also written a series of articles on television, one of which was reproduced in booklet form by RCA for distribution to persons requesting information on the subject. He was Vice-President of the Radio Editors' Association. He is 38 years old, a graduate of Ohio State University, and has been Radio Editor of the Cleveland Press since 1930. In his 19 years with the Press, he has held various posts, including those of Aviation Editor, Night City Editor, Assistant Political Editor, Assistant State Editor, Assistant Promotion Editor and Radio and Amusement Editor.

Mr. Siegel begins his new work with Paramount in Hollywood June 4th.

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CANADIANS APPARENTLY IN NO HURRY TO BUY NEW SETS

Most Canadians, while expecting great improvements in radio after the war, will not be in a hurry to buy new sets, according to a survey conducted by Canadian Facts, Ltd., for the Radio Manufacturers' Association of Canada.

Results of the consumer sampling have been made available to the Radio Manufacturers' Association of the United States by the Canadian RMA because of their interest to U.S. manufacturers.

Although 42 percent of the persons interviewed said they plan to buy a new radio after the war, only 5 percent said they will buy a set just as soon as they become available, regardless of whether or not they include great improvements.

Canadian Facts consequently estimated the immediate market in Canada as 135,000 sets, of which 65 per cent would buy A.C. models, 20 percent combination models, and 15 percent battery sets. Canada has a population of about 11,500,000. The survey covered a representative cross-section of 2,058 Canadians.

Among other findings were:

9 out of 10 Canadian families now own a radio set, and 1 out of 10 has more than one radio

5 percent of all sets now owned are out of order

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Radio ranks third among the post-war products which Canadian families will buy, the first two being automobiles and refrigerators

Principal buyer interest is in combination sets with tone first consideration and price second

Only one person in 10 has heard of FM, and half of those interviewed think television is not more than three years off.

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WASHINGTON TELEVISION AND FM TOWER ZONING BANS LIFTED

The Zoning Commission of Washington, D.C. has cleared the way for the introduction of television to the Capital by amending its regulations to permit the erection of television towers in the city's residential areas. Likewise the Commissioners who govern the city authorized the erection of an experimental frequency modulation mast on the International Building, between 13th and 14th Streets, N.W. on F Street, a block from the Treasury, and in the heart of the downtown shopping district.

The action of the District of Columbia Commissioners in permitting the erection of television towers answered appeals made at public hearings last week by representatives of companies seeking to build stations, who predicted Washington would be one of the most progressive cities in the television field if high ground, found chiefly in residential areas, is made available for antennae towers.

Adequate television service, it was said, can be guaranteed to the metropolitan area only if towers can be placed on land that is 300 to 400 feet above sea level, the experts explained.

Representatives of the Bamberger Broadcasting Co. of New York have announced they are prepared to establish a television tower and station here that will bring the District entertainment from New York. No more than three or four stations can be located in the city because the Federal Communications Commission has allocated only 12 frequencies for television for the entire country, it was explained.

A particular site in Washington's residential area will not be granted to television companies unless it meets the approval of the District Board of Zoning Adjustment and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, it was stated.

The Zoning Commission pointed out that the proposed location and height of these facilities must not adversely affect neighboring property and must be separated from such property by a distance equal to one-sixth the height of the antennae tower.

The permit to erect the FM steel mast in downtown Washington was issued to Everett L. Dillard in behalf of the Commercial Radio Equipment Company. Mr. Dillard said that a portable trailer-borne tower will be located in the Silver Spring area, adjacent to

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2. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Criminal Identification and
3. Control, Washington, D. C., on the subject of the above captioned
4. case, and is being furnished to you for your information and use.
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The following information was obtained from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Prisons, and the United States Department of Justice, regarding the activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in the United States, during the years 1941 to 1945.

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Washington to experiment with coverage for Maryland. Because the main station will be only strong enough to service the metropolitan area, the radio engineers are contemplating a series of booster stations which will dot the countryside. According to Mr. Dillard without such relay stations, necessary because of frequency modulation restrictions, it might be necessary to have a central most 1,000 feet high.

Although none of the Washington stations now broadcast on frequency modulation wave lengths, most of them have applications pending before the Federal Communications Commission.

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UNORTHODOX THINKING NEEDED IN TELE, SAYS CROSLEY CONSULTANT

Speaking to students at the Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio, Richard Hubbell, Production Manager and Television Consultant of The Crosley Corporation, Broadcasting Division, called for unorthodox thinking on the part of television broadcasters. "Television", he said, "is a new art of the first magnitude, waiting for us to develop it. Let's not cripple that development by confining television within arbitrary boundaries, by failing to recognize and exploit all of its potentialities. Television needs thinking along new lines, unorthodox thought which breaks out of established molds and blazes a new trail.

"There is a natural tendency for movie people to think of television as a new branch of movies, for radio people to see it as visualized radio programs, for theatre people to look on it as an extension of Broadway, for advertising people to think of it only as a better way to sell laxatives and soap, for educators to regard it solely as a new dimension in audio-visual education, for manufacturers to dream of it only as a wonderful way to sell more equipment. This adds up to a lot of people with limited perspectives and therefore limited capabilities. The tele-woods are full of them now, for very few have had the foresight and initiative to learn something of all of these contributory fields, to get the broad knowledge and experience which television will demand of its top-flight artists and executives."

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TELEVISION THEATRES PLANNED IN ILLINOIS AND OHIO

Said to be the first in the country designed for television are theatres planned for Libertyville, Illinois, near Chicago, and Toledo, Ohio. The latter is to be erected by the Anthony Wayne Development Company. The former will be built as soon as materials are available and wartime restrictions permit by Fred W. Dobe, an industrial engineer heading a syndicate in association with A. J. Balaban, General Manager of the Roxy Theatre in New York City.

The Libertyville theatre will seat 1500 and a site 155 x 250 ft. has been acquired. It will be built along experimental lines and will contain many innovations.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years.

no further, and non-availability notwithstanding, it is again stressed that the findings are not to serve as a basis for any further action, and that the findings are not to be used for any other purpose.

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THE ABOVE PERSON WAS LISTED IN JUNE 1964 AS A MEMBER

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPE is a legitimate organization or a subversive one.

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"HELLO WORLD" HENDERSON OF SHREVEPORT DIES

W. K. "Hello World" Henderson, formerly of KWKH, Shreveport, La., who some years ago was one of the best known broadcasters in the United States, died at his home last Monday following a heart attack. Mr. Henderson, who originally started KWKH and used "Hello World" for his regular salutation, specialized in abusing the old Federal Radio Commission over the air. In addition to this he began attacking the chain stores of the country.

The FRC was puzzled as to why KWKH (The WKH being Mr. Henderson's initials) could be heard in so many parts of the country and at such great distances. In this respect it seemed to be in a class with WLW at Cincinnati. The mystery was somewhat cleared up when, according to testimony before the Radio Commission, it was revealed that although "Old Man" Henderson (as they called him) was only licensed to use 1,000 watts, he used to boost up the power to whatever his needs seemed to be at a particular time.

This was developed under cross-examination by Judge E. O. Sykes, then Chairman of the Commission. It was back in 1927 when power wasn't what it is today and there was quite a sensation when Mr. Henderson admitted that he stepped up his power to as high as 3,000 watts. As a result of this, his broadcasting time was reduced by one-half. He was also later hauled on the carpet on a charge that he used profanity. Finally in 1933, he sold KWKH and has never been heard from in the broadcasting world since.

Mr. Henderson was 74 years old and leaves a widow and a son.

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NO CHARGE FOR GUEST ROOM RADIO IN ASCAP HOTEL CONTRACT

In connection with the negotiations between ASCAP and the American Hotel Association, which were successfully concluded last Friday with the issuance of a new contract under which ASCAP will license all hotels, it was stated that no charge will be made for the use of ASCAP repertoire by means of master-controller radio submitted to individual guest rooms.

The terms of the new licensing agreement, which will run for approximately five years, call for payment by the hotel of an annual rate based upon its previous annual expenditure for all music and entertainment. These license fees are to be paid in quarterly installments.

New contracts and forms were sent to all ASCAP supervisors and district managers last Friday, together with an explanatory letter from Herman Greenberg, Assistant General Manager of the Society.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

W. A. Rorer, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., has been appointed to the position of Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, effective January 1, 1918. Mr. Rorer has been in the service of the Department of Agriculture for many years, and has held various positions of increasing responsibility. He is a graduate of the University of California, and has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the same institution. He is a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, and has published numerous papers on the subject of plant diseases and insect pests. He is also a member of the American Phytopathological Society, and has been elected President of the same organization for the year 1917.

Mr. Rorer's appointment to the position of Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry is a recognition of his long and successful career in the service of the Department of Agriculture. He will be responsible for the management of the Bureau, and for the execution of the policies of the Department in relation to plant diseases and insect pests. He will also be responsible for the supervision of the various divisions of the Bureau, and for the coordination of the work of the same divisions. He will be assisted by a Deputy Chief, and by a number of other officials. He will also be responsible for the preparation of the annual report of the Bureau, and for the presentation of the same to the Secretary of Agriculture.

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BUTTNER, RADIO ENGINEER, AND OGILVIE, NEW I.T. & T. V-PS

The election of H. H. Buttner, a builder of the famous Samoa and Bordeaux radio stations, and G. A. Ogilvie as Vice-Presidents of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, was announced yesterday by Col. Sosthenes Behn, President.

Mr. Buttner, a graduate of the University of California and a native of that State, also is Vice President of International Telecommunications Laboratories, Inc., a recently organized I.T. & T. affiliate, and is Vice-President and a Director of the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, the system's manufacturing subsidiary in the United States. After a trip to the Orient, he was engaged by the Navy Department for radio work at the Mare Island, Cal. Navy Yard and was given charge of the construction of the Naval high power radio station at the Navy base at Tuituila, American Samoa. During World War I, Mr. Buttner served in the Navy as machinist mate and was among the group sent to France to build the Lafayette high power radio station near Bordeaux. After the armistice, he was demobilized and remained in France as a civilian employee of the Navy station after it had been turned over to the French authorities.

When he was discharged from the Navy, Mr. Buttner had become chief special mechanic, a rating he received during service at the Lafayette station. Upon his return to the United States in 1921, Mr. Buttner was employed by the Navy Department as an expert radio aide and was stationed at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn. Leaving the Navy Department in 1922, Mr. Buttner joined the Western Electric Company where he worked for several years on the development of radio broadcasting and power line carrier equipment.

Mr. Buttner who went with I.T. & T. in 1926 has attended practically all international conferences on communications and radio since 1927 and is a fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

Mr. Ogilvie was born in Brooklyn, is a graduate of Hamilton College and Harvard Law School and joined I.T. & T. in 1923 and was assigned for training to Havana and later to Mexico. He went to Spain for the system in 1924 and in 1925 he again was assigned to Mexico. From 1927 to 1930 Mr. Ogilvie served the system in Brazil and Chile. Later he went to Rumania where he assisted in the organization of personnel and other details of the country's telephone system when it was acquired from the government. Later assignments took him once more to Mexico where he later served as Vice President and General Manager of the Mexican Telephone and Telegraph Company, and to Ecuador.

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Effective June 15, 1945, Station WKIX, 250 watts, Columbia, S.C., joins the Columbia network as an optional station.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF
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STALIN SAID "NO-SKI" TO SEN. WHEELER'S BERLIN REQUEST

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, head of a U.S. Senate Committee investigating international communications, isn't a man to harbor a grudge but he has a long memory. He sounded mild enough when he told about the door being closed in his face (slowly but not slammed) by Stalin, when the Senator sought permission to visit Berlin with his Committee, but it is a pretty good guess that the last of the incident has not been heard.

"I can't say we were exactly refused permission to visit Berlin", Senator Wheeler said, "but we were told it was inadvisable."

The Committee, whose other members are Senators Ernest W. McFarland (D), of Arizona; Homer E. Capehart (R), of Indiana; and Albert W. Hawkes (R), of New Jersey, and which is accompanied by Chairman Paul Porter of the Federal Communications Commission, Rear Admiral Joseph R. Redman, Chief of Naval Operations, Ed Craney of KGIR, Butte, Mont., and others, thereupon decided to go to Italy.

They are expected to return to Washington within the next week or so.

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OWI REVEALS ITS LATEST EFFORT IS MUSICAL PROPAGANDA

Propagandizing foreign peoples through music is the latest effort to be publicized by the Office of War Information.

Dr. Roy Harris, Chief of the Music Section of OWI's Radio Program Bureau in New York City, has written the Washington Star to point out that the function of the OWI "has been and will continue to be the dissemination of information concerning the United States, its war effort and its peace efforts through the media of press, radio, motion pictures, publications and information centers."

The agency's music section, he says, has the job of informing "the peoples of Europe on the current musical world".

"Breaking this down, we have two distinctively different parts of our musical life. The first part is the interest, appreciation, understanding and activity in the performance of the music of European nations as it is practiced in this country. The second part concerns the development of a native music", Dr. Harris declares.

Through short wave radio and the sending of records and music for "live performance" to 62 OWI "outposts" overseas, music lovers in foreign countries get a diet of 50 percent "hot" jazz, "sweet" jazz, Latin American, dance music and popular songs; 25 percent American folk music and 25 per cent symphonic and chamber music.

Dr. Harris reports that from OWI's Luxembourg "outpost" they have learned that Germans do not like our "hot" jazz but are

much more partial to our "sweet" jazz. "This is very understandable, because our sweet jazz is much nearer to the slow rhythms and sweet sonorities of 19th century romantic German classics", he observes.

"Our serious American composers can be extremely heartened to know that requests for our serious music have increased over 400 percent in the last three years", he adds.

Dr. Harris says the recordings are broadcast around the clock from OWI's large short wave network known as "Voice of America"

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CANNOT USE PRIORITIES TO AMASS RADIO PARTS

Several questions having risen as to the effect of Priorities Regulation 27 on the restrictions on the manufacture of electronic equipment contained in Order L-265, the War Production Board last Saturday issued an Interpretation to the General Limitation Order L-265 emphasizing that Priorities Regulation 27 does not relax in any way the restrictions on the manufacture of electronic equipment under L-265.

The interpretation points out that, while Priorities Regulation 27 provides manufacturers with priorities assistance in obtaining limited amounts of construction materials, it specifically requires compliance with all applicable WPB orders and regulations.

The interpretation explains that no manufacturer may produce electronic equipment under Priorities Regulation 27 except to fill preferred orders, to fill authorized production schedules and programs as defined in Controlled Materials Regulation 1 or to fill schedules or programs authorized on a spot basis.

It is explained further that Priorities Regulation 27 does not establish any authorized production schedule or authorized program for electronic equipment, nor can the AA-4 rating assigned by the regulation be used to purchase complete equipment such as radios or phonographs, since these are not production materials.

Furthermore, officials said, the priorities assistance granted by Priorities Regulation 27 may not be used to accumulate reservoirs of component parts in anticipation of the resumption of civilian radio production.

Under Priorities Regulation 1, 30-day inventories for the resumption of civilian production may be built up if they can be obtained without priorities assistance. But under Order L-265, the only electronic components purchasable without priorities assistance are those supported by consumers' or suppliers' certificates, and their use is limited to the receiving of repair parts. They cannot be used to obtain inventory for future production.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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Navy Secretary Forrestal Doesn't Think Much Of Radio
(Drew Pearson in "Washington Post")

After Secretary of the Navy Forrestal left Iwo Jima on his recent Pacific trip, he staged a press conference on Guam, where he promised to do something to improve news coverage under the Navy.

One correspondent piped up, "How about radio? What are you going to do for them?"

"Oh, radio doesn't amount to a hill of beans", replied the Secretary of the Navy. "It goes in one ear and out the other."

What Forrestal didn't realize was that correspondents for the major networks were listening to him. All reported his remarks to their home offices.

Forrestal himself was frankly critical of his own Navy public relations.

"If we want to have no Navy after the war", said Forrestal, "we're certainly going about it in exactly the right way by pushing the press around."

Demands European Radio And Press Censorship Be Lifted
(Maj. George Fielding Eliot in "Washington Star")

It is high time the press of this Nation began to talk very firmly indeed to the War Department or whoever it is that is primarily responsible for the censorship of press and radio in the areas of American military activity in Europe.

If I had the job of doing the telling, I would say:

Gentlemen, you cannot use military security as an excuse for avoiding criticism.

Freedom of news is an essential and integral part of all freedom, and that is truer today than it ever has been.

Freedom may be temporarily held in check by military necessity. No one desires to make public anything which may be of aid to the enemies of the United Nations during the progress of a war. It is right and proper that military authorities should decide what may and may not be made public under such conditions. It is right and proper that correspondents and editors should be subjected to military censorship and regulations for that purpose. You cannot complain of any lack of loyal cooperation to that end on the part of the American press and radio.

Unseen Network One Of The War's Great Wonders
("New York Times")

The radio communications and navigational aids operated and maintained by the Army Airways Communications System have had comparatively little public notice, but they are the electronic nerves and airway markers for intercontinental air traffic. They extend from the training fields and air transport terminal airports

in the United States to the battlefronts. They protect the routes over which 700,000 wounded and 560,000 tons of high priority cargo mail and passengers were carried last year. It is only because of this unseen network that it has been possible for a military plane to take off every fifteen minutes for a flight across the Pacific and every thirteen minutes for Europe. Because of the communications network it has been possible in the China-Burma-India theatre to send planes over the Hump, in some of the worst flying weather in the world, only three and a half minutes apart. At Saipan, control tower operators clear B-29s, on the way home from pounding Japan with bombs, into the landing strip every twenty seconds. Every day more than 6,000,000 five-letter word groups are filed over the system's point-to-point circuits.

Another Bright Page

Frank C. Page, Vice-President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., and Arthur W. Page, Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, sons of the late Walter Hines Page, former Ambassador to Great Britain, are both well and favorably known to the communications industry, but perhaps not so many are aware of the third successful brother, Ralph W. Page, noted columnist on the Philadelphia Bulletin. Of the last named the Saturday Evening Post (April 7) in an article about the Bulletin (which recently acquired Station WPEN in Philadelphia) has this to say:

"Page was running the family banking and orchard interests in North Carolina when Robert McLean (the Bulletin's publisher) met him and was intrigued by the clarity and calmness with which he expounded his pro-New Deal ideas in after-dinner conversation. These ideas were mostly counter to McLean's, but McLean persuaded him to give up his business and start writing for The Bulletin. The result was that The Bulletin harbors in its arch conservative bosom perhaps the most articulate and best-written liberal column in the country. Not only that, but it proudly features and advertises it. Like another popular Bulletin column, written by Paul Jones, however, it is known only to Bulletin readers. McLean will not permit either to be syndicated."

464 Television Stations Possible Under New FCC Allocation (Television Broadcasters' Ass'n "News Letter")

In providing 13 channels for commercial telecasting, the Federal Communications Commission has paved the way for the ultimate erection and operation of 464 commercial television transmitters. Under the suggested plan for allocation of channels, announced by the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc., several months ago, it is possible to operate 398 television stations on 12 channels and 464 stations on 13 channels. In announcing its allocation of frequencies, the FCC definitely assigned seven channels between 174 to 216 megacycles and provided 3 alternatives for an additional 6 channels in the region between 44 to 108 megacycles. One of the 3 alternatives will be finally selected in the Fall after tests are conducted in the 44 to 108 band to determine the most suitable location for ultra high frequency (FM) broadcasting.

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- 14 -

::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Ewin L. Davis, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, received the Award for Achievement in Law conferred on George Washington University Alumni. Judge Davis, a former member of Congress, was Chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries and helped frame the country's first radio law.

Raytheon Manufacturing Company of Waltham, Mass., is seeking a site in Prospect Hill Park as the location for its television station.

Armed service requirements for communications wire have been cut back from 313,500 miles monthly to 218,000 miles, members of the Copper Wire and Cable Industry Advisory Committee were informed by War Production Board officials at a recent meeting, the agency said Monday. Field wire requirements represented the largest reduction, dropping from 211,000 miles monthly to 156,000 miles; assault wire from 83,000 miles to 52,000 and long range wire from 19,500 to 10,000.

It is not expected that the requirements for components for wire and cable will drop with communication wire cutbacks. Textiles and enamel will be in short supply.

The White House Correspondents' Association will give a buffet supper next Saturday night, June 2nd, to Stephen Early, press and radio secretary during the Roosevelt Administration. Mr. Early will have assumed his new duties the day before as a Vice-President of the Pullman Company. The buffet supper will be at the Statler and there will be no guests.

Philso Corp. will release more than 1300 employees at its Philadelphia, Watsontown, Pa., and Belvidere, N.J., plants within the next five weeks due to reduced military needs for artillery fuses and aircraft equipment.

A Patent (#2,376,493) was granted to Edwin H. Land and Martin Grabau of Cambridge, Mass. on apparatus to produce sound through the action of light on polaroid glass. The inventors based their patent upon the discovery that where two light polarizing elements are interposed in the path of a beam of light, with one of these elements adapted to rotate and the other to remain stationary, variation of the elements will produce a fluctuation in the intensity of the transmitted beam. If the rotated element is made to turn at 220 revolutions per second, for instance, the beam will fluctuate at a frequency of 440 vibrations per second. If these fluctuations then are translated into electrical oscillations of the same frequency, without distortion, which in turn are translated into mechanical vibrations of a suitable diaphragm in a loudspeaker, a tone will be produced. This will be a pure tone, the exact pitch of the A above middle C on a piano. Patent was assigned to the Polaroid Corporation of Dover, Del.

SECRET

The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of Negroes. This is a fact which has been recognized by the United States government for many years. The second fact is that the United States has a large and growing population of Negroes who are not citizens of the United States. This is a fact which has been recognized by the United States government for many years.

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The revised edition (May 15) of the "Code of Wartime Practices for the American Press and Radio" has now been issued in printed form by the Office of Censorship. It carries this note:

"This Code covers everything published - newspapers, press services, periodicals, magazines, books, newsletters, reports, directories, almanacs, trade and financial papers and all else - and everything broadcast by standard, point-to-point nonmilitary, frequency modulation, facsimile and television stations and all else in the United States.

"This is the guide by which you are expected to censor your own operations. If in doubt, call, write, or telegraph the Office of Censorship, Apex Building, Washington 25, D.C., Telephone EXecutive 3800."

An "orchid" for radio was given by Mrs. Carl Berendson, wife of the Minister from New Zealand, Dorothy Lewis of NAB states in a release to the Association of Women Directors from the San Francisco Conference. She was overheard to say at a social function during the United Nations Conference, "Of course, I always love to go back to New Zealand, but I certainly will miss the 'commercials' on American radio programs. I enjoy them very much."

In taking formal possession of the 130 room German Embassy in Washington, Government representatives found in a locked room on the fourth floor an array of highly intricate radio equipment. It had been moved down the corridor from an isolated corner room with iron-barred windows, which R. L. Bannerman, Chief Special Agent of the State Department said, had apparently been the Embassy radio and code room. State Department officials were unable to say whether the equipment was designed for sending, as well as receiving. They plan to have it examined by an expert on wireless. There were about 20 shortwave sets.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering was conferred on Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, by the Trustees of the University of Nebraska at the Commencement exercises May 21st. The degree was conferred for outstanding accomplishments in the field of communications engineering.

General Ingles prepared at the University of Nebraska before entering the United States Military Academy, from which he was graduated in June, 1914. In December 1943 he became Deputy Commander, United States Forces in the European Theater of Operations; and on July 1, 1943, he was named Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau will donate \$175 (face value) of War Bonds as prizes in a contest for the selection of a quotation from the public utterances of the late President Roosevelt to be engraved on a special War Bond to be sold during the 8th War Loan. This is open to all members of the Capitol Radio and Press Galleries. \$100 bond for the winning selection; \$50 bond for 2nd best and a third prize of \$25.

The Committee advises that all submissions be less than 20 words and each entry must be sent by mail, postmarked not later than midnight, Friday, June 15, to Samuel W. Bell, Chairman, Press Galleries Standing Committee, Senate Press Gallery, Washington, D.C., and William Costello, Acting Chairman, Executive Committee, Radio Correspondents' Association, Earle Building, Washington, D.C.

Executive Order
No. 11811
March 18, 1957
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Washington, D.C. 20250

WHEREAS, the Secretary of the Interior has determined that it is in the public interest to withdraw certain lands from the public domain and reserve them for the use and enjoyment of the people of the State of California;

AND WHEREAS, the Secretary of the Interior has determined that it is in the public interest to withdraw certain lands from the public domain and reserve them for the use and enjoyment of the people of the State of California;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America, do hereby order that the lands described in the accompanying list be withdrawn from the public domain and reserved for the use and enjoyment of the people of the State of California;

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington, D.C., this 18th day of March, 1957.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

JUN 8 1945

J. H. MacDONALD

RECEIVED

JUN 1945

FRANK E. MULLEN

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June 6, 1945

STANTON UPSTAIRS TO CBS GEN'L. MGR.; REAM, WHITE DIRECTORS

Dr. Frank Stanton, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, went up a couple of steps at a time last Monday when he was named General Manager and elected to the Board of Directors. Honors were likewise shared by Joseph H. Ream, Vice-President and Secretary, and Frank H. White, Vice-President and Treasurer, who were also elected to the Board. Meff Runyon resigned as Director in assuming his new position as Executive Vice-President of the Columbia Recording Company. Paul W. Kesten, CBS Executive Vice-President, who has been the skipper of the ship since Col. William S. Paley, President, went abroad to serve with the Army, continues in command.

Dr. Stanton, who put over a fast one by being the only high network executive to attend President Truman's first press and radio conference, is one of the liveliest wires in the business. Only 35 years old with blonde hair and a pleasing personality that could get him a job in Hollywood, Dr. Stanton moves with a zip. One of the best known research men in the country, and having secured his Ph. D. at Ohio State University, Dr. Stanton went to CBS in 1935. He served as Director of Research and Acting Director of Sales Promotion.

He was a member of the faculty of the Department of Psychology of Ohio State from 1931 to 1935 and from 1937 to 1940 was Associate Director of the Office of Radio Research at Princeton University. He is a member of the Advisory Council of the Office of Radio Research, Columbia University; Research Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters; Committee for National Morale; Editorial Board of Sociometry; Consultant of the Bureau of Intelligence of the Office of War Information and an Expert Consultant to the Secretary of War.

Dr. Stanton designed, constructed and used the first automatic recording device to determine accurate records of radio set operation and conducted early research in comparative measurements of "eye versus ear". He is the author of articles and books in market research, psychology and radio measurements including "Handbook of Listener Research" and "Radio Research 1941". He is co-developer (with Dr. Paul Lazarsfeld) of the Lazarsfeld-Stanton "Program Analyzer", an instrument for analyzing audience preferences of program content.

Mr. Ream joined CBS in 1934, and headed the company's Legal Department for ten years. He became secretary of the company in 1938.

1944

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JANUARY 10, 1944
TO THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CHEMICAL RESEARCH
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RE: Report of the Committee on the Study of the Properties of the Liquid Phase of the System Water-Hydrogen Fluoride, prepared by the Committee on the Study of the Properties of the Liquid Phase of the System Water-Hydrogen Fluoride, and presented to the National Research Council on January 10, 1944.

The Committee on the Study of the Properties of the Liquid Phase of the System Water-Hydrogen Fluoride, organized in 1937, has the honor to submit to you the following report on the progress of its work during the past several years.

The Committee was organized to study the properties of the liquid phase of the system water-hydrogen fluoride, and to report on the progress of its work to the National Research Council. The Committee has been very fortunate in having secured the cooperation of several of the leading authorities in the field of the study of the properties of the liquid phase of the system water-hydrogen fluoride.

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6/6/45

Mr. White came to Columbia in 1937 as Treasurer and was made a Vice-President in 1942.

Among the CBS executives who plan to meet with the Columbia Broadcasting System's Affiliates Advisory Board, which will hold its second meeting of the year today and tomorrow (June 6 and 7) in New York City, for the discussion of specific network operating topics, are: Douglas Coulter, Vice President in Charge of Programs; Earl H. Gammons, Director of Washington Office; William C. Gittinger, Vice President in Charge of Sales; Peter C. Goldmark, Director, Engineering Research and Development; Paul M. Hollister, Vice President in Charge of Advertising and Sales Promotion; William B. Lodge, Director of General Engineering, and Charles H. Smith, Market Research Counsel for the CBS Network Sales Department.

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OPA COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS POSTWAR RADIO PARTS PRICES

A meeting of the Office of Price Administration's Industry Advisory Committee on Radio Parts is to be held in Washington today (June 6) to discuss ceiling prices for radio parts to be required when civilian production of domestic radio sets is resumed, the price agency has announced.

The Committee's 18 members and a number of key operating executives from the radio parts industry have been invited to attend.

Robert C. Sprague, Chairman of the Committee and President of Sprague Electric Company, North Adams, Mass., will preside at the meeting. Walter Shoemaker, Price Executive of OPA's Machinery Branch, will head the group of OPA price men who will meet with the Radio Parts Industry Committee.

Mr. Shoemaker and other OPA officials will outline to the Committee the reconversion pricing policies being followed by the agency in pricing civilian goods whose production was halted by the war, but which may be returning to production soon.

Pricing for around 400 different radio parts will be discussed, and the prices for parts that are to be established may determine in large part the maximum prices for domestic radio sets when they return to market.

The Committee and OPA officials will go over the factors that are to be used in calculating reconversion prices for all radio parts except radio tubes, whose reconversion pricing is being handled by a separate committee.

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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

2. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

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3. SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION POINTS

A. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

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C. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

D. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

E. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

F. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

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NO ACTION IN CASE REAPPOINTMENT EXPECTED BEFORE JUNE 15

It is not expected that President Truman will act in the matter of the reappointment of Federal Communications Commissioner Norman S. Case, whose 7-year term expires June 10th, until the return from Europe of FCC Chairman Paul Porter and Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. While it has been reported that Commissioner Case, who is a Republican, and former Governor of Rhode Island, is opposed by Senator Theodore Francis Green (D), of Rhode Island, who defeated him for Governor in that State in 1932, it is known that Chairman Paul Porter, who stands high at the White House, has strongly endorsed Commissioner Case.

A New York Republican is said to be in the picture but friends of Commissioner Case, who was a close friend of President Roosevelt, express confidence in his reappointment based on the excellent record he has made on the Communications Commission.

In the days of Chairman Fly, when the New Deal was rampant Commissioners Case and T. A. M. Craven so frequently found themselves in the minority that there was a saying around the Commission even before the decision was known "Craven and Case dissenting". They were never afraid to stand up and be counted. Governor Case and Commander Craven so often found together on the conservative stand vehemently in the so-called monopoly case in which they issued separate minority opinions as they did in many other matters generally affecting the industry.

Popular personally, Commissioner Case became well versed in all branches of communications. He served on the Broadcast, Telephone, and Telegraph Divisions while the Commission was so organized. Mr. Case has also served on various Committees of Commissioners during his tenure, as Chairman of the Agency Committee and of the Committee on Revision of Domestic Rate Structure of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and as a member of the Committee on International Telecommunications Survey, Committee for Investigating Communications Systems in Railroad Operations, and the Bar Committee.

No one on the Communications Commission has had a more distinguished record in public life than Commissioner Case, a graduate of Brown University and an LL.B of the Harvard Law School.

He was appointed U.S. Attorney for the District of Rhode Island in 1921 by President Harding, and served until 1926. In the Fall of 1926 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island and succeeded to the Governorship in February 1928, upon the death of Governor Pothier. He was subsequently elected Governor in 1928, and re-elected in 1930, serving until January 1933. His service as Governor extended over a period of five years.

During his term as Governor, the State of Rhode Island reduced her indebtedness each year. He was the first Governor of

the State to appoint Superior Court and District Court judges, the change in the law being made upon his recommendation. The Unemployment Relief Act was also passed during his administration, and during his term as Governor, Rhode Island took care of her own relief situation.

He also reorganized the State Public Welfare Commission during his service as Governor. This department deals with the unfortunate, the poor, the handicapped, the insane, and the incarceration of criminals. It is now recognized as among the best State Departments of Social Welfare agencies in the country.

He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference of the United States 1930-1932, of which Committee President Roosevelt was a member.

Governor Case likewise has an outstanding military record.

He enlisted in the Massachusetts National Guard as a private in 1909 when in law school, and rose from that rank through corporal, sergeant, 1st sergeant to a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, Massachusetts Squadron in 1912, and 1st Lieutenant in 1913. In 1915 he transferred from the Massachusetts National Guard to the Rhode Island National Guard and became 1st Lieutenant of Troop A, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, with which organization he served on the Mexican Border in 1916.

In 1917, as Captain of Co. A., 103rd Machine Gun Battalion, 26th (Yankee) Division, he went to France in October of that year, and served with that Division until he was made a General Staff Officer, serving under Major General James G. Harbord. He was honorably discharged from the Army in July 1919. He received the decoration of Chevalier de L'Etoile Noir from the President of France.

A great sorrow came to Governor Case when the elder of his two sons, John Warren Case, 2nd, was mortally wounded near Brest, France, on August 30, 1944, when serving as 1st Lieutenant in the Field Artillery of the 29th Division, U.S.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PLANS RADIO COURSES

A radio curriculum in the University of Illinois School of Journalism has been approved by the University's Board of Trustees.

The course will be in cooperation with the University's non-commercial radio station, WILL, utilizing equipment and personnel of the station and of the journalism school.

The new curriculum, to be offered to juniors and seniors, will involve five new courses: principles of broadcasting, radio announcing, radio advertising, radio production and direction, and radio law.

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the State to appoint Superior Court and District Court judges. The law being made under his recommendation. The law was passed during his administration. The law was passed during his administration. The law was passed during his administration.

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Governor Jesse White has an outstanding military record.

He enlisted in the Massachusetts National Guard in 1917 when in law school, and rose from first lieutenant to second lieutenant and then to captain. He served in the European theater from 1918 to 1919, and was discharged with the rank of captain. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his gallantry in action. He was also awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received in action.

After the war, he returned to the United States and resumed his law studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1920 and began his legal career. He was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1922 and served for two years. He was then elected to the Massachusetts Senate in 1924 and served for four years.

A year before the Governor's death, he was elected to the Governor's office. He served as Governor from 1930 to 1934. During his term, he was instrumental in the passage of the Massachusetts Constitution of 1918, which provided for a more democratic form of government.

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ACTIVITY OF ILLINOIS RADIO STATION

A radio station in the University of Illinois has been approved by the University Board. The station will be used for educational purposes and for the dissemination of information.

The course will be in cooperation with the University of Illinois. The course will be in cooperation with the University of Illinois. The course will be in cooperation with the University of Illinois. The course will be in cooperation with the University of Illinois.

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FCC TELLS HOW TO APPLY FOR FM AND TELEVISION LICENSES

Under the Commission's policy of February 23, 1943, governing high-frequency broadcast stations, applications to build commercial frequency modulation (FM) and television stations are accepted at the Federal Communications Commission and placed in a pending file awaiting action when materials and manpower again become available. Applications for experimental FM and television facilities are not affected by this policy.

Applications of the latter type (developmental broadcast and experimental television broadcast) are, of course, based upon a technical program of research and experimentation proposed by the applicant.

In general, the procedures outlined in FCC release 81221 of March 23, 1945, for obtaining standard broadcast stations apply during normal times to applications for high frequency broadcast stations, both FM and television. However, it is anticipated that post-war conditions may require some revision of these procedures.

For example, a final determination has not been made on frequencies to be assigned to FM and television. Therefore, applicants should base applications at this time upon the frequencies now allocated to these services, which are listed in Parts 3 and 4, respectively, of the Commission's Rules. Copies of the engineering standards on these services may be obtained from the Commission upon request.

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MISSOURI STATE LEGISLATURE AFTER PETRILLO'S SCALP

Having more significance because President Truman is also from Missouri was the hostility shown towards James C. Petrillo, music and radio dictator, by the Missouri Legislature. A bill introduced by State Senator H. R. Williams, of Cassville, to restrain the activities of the Musicians' Union in interfering with the presentation of non-profit and programs of an educational, civic or patriotic tinge, has been passed by the Missouri State Senate by a vote of 24 to 4 and now goes to the House for consideration.

The author of the measure said they were directed specifically at the policies of Petrillo, whom he charged with usurping the powers of Congress to levy tribute on musical productions and recordings.

"The union czar even told the President of the United States". Senator Williams stated, "that he did not intend to be subservient to any man or group. He usurped the powers of Congress. These bills are to let America know that in Missouri and in this country we do not need any labor czars. They will serve as a curb on any individual who seeks to take over the powers of the law-making body of the country."

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THE NEW YORK TIMES AND TELEVISION

The Commission's policy of "no comment" on the subject of the New York Times and television is a policy of "no comment" on the subject of the New York Times and television. The Commission's policy of "no comment" on the subject of the New York Times and television is a policy of "no comment" on the subject of the New York Times and television.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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EISENHOWER'S GRAND WELCOME TO INCLUDE CAPT. BUTCHER

Capt. Harry C. Butcher, USNR, Naval Aide to General Dwight D. Eisenhower, will return to Washington with the General for the triumphal reception Monday, June 18th. Thereafter Captain Butcher, who is Washington Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System on leave, will accompany General Eisenhower on the latter's gala visit to New York, Kansas City, Mo. and Abilene, Kansas.

Undoubtedly the broadcasters will extend a special welcome home to Captain Butcher but no definite plans for this have been announced as yet.

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MARTIN'S WBEN BOB HOPE SHOW NETS \$15,000 FOR SERVICEMEN

As Promotion Director of WBEN, Darrell Martin, Radio Editor of the Buffalo News, recently pushed that NBC outlet into first place in the nation with the Bob Hope and Big Crosby shows.

On top of this, he engineered a deal with his personal friend Bob Hope to appear in Buffalo for the Smokes-for-Soldiers Fund which netted more than \$15,000 in cigarette money for servicemen. As gratitude for what Darrell has accomplished for radio, Bob Hope and the entire Pepsodent troupe put on the Smokes Show, May 21, without any charge. Bob himself paid tribute to Martin in opening the show which had a sellout audience of 12,000 within 24 hours after Martin opened his promotion cannonading.

Bob Hope jested about "My good friend Martin tossing in an extra appearance" at a huge Bond Rally in Shea's Buffalo Theatre, but the performance netted more than \$100,000 in Seventh War Loan sales.

Mayor Joseph J. Kelly proclaimed a BOB HOPE DAY and stated "This is the greatest thing ever to hit Buffalo."

While the two big promotions left Buffalonians happy, they put Martin in bed for a week at his Buffalo residence. The News recently carried a box stating that his column would not appear for two weeks (resuming June 9), but there are reports that Mr. Martin will leave Buffalo shortly to assume editorship of a syndicated radio column (New York Evening Post).

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Six honorary degrees, including one to Paul A. Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, were conferred Monday at Kentucky Wesleyan College at Winchester, Ky. Commencement exercises.

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CROSLEY EXPECTS TO MAKE 1,300,000 POSTWAR SETS YEARLY

R. C. Cosgrove, Vice-President and General Manager, Manufacturing Division of The Crosley Corporation, disclosed to the company's regional Sales and Merchandising Managers at a "Post V-E Day" conference in Cincinnati that all of the Crosley plants in Cincinnati will be devoted to radio receiver production, while the manufacture of Crosley Shelvador refrigerators will be concentrated at the company's plant in Richmond, Indiana, now engaged in turning out turrets for Martin PBV bomber planes.

As a peace-time objective for the company's Sales Department, Mr. Cosgrove said that Crosley's goal is 10 percent of the nation's business in both the radio and refrigerator industries.

"That would mean a production, in dollar volume, of about \$50,000,000 a year", he pointed out. In 1941, the company's best recent pre-war year, annual sales amounted to about \$27,000,000. In 1944, the company produced war goods with a dollar value of more than \$98,000,000.

"We will be able to produce 1,300,000 radio sets a year very easily, and we will make a lot of the larger sets, too", Mr. Cosgrove said.

"Originally, we had planned to spend about \$1,750,000 to get the Richmond plant ready for refrigerator production but revised plans call for more than \$2,000,000."

"In March, 1945, we turned out more than \$11,000,000 worth of war goods and that promises to be our peak month", he said. "A few months ago, the products we turned out in March would have been valued at \$15,000,000 but production efficiency has reduced costs to the Government so that we received only \$11,000,000 for them."

Gradual cut-backs and termination of certain contracts will result in the tapering-off of the company's war production, month by month, until it is expected to be down to about \$5,500,000 in December, 1945, Mr. Cosgrove said.

In 1940, the radio industry's output was about \$325,000,000 while in 1944, the radio industry produced goods worth \$4,000,000,000. A cut-back of only 10 percent from the 1944 figure would mean a reduction in volume of \$400,000,000 or \$75,000,000 more than the entire industry produced in 1940.

"We could go right on fighting the Japs and still get out more civilian production than we did in 1940-1941. When the cut-back amounts to 25 percent, all war-time restrictions will be off, in my opinion."

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ALLEN EXHIBITS TO PART I, 300,000 POSTMAN LETTERS

1. C. Conroy, Vice-President and General Manager, Sales Division of the Conroy Corporation, testified in the hearing that the Conroy Corporation is a "Part I" company. He testified that all of the Conroy plant in the United States is located in the Conroy Corporation. He testified that the Conroy Corporation is a "Part I" company. He testified that the Conroy Corporation is a "Part I" company. He testified that the Conroy Corporation is a "Part I" company.

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WHEELER PARTY ACCUSED OF FORECASTING WAR AGAINST RUSSIA

Following the Russian Government blocking permission for Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, and party, including Chairman Paul Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, to visit Berlin, the group which is in Europe studying international communications, later got the spotlight in Rome for alleged remarks about the Russians.

It seems the Senators made some "off-the-record" remarks at an American Red Cross club and as a result got themselves into hot water. Reporting the incident, Milton Bracker in a wireless to the New York Times wrote:

At least two enlisted men and two club attaches said that they were certain that most of the audience of 250 would have left the meeting far more nearly convinced of the likelihood of war between Russia and the western Allies than they were when they came.

Senator Wheeler said that it was ridiculous that anyone should have got the impression that an inter-allied outbreak was likely from what he and his colleagues had said, although he admitted having said that the Russians were playing if they really sought the friendship of the United States.

Mr. Wheeler said that the touchy aspect of the discussion had arisen not from what the Senators said but from the questions from the floor, some of which, he said, were asked by "a couple of Commies - you know, you can spot them in an audience right away."

At this Senator Albert W. Hawkes, (R), of New Jersey, turned to the audience and in effect asked, "How do you men feel, the great majority of you soldiers, who have fought the war and been here a long time? How do you feel about finishing the job by fighting the Russians?" When he asked for a show of hands, the others realized that the discussion was on thin ice.

Senator Ernest W. McFarland (D), of Arizona, promptly side tracked the show of hands and Mr. Wheeler steered the discussion to safer ground. Mr. Hawkes said **later**: "I didn't say a damn thing about the Russians. I leave them to the State Department."

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"COLONEL BRITTON" ENDS RADIO SECRECY

"Colonel Britton", British radio propagandist, who later became Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's spokesman on Europe's airways, was disclosed last week to be Douglas E. Ritchie, Director of the BBC European news service. "Colonel Britton" in 1941 and 1942 made the letter V and the opening bars of Beethoven's Symphony symbols of resistance to the enemy. His identity was one of the most closely guarded secrets of the war.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

Following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Army, and the date of their appointment.

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The names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Army, and the date of their appointment.

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WPB EASES UP A LITTLE ON RADIO ANTENNAS, CABINETS, ETC.

Amendments to General Limitation Order L-265, which governs electronic equipment, were announced last Saturday by the War Production Board.

In general, the amendments are in line with WPB's established policy of removing controls when they are no longer needed.

Chief among these is the elimination from the coverage of the order of certain items that do not make use of electronic components and which are not produced generally on facilities now being used for the production of electronic equipment. Among these are radio antennas, blank recording discs and spring-motor acoustic phonographs.

Cabinets also are removed from the order but these remain subject to the provisions of the furniture order, L-260a. Officials of the Radio and Radar Division explained, however, that the placing of a radio chassis in a cabinet still comes within the coverage of L-265, since this is considered a step in production and thus remains subject to the order's restrictions.

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1944 BROADCAST REVENUE \$68,888,110; 47% INCREASE

A total broadcast service income of \$68,888,110 for 1944 - or more than a 47 percent increase over their 1943 total and more than a 125 percent increase over their 1942 total - was received by 836 standard broadcast stations reporting to the Federal Communications Commission, it was announced yesterday.

Average broadcast income per station rose from \$36,488 in 1942, to \$55,948 in 1943, to \$82,402 in 1944.

Only 33 of these stations reported losses during the year 1944, while 85 lost money in 1943, and 188 in 1942.

Seven hundred and sixty-five stations reported increases in 1944 over 1943 amounting to \$22,678,087, while 71 stations reported decreases amounting to \$562,558, making the total increase in 1944 over 1943 \$22,115,529.

(Seven hundred and forty-two stations reported increases in 1943 over 1942 amounting to \$16,689,719, while 94 stations reported decreases amounting to \$421,032, making the total increase in 1943 over 1942 \$16,268,687.)

During the year 1944 there were 919 standard broadcast stations operating in the United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, which number included 35 non-commercial stations. Twenty-four of the 884 commercial stations have not submitted their 1944 financial reports to the Commission and 24 were not in operation part of the time.

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1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the last year. It is a very brief summary, but it gives a good idea of the work done. It is a very good summary, and it is a very good idea to have a summary of the work done during the last year.

2. The second part of the report is a summary of the work done during the last year. It is a very brief summary, but it gives a good idea of the work done. It is a very good summary, and it is a very good idea to have a summary of the work done during the last year.

3. The third part of the report is a summary of the work done during the last year. It is a very brief summary, but it gives a good idea of the work done. It is a very good summary, and it is a very good idea to have a summary of the work done during the last year.

4. The fourth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the last year. It is a very brief summary, but it gives a good idea of the work done. It is a very good summary, and it is a very good idea to have a summary of the work done during the last year.

5. The fifth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the last year. It is a very brief summary, but it gives a good idea of the work done. It is a very good summary, and it is a very good idea to have a summary of the work done during the last year.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1900

6. The sixth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the last year. It is a very brief summary, but it gives a good idea of the work done. It is a very good summary, and it is a very good idea to have a summary of the work done during the last year.

7. The seventh part of the report is a summary of the work done during the last year. It is a very brief summary, but it gives a good idea of the work done. It is a very good summary, and it is a very good idea to have a summary of the work done during the last year.

8. The eighth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the last year. It is a very brief summary, but it gives a good idea of the work done. It is a very good summary, and it is a very good idea to have a summary of the work done during the last year.

9. The ninth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the last year. It is a very brief summary, but it gives a good idea of the work done. It is a very good summary, and it is a very good idea to have a summary of the work done during the last year.

10. The tenth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the last year. It is a very brief summary, but it gives a good idea of the work done. It is a very good summary, and it is a very good idea to have a summary of the work done during the last year.

11. The eleventh part of the report is a summary of the work done during the last year. It is a very brief summary, but it gives a good idea of the work done. It is a very good summary, and it is a very good idea to have a summary of the work done during the last year.

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TIME MAGAZINE TAKES SHOT AT PEORIA; WMBD BANGS BACK

Something new in civic defense was the way Station WMBD in Peoria, of which Edgar Bill is President, went back at Time Magazine, which had printed an article which reflected on the city of Peoria. It was a red hot open letter to Time in the form of a 25 minute program. A transcription of the program was sent to Time airmail special.

The script dramatized the writing of a letter to Time by the citizens telling of Peoria's industries, war record, rehabilitation plan, farming, educational, civic programming, music, and various other features of which the citizens are proud.

It has been customary for the newspapers to reply to criticism but this is believed to be one of the first instances in which a broadcasting station - which supposedly has no editorial voice - has gone to the defense of a city in just this way.

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RADIO MANUFACTURERS FIGHT ABSENTEEISM WITH PRESENTEEISM

Despite a 1200 percent expansion in production to handle war orders, the radio-electronic industry has experienced excellent management-labor relations, only one major strike, and a relatively low absenteeism rate, the Radio Manufacturers' Association stated on Monday.

A report by the RMA Employment and Personnel Committee, based on a survey of labor conditions in both RMA and non-member plants, detailed many innovations designed to keep workers on the job and to maintain high morale while setting new production records.

The report indicates how the radio industry was able to achieve its rapid expansion in the face of wartime manpower shortages and produce \$10,000,000,000 worth of radio and electronic equipment with a payroll of 350,000 workers, of which about two-thirds are women.

The survey covers reports from 184 manufacturers, representing about 60 percent of the radio industry.

"Presenteeism" incentives, rather than absenteeism penalties, are predominant policies of the radio industry, the RMA report stated. Among the management practices which helped keep down both absences and labor turnover were:

Double holiday pay, extra and paid vacations, merit rating systems, "war workers" honor rolls, Saturday half-holidays to transact personal business, no time clocks, music broadcasts on all shifts, smoking permitted on duty, group insurance, free vitamins

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
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and cold vaccines, female counselors, free services on income taxes, housing, rationing, etc., employee rallies, absentee report cards, and exit and return interviews.

Penalties for absenteeism included forfeiture of pay or seniority, and ultimate discharge, often under provisions of union contracts. Housewives constitute a large group of absentees, the Association said, but leniency is exercised in such cases.

The average employee absenteeism rate was 4.9 percent in January and 4.6 percent in February. The rate for women has almost doubled that for men. Separations averaged 4.2 and 3.5, for the respective months, while accessions totalled 4.9 and 3.5 percent.

RMA pointed out that, as the survey statistics covered many small plants and are not weighted as to employees, the percentages reported by a large proportion of the larger companies are lower than the industry's averages.

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PROGRAM TO MARK DROPPING "BLUE NETWORK"; PORTER TO SPEAK

A special hour-long dramatic broadcast, marking the dropping of the designation "Blue Network" by the American Broadcasting Company will be presented by the network and its affiliated stations next Friday, June 15th, at 10 P.M., EWT. The overall theme of the program will be freedom of information and its vital meaning to men everywhere.

Paul Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, who is expected to be back from Europe at that time, will deliver a brief message from Washington. A prominent Hollywood cast headed by Screen star Thomas Mitchell will furnish the dramatic portion of the show.

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HOLLAND BROADCASTERS REORGANIZE; LACK ELECTRICITY

Holland's broadcasting societies, which before the war sponsored or produced virtually all of the nation's radio programs, have agreed to federate into one organization, to be known as the Federation of Broadcasting Societies.

Although the societies took possession of their main building at Hilversum soon after the Netherlands were liberated, they cannot yet start broadcasting because of a lack of electric power. The Eindhoven outlet, known as the Resurgent Netherlands transmitter, is the only big Dutch station now in operation.

Before the war, Holland possessed several broadcasting societies including a Catholic society, a Protestant society, a Labor society, and similar groups. These produced virtually all the programs on the air and commercial programs of the type familiar to Americans were unknown in the Netherlands.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

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. FCC GRANTS RAYTHEON PERMIT FOR RELAY OF TELE & FM

A significant type of experimentation looking toward the development of a broad-band microwave radio relay system was approved yesterday (Tuesday) when the Federal Communications Commission granted the Raytheon Manufacturing Company construction permits for five experimental radio relay stations (to operate with a maximum power of 100 watts on frequency bands to be assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer) to be installed between Boston and New York City. The stations will be located at New York City, Lexington, Mass., Bristol and Tolland, Conn., and Webster, Mass.

The construction permits authorize five new Experimental Class 2 point-to-point radio stations to develop new techniques for the transmission and relaying of high definition and color television programs, high-fidelity FM programs, and telegraph, telephone and facsimile communications. An important phase of the experimental program provides for the development of a system of aeronautical safety communications, aircraft traffic control and an automatic reporting service on the positions of aircraft which would be provided simultaneously with transmission of FM and television programs and other point-to-point communications.

The radio relay system proposed by Raytheon is similar to those under construction at Boston and New York by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and at Washington, D.C., New York City, Schenectady and New Scotland, N. Y. by International Business Machines Corporation and the General Electric Company. Similar experimental grants had been made earlier by the Commission to the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation for construction of three Experimental Class I radio stations near New York City to develop new radio relay systems and to the Western Union Telegraph Company for a chain of four broad-band ultra- and super-high frequency relay stations between New York City and Camden, N. J.

In authorizing the experimentation by Raytheon between New York and Boston, the Commission points out this does not mean that it has made a determination that it will hereafter authorize the company to use these stations commercially or to engage in the activities of a communication common carrier for hire.

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REGARDS OFFENSIVE COMMERCIALS AS BAD BUSINESS

William H. Danforth, Chairman of Ralston Purina Company, of St. Louis, has instructed his advertising department and agency to be "more vigilant than ever" against commercial announcements that are offensive from any standpoint.

"Offensive commercials on a radio program are not only bad taste - they're bad business - as much as slapping the face of the customer who comes into your store. Much of the criticism has been rightly directed at the commercials which interrupt serious programs such as newscasts, symphony music and lectures, but the inappropriate character of many commercials is just as objectionable."

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The above information was obtained from the files of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, and is being furnished
to you for your information. It is requested that you keep this information confidential.
Very truly yours,
Special Agent in Charge

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... I am very sorry to hear that you are having trouble with your health. I hope you will get better soon. I am thinking about you all the time.

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The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California:

There are approximately 100 million acres of land owned by the United States in California. This land is managed by the Bureau of Land Management, which is part of the Department of the Interior.

The land is divided into several categories, including National Forests, National Monuments, and Public Lands. The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for managing these lands and ensuring their conservation.

The following table shows the approximate acreage of land owned by the United States in California, by category:

| Category | Acreage (Approximate) |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| National Forests | 60,000,000 |
| National Monuments | 10,000,000 |
| Public Lands | 30,000,000 |

This information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and is subject to change as more information becomes available.

!!! SCISSORS AND PASTE !!!

"Static Is Good Enough For Us", Says Canadian
(H. Dyson Carter in "Saturday Night", Toronto)

Plaunt and Politicus are not the only headaches at Canadian Broadcasting Corporation headquarters. A gentleman by the name of Armstrong, who probably thinks Ottawa is a town in Illinois, has mixed a drink called "FM", and all the alphabetical celebrities in radio are nursing hangovers. Among the wildest are CBC, NBC, CBS, RCA and Washington's FCC. This is all very upsetting, because "FM" is really a fond dream come true. "FM" is radio reception without static. Yet all the best people hate it. In Canada we are going to ignore it. Apparently static, like the cold weather, is really a precious part of our Canadian Heritage.

The opposition to "FM" was and is astonishing. The electrical combines, the broadcasting chains and certain influences in Washington's Federal Commission, ganged up to squelch Armstrong's invention. There are two reasonable theories for this. "FM" is going to ruin the telephone monopoly on chain broadcasting (it's cheaper and better to link stations by "FM" than by wire) and "FM" is starting a pendulum swing back to independent stations, smaller chains and greater program variety. (O Canada!) In this heyday of dictator thinking, such ideas are indigestible in many quarters. Fortunately, Armstrong couldn't be beaten. He won. Down in the States you can listen to "FM" programs and all the better sets are being equipped for the coming change-over to radio's logical broadcasting system. Importation of new sets now being prohibited, Canadians can't hope to enjoy noiseless American programs.

Truman Taking More Radio & Press Men To S.F.: Censorship
"Editor and Publisher")

President Truman is departing from the practice of the late President Roosevelt and including more reporters, photographers and radio men in his official entourage to San Francisco. This means more extensive news coverage. We hope it also means that he will take press and radio representatives on contemplated trips to Big Three meetings, thus giving us more news of those historic consultations.

While commending the President on this, the Editor and Publisher was more critical with regard to censorship, saying:

The issue of censorship lies squarely in the lap of President Truman, for although he probably has not ordered these conditions he is condoning their existence. In the interest of the general public it is up to him to life our public servants - the newspaper and radio correspondents - out from under military control in Europe and place them in their rightful position of responsibility to the people.

LaGuardia's \$1,250 Guest Fee
("Variety")

New York's Mayor, Fiorello H. LaGuardia, shares guest honors with Bob Burns and Hildegard on the Blue's "The Road Ahead" show. Stanza originated from St. Albans Naval Hospital, just outside New York.

LaG. got \$1,250 for his guest shot. He's giving it all to Army and Navy Relief.

Sir Ambrose Fleming, British Wireless Pioneer, Dies
("London Calling")

The man whose invention made broadcasting possible died in April at the age of ninety-five years and seven months. Sir Ambrose Fleming, son of a Lancashire parson, who became a Knight and Fellow of the Royal Society, was one of the greatest scientists of the great age of British practical science.

It was as a result of his research into the electric lamp that Fleming became aware of the emission of electrons by a heated filament in a vacuum.

His development of this discovery, together with the researches of two other British scientists, O. W. Richardson and J. J. Thomson, gave rise to the development of the whole field of electro-thermionics, and thermionic valves, and all that has derived from them.

It was the invention of the simple diode valve - that is a valve containing a filament and an anode - that made possible the first really efficient detector for wireless waves. Without this development, the possibility of speech broadcasting would have been long delayed.

Probe Drama and Radio School Rackets in Chicago
("Variety")

"Variety" stirred up a hornet's nest in Chicago with its story about the \$5,000,000 a year you-too-can-be-a-star racket in Chi, as witness investigation started last week by State's Attorney William J. Tuohy following filing of complaints by four pupils against Metro College of Drama, Voice and Radio Arts; Talent Scouts and Broadcast Productions School; and others.

Also joining in the hubbub were Chi Herald-American, spear-heading dailies' blasts, and Better Business Bureau, with Station WCFL cancelling a 13-week contract for half-hour Sunday afternoon airers "dramatizing" sudden rises to "fame" of such performers as the Dinning Sisters, Yvonne de Carlo, etc., latter's biography having been skedded for Sunday (13) but called off by station execs because of pact's "undesirable advertising" and "payment in advance" clauses, following publicity in the dailies.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The Office of War Information has issued a directory of the Government public relations men in Washington, their office locations, office phones and night and Sunday phones. The directory is revised to May 18th.

Among those listed in connection with radio and communications are Federal Communications Commission: Earl Minderman, Director of Information; WPB - George Engemann, Radio and Radar Division; Agriculture Dept.: Ernest Moore, Assistant Director in charge of press and radio, and Edward Klauber, formerly CBS Vice-President, Associate Director of OWI.

Copies may be had of the "Public Relations Directory" without cost by addressing Elmer Davis, Director of Office of War Information, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

The development of radar and FM will plan an important part in the postwar research of the new \$8,000,000 General Electric Research Laboratory at Schenectady, which will be one of the world's finest.

Eli E. Oberstein, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, will certify to the Board of Directors the following results of the elections to the ASCAP Board of Appeals:

For the writers in the popular field, incumbents Abel Baer and Peter de Rose were reelected; in the standard division, Harvey Enders was elected.

For the publishers in the popular field, Lester Santly of Santly-Joy, Inc. was re-elected, and Sidney Kornheiser representing Burke & Van Heusen, Inc., replaces William Lackenbauer of Jewel Music Pub. Co., Inc. In the standard division, John Sengstack of Clayton F. Summy & Co. was re-elected.

The A. H. Belo Corp., Dallas, Texas, was granted a construction permit for new portable developmental broadcast station to use frequencies to be assigned from time to time by the FCC Chief Engineer; power 1 KW.

A dividend of 87½ cents per share has been declared by the Radio Corporation of America on the outstanding shares of \$3.50 Cumulative First Preferred stock, for the period from April 1, 1945, to June 30, 1945. The dividend is payable July 2, 1945, to holders of record at the close of business June 11, 1945.

In New York, enroute to Buenos Aires, where he will become BBC representative in the Argentine, Basil Thornton, formerly manager of BBC's German Service, gave a first-hand account of the battle of words with Goebbels and said that, with the end of the European war, "the task of BBC's German Division will be re-education and reconstruction".

Mr. Thornton, who just completed a tour of German prison camps in Canada, where he gathered information for BBC broadcasts in

German to Germany, revealed that, during the war, BBC beamed a total of sixteen transmissions into the Reich daily. Among the most successful programs, he said, were those written, produced and directed by German prisoners, under careful BBC supervision and broadcast to Germany.

Radio's biggest customer, Proctor & Gamble in Cincinnati, spends \$11,000,000 a year for time alone. Expenditures for talent probably run another \$11,000,000, Bill Bailey writes in Broadcasting.

After nearly five years of service, Radio Orange, the Netherlands station in London, operated over facilities made available by the BBC., will end its present system of transmissions.

Radio Orange began operations July 28, 1940, when Queen Wilhelmina made a brief talk over its facilities. It transmitted news programs and instructions to the Netherlands during the German occupation.

J. D. Colvin has joined the General Engineering Department of the American Broadcasting Company, Inc., as Audio Facilities Engineer.

Mr. Colvin was graduated from Penn State with a B.S. in Electrical Engineering in 1934. Since that time he has been engaged in various engineering projects associated with the broadcasting industry as an employee of A.T. & T., Westinghouse and RCA. During the past seven years he has specialized in audio systems for broadcasting.

Radio experimentation has led to the construction of an instrument which will enable the blind to detect an obstacle in their path. It consists, the London News-Chronicle says, of two pieces of electrical, sound and light apparatus, in a box. It weights about ten pounds and is fitted with a pair of earphones. It can be set for varying distances and gives a buzzing sound when it comes to that distance from any obstacle. With a little practice, it is said, a blind person can easily make his way along streets and in and out of buildings without bumping into any obstacles.

The difficulty of "overtaking error" in a matter of seconds was the theme of a talk by Kent Cooper, Executive Director of the Associated Press, at a gathering of the Silurions recently, in which he discussed frankly for the old-timers of New York journalism the recent false peace report from San Francisco and the advance announcement of the end of the war in Europe.

In the olden days, he remarked, a reporter wrote for his city editor. There was plenty of time to weigh the circumstances of a story and check it against error. Even after it had gone on the telegraph wires, there was usually plenty of time to overtake any error before a newspaper went to press. But today, said Mr. Cooper, speed is everything and reporters frequently tell their stories directly to the public, via radio.

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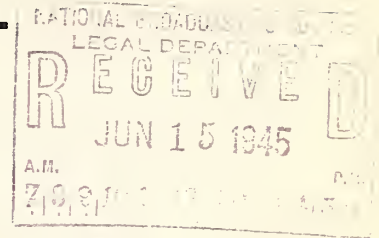
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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| RMA President Sees Radio Manufacturing Resumed By Oct. 1..... | 1 |
| Allen, "Presidents' Friend", American Cable & Radio Director..... | 3 |
| Westinghouse Buys Ken-Rad Tube Corporation..... | 3 |
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For Release 12 Noon
Thursday, June 14

June 13, 1945

RMA PRESIDENT SEES RADIO MANUFACTURING RESUMED BY OCT. 1

An optimistic view of the radio manufacturing situation was taken by R. C. Cosgrove, of The Crosley Corporation of Cincinnati, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association in his annual report to the Association assembled for its convention at Chicago.

Mr. Cosgrove said that he expects all restrictions on civilian radio production, except priorities to insure full war production, to be lifted by the War Production Board about October 1. Meanwhile, starting in July, production of radio equipment for aircraft, police and safety services will be permitted, he said.

Praising the quality and the quantity of radio production for the military services, Mr. Cosgrove said that the industry has produced over ten billion dollars worth of radio equipment since the war began, about four billion dollars worth last year. This compared with an output of \$325,000,000 in the last peacetime year.

"The radio and radar equipment made in this country was of outstanding quality and performance, and it made all fighting forces using our equipment extremely effective", the RMA President said. "During the past year great progress has been made in fungicizing, waterproofing, vapor proofing, packaging, and performances for the Pacific war. Much new development had to be done as the problems faced in the Pacific are quite different from those in Europe. A great deal of research and development work has been done by the industry and this country is now far ahead of all others.

"Some of the problems to be faced are the results of terminations and cutbacks, surplus disposal, reconversion of people and facilities, and above all to hold up our war production while all this is going on so that every last item required by the fighting forces is made available on time, of high quality, and in the quantities needed.

"We must make the transition from war to peacetime production while keeping our employees at work; we must have high productivity per dollar of cost, and high wages and steady work. From a careful study of the industry, it appears that around 145,000 employees will be needed by the end of the first twelve months of civilian production, as compared to 86,000 employees in corresponding jobs at the end of 1940. The peak total of employees on war production in the industry on radio and radar was 241,000. There were 36,000 former employees in the armed forces at the end of the year.

"It is absolutely essential that all legitimate increases in cost be reflected in peacetime radio pricing. These prices will have to be based on full production, and, at the very best, manufacturers stand to lose money during the first months, when the quantities that can be made will be extremely limited. Volume brings down prices and, with limited volume even at best, costs will be very high. Also, the radio volume will be spread among about twice as many manufacturers as made radio equipment before the war. Twice as many manufacturers will be making peacetime radios, and they are entitled to the places they can earn through their general contributions, their ability to be competitive and to provide acceptable equipment to the public.

"There is grave danger of industry overproduction, and my own personal opinion is that no price control is needed because this industry, above all others, always has been terrifically competitive. Within a very few months after peacetime production is permitted, every indication is that this high competitive spirit will manifest itself again and the great values the public enjoyed in radio before the war will be even greater. * * * *

"The patent situation may be quite involved as many companies have developed new art in their war production. I am hopeful that programs can be so worked out that no restriction whatever will be placed on full and free opportunity to make radio and radar by every one who has the facilities, the talent and the general ability.

"A great deal of standardization work has been done but much still remains, particularly toward keeping the industry in a position to make up-to-date war equipment.

"In connection with our export trade, it is hoped that an international standardization program can be effected so that every one capable can participate in the world markets.

"The outlook for industrial electronics is great and this field offers tremendous opportunities. The RMA Engineering Department is being very helpful in opening the way for this development.

"It is hoped that as little restrain and control as possible will be placed by the Government upon the tremendous surges of energy in the expanding radio manufacturing industry.

"As an indication of contributions made by RMA and its members to industry as a whole, our membership increased in the past year from 210 to 254 members. In the treasury, our surplus has increased from \$116,000 to \$375,000.

"RMA is well organized for our next year - the most difficult we have yet faced, as we have many serious problems ahead. Experience gained in making \$10 billion of war radio and radar, new and better plants, capable engineers, fine tooling and test equipment, and all around improved facilities, cause us to face our peacetime program with great courage and confidence."

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THE following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of Agriculture, for the year ending June 30, 1901.

Chief of Bureau, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of Animal Industry, Bureau of Forestry, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Geographical Names, Bureau of Census, Bureau of Statistics, Bureau of Labor, Bureau of Education, Bureau of Public Health, Bureau of Social Hygiene, Bureau of Prisons, Bureau of Penitentiaries, Bureau of Juvenile Delinquency, Bureau of Child Welfare, Bureau of Maternal and Child Hygiene, Bureau of Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Physical Hygiene, Bureau of Sanitation, Bureau of Food and Drug Administration, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Bureau of Customs, Bureau of Excise, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Bureau of Finance, Bureau of Comptroller, Bureau of Treasurer, Bureau of Auditor, Bureau of Inspector, Bureau of Engineer, Bureau of Architect, Bureau of Surveyor, Bureau of Geologist, Bureau of Mineralogist, Bureau of Chemist, Bureau of Botanist, Bureau of Zoologist, Bureau of Entomologist, Bureau of Pathologist, Bureau of Microscopist, Bureau of Radiologist, Bureau of Electrician, Bureau of Mechanic, Bureau of Carpenter, Bureau of Painter, Bureau of Plumber, Bureau of Fitter, Bureau of Welder, Bureau of Blacksmith, Bureau of Farrier, Bureau of Veterinary Surgeon, Bureau of Veterinary Assistant, Bureau of Veterinary Nurse, Bureau of Veterinary Doctor, Bureau of Veterinary Pharmacist, Bureau of Veterinary Chemist, Bureau of Veterinary Botanist, Bureau of Veterinary Zoologist, Bureau of Veterinary Entomologist, Bureau of Veterinary Pathologist, Bureau of Veterinary Microscopist, Bureau of Veterinary Radiologist, Bureau of Veterinary Electrician, Bureau of Veterinary Mechanic, Bureau of Veterinary Carpenter, Bureau of Veterinary Painter, Bureau of Veterinary Plumber, Bureau of Veterinary Fitter, Bureau of Veterinary Welder, Bureau of Veterinary Blacksmith, Bureau of Veterinary Farrier.

ALLEN, PRESIDENTS' FRIEND", AMERICAN CABLE & RADIO DIRECTOR

George E. Allen, friend and advisor of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the American Cable and Radio Corporation. Mr. Allen, who was credited with helping President Truman write his inauguration speech, left Washington by plane on Monday for San Francisco to act as the President's personal representative in making arrangements for the Chief Executive's appearance before the closing session of the United Nations Conference.

Mr. Allen is Vice-President and Secretary of the Home Insurance Company, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. He is a Trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. He also holds, among others, directorships in the Aviation Corporation and the General Aniline and Film Corporation. Mr. Allen also is a Trustee of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation and is a member of the planning committee for the Roosevelt Memorial Committee.

Mark A. Sunstrom was also elected to American Cable's Board of Directors at its annual meeting held last week at Wilmington, Del. Mr. Sunstrom is Vice President and Comptroller of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, parent concern of American Cable & Radio.

Gross operating revenues of the American Cable & Radio Corporation system currently are running at about the same level as a year ago, John W. Lair, Vice-President and Comptroller, informed stockholders of the company at the meeting. Revenues for the first three months of this year, Mr. Lair reported, ran slightly in excess of \$5,000,000.

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WESTINGHOUSE BUYS KEN-RAD TUBE CORPORATION

The Westinghouse Electric Corporation has purchased the lamp business of the Ken-Rad Tube and Lamp Corporation of Owensboro, Ky., for an undisclosed consideration, it was announced last week by George H. Bucher, President. The plant and business, excepting cash, securities and accounts receivable, were taken over on Saturday.

Mr. Bucher said the property would be operated under the same name as a Westinghouse division and that the purchase is part of the company's program to increase its lamp output to meet existing demands and to provide increased capacity for post-war production.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the Americas in search of a new life. These early pioneers faced many hardships, but they persevered and built a new society. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation. It has faced many challenges, but it has always emerged stronger and more united.

The United States has a rich and diverse culture. It is a land of opportunity, where anyone can achieve their dreams. It is a land of freedom, where everyone has the right to live as they see fit. It is a land of hope, where the future is bright. The United States is a country that has shaped the world and will continue to shape it for generations to come.

The United States is a country that has made many contributions to the world. It has led the way in many fields, including science, technology, and the arts. It has been a source of inspiration and a model for other nations. The United States is a country that has made a difference in the world and will continue to make a difference for years to come.

The United States is a country that has a bright future. It is a country that is full of potential. It is a country that is always moving forward. The United States is a country that has a bright future and will continue to have a bright future for many years to come.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OPPOSE OPA PUTTING PRICE CEILING ON RADIO SET PARTS

Contending that the competition in the sale of parts for new radio sets will be so sharp that prices will be kept down by supply and demand, the OPA Radio Parts Industry Advisory Committee has asked to be allowed to sell radio set components without ceilings.

OPA officials declined to comment on the proposal, explaining that it will not become official until it is submitted in writing to OPA by Chairman R. C. Sprague of the official committee. However, one OPA official told the committee at the meeting that OPA had already considered the possibility of eliminating price control of radio parts.

During a discussion of the reconversion price formula members of the Committee declared they could not produce and sell radio parts for civilian use under the provisions of the OPA formula and would not accept any civilian order under the present OPA rules.

The Committee and OPA officials agreed to a joint meeting of accountants from several radio parts manufacturers and OPA officials in New York today (Wednesday, June 13), to draw up a cost survey questionnaire which will be sent to a cross-section of parts manufacturers following its approval by Committee members and the Budget Bureau.

Members of the Advisory Committee, after listening to explanations of the OPA reconversion price formula by several officials, complained that it did not allow for the substantial increases in administrative expenses and overhead costs which they had experienced since the start of the war.

OPA officials admitted there is no provision for rises in administrative costs but stated that increases in "indirect" labor and material costs, in addition to direct labor and material costs, were to be considered in fixing new prices.

The OPA price formula, if applied to the parts manufacturers, officials said, will not require the setting of prices for every item sold by a manufacturer but would be calculated on a flat percentage basis either for a company's overall products or for the products of one of its divisions.

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President Truman "should clean out those traitors in the State Department who have been stealing Government secrets and giving them to Drew Pearson and Walter Winchell", Representative Rankin (D), of Mississippi declared in the House Monday.

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EX-GOV. WILLS OF VT. TO SUCCEED NORMAN CASE ON FCC

Running true to form in favoring Congress or Congressional endorsement whenever he can, President Truman this (Wednesday) morning appointed Ex-Governor William H. Wills of Vermont to succeed Commissioner Norman S. Case, whose term expires July 1st. Commissioner Case, himself former Governor of Rhode Island, had the endorsement of FCC Chairman Paul Porter but Governor Wills apparently got the inside track with President Truman by securing the backing of Senator Austin (R), of Vermont, and other influential members of Congress. The first opposition to Governor Case was encountered from Senator Theodore Francis Green (D), of Rhode Island, who defeated him for Governor in the State in 1932. Both Governor Wills and Governor Case are Republicans.

The 1945 "Who's Who in America" sketch of the newly appointed FCC Commissioner follows:

Wills, William Henry, governor; b. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 26, 1882; s, James Henry and Alzina Brown (Foster) W.; student common sch., Vergennes, Vt.; LL.D., Norwich University, LL.D, University of Vermont; married Hazel McLeod, August 19, 1914; 1 dau., Anne Kimball. Dry goods clk., 1900-15; ins. real estate agent since 1915; pres. William H. Wills Ins. Agency, Inc., Bennington, Vt., since 1928; dir. County Nat. Bank, Mem. Vt. State Ho. of Rep., 1929-31, State Senate, 1931-35 (pres. pro tem, 1935-37); lt. gov., State of Vt., 1937-39, gov. since 1941. Trustee Vt. Soldiers Home, Vt. Jr. Coll.; pres. bd. of trustees, Diocese of Vt. (Episcopalian); corporator H. W. Putnam Hosp.; dir. Goshen Camp for Crippled Children. Republican. Episcopalian (Jr. Warden, St. Peter's Ch., Bennington, Vt.). Mason (32°). Odd Fellow (past potentate, Cairo Temple), Elk. Club: Bennington Business Men's. Home: Bennington, Vt.

Governor Wills was nominated for the full seven-year term at a salary of \$10,000 a year.

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SENATORIAL PARTY, INCLUDING WHEELER, PORTER, DUE BACK

It is expected that the party headed by Senator Wheeler(D), of Montana, and including Paul Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, may return to Washington most any time now. One guess is that they will be back by June 18th. The party was last heard from in Cairo.

Judge Rosenman, advisor to the late President Roosevelt, is reported to be making a study of the international communications merger proposal for President Truman.

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TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the proposed amendment to the charter of the City of New York, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. [Signature]

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I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. [Signature]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. [Signature]

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6/13/45

INTER-AMERICAN RADIO CONFERENCE PLANS MEETING JUNE 28

A meeting of the Government-Industry group under the Chairmanship of Dr. J. H. Dellinger, called for next Tuesday has been cancelled and instead will convene at 9:30 A.M. Thursday, June 28th in Conference Room "B" of the Departmental Auditorium, Constitution Avenue, between 12th and 14th Streets, Washington, D.C. to consider the reports of the following Subcommittees:

Organizational Matters; Technical Matters;
Aeronautical Matters; Short Wave Broadcasting, and
Miscellaneous Operating Matters

It is hoped that the Committee on Rates may have an opportunity to meet before June 28th and to submit a report at that time.

It is anticipated that the meeting will continue on June 29th and possibly the forenoon of June 30th, Francis Colt de Wolf, Chief of the Telecommunications Division, states. It is urgently necessary that the United States proposals for the Rio de Janeiro Conference be completed for forwarding to the Government of Brazil as soon as possible and it is hoped that this work may be completed at the June 28-30 meetings.

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BYRON PRICE, U.S. CENSOR, FOR BETTER READING AND RADIO

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, addressing the Board of Editors of the Public Opinion Quarterly, at Princeton, New Jersey, today (June 13) said:

"The effort to promote better reading and listening, as a sure step toward a higher level of public opinion, should be an organized effort. I am not speaking now of classes in current affairs, or forums and round-tables. I mean organized instruction in the art of understanding definitely and exactly what the newspapers and the broadcasters are saying. It should not be difficult for schools and colleges to teach their students what the differences are, - and they are basic differences, - between news items, editorials, and newspaper or radio commentaries; to distinguish clearly whether a thing is stated as a fact, or as a quoted opinion; to read and listen, as Bacon recommended, "not to contradict and confute; not to believe and take for granted; * * * but to weigh and consider."

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RMA AND PIONEER MFRS. PROD FCC RE FM; TBA TELEVISION

By way of putting a firecracker under the Federal Communications Commission, the representatives of three groups have joined those urging the Commission to make a prompt decision on the FM and television allocations. They were the Radio Manufacturers' Association, eleven pioneer manufacturers of FM receivers and transmitters and the Television Broadcasters' Association.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Radio Manufacturers' Association at Chicago, R. C. Cosgrove, President, said:

"The allocation of frequencies by the FCC, particularly on frequency modulation and television, is something that should be determined definitely right away. The industry must know the final allocations, so that design work can be done. Entry into these two great opportunities must be made at the earliest possible moment. I realize, of course, that the decisions must be in the public interest and must require very careful consideration. I believe, however, that the work of the RTPB has been very thoroughly done, that the recommendations of its committees are sound and represent the very best thinking and experience of well qualified engineers."

A resolution prepared at the conference of pioneer FM manufacturers in New York, presided over by Arthur Freed of the Freed Radio Corporation, urging the FCC to adopt Alternative Allocation Plan #1, as proposed by the Commission, set forth that "the recent action of the FCC in postponing the allocation of frequencies to FM will, in the opinion of the undersigned, representing the pioneer manufacturers of FM radio receivers and broadcast transmitters, have the following results:

"1. Because preliminary engineering on FM sets cannot start until the new allocations have been announced, prompt conversion from military to full civilian production will be seriously delayed.

"2. If the manufacture of FM sets cannot be started promptly, this will reduce the potential set production by a very substantial percentage. This will be reflected by unemployment resulting from the delay in allocating FM frequencies.

"3. Discrimination in favor of manufacturers producing AM (standard broadcast) sets, against the manufacturers of FM sets, inasmuch as AM manufacturers can place orders for components now, thus tying up future deliveries of components for FM sets.

"4. The experience of the pioneer FM manufacturers who built FM equipment before the war, and have been building FM equipment for military use during the war, indicates that nothing will be gained by delay for further propagation tests, and furthermore, that the alternative allocation No. 1 will best serve public interest, convenience, and necessity.

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"5. The nationwide introduction of FM will be seriously delayed, if new sets offered after the war are for AM only, and will have a prejudicial effect on the expansion of FM broadcasting.

"6. If the FCC alternative allocation No. 1 is adopted immediately, it will facilitate the design planning of postwar FM sets, and make it possible for all those employed in the radio industry to continue their efforts on military production with the assurance that the hardships of reconversion have been reduced to a minimum. The proposed delay, possibly complicated by the allocation of higher frequencies, will unduly prolong the period of preparation for the manufacture of FM receivers and transmitters."

The resolution was signed by Ansley Radio Corporation, Long Island City, N.Y.; Espey Manufacturing Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.; Freed Radio Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Garod Radio Corporation, Brooklyn, N.Y.; General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.; Meissner Manufacturing Company, Mt. Carmel, Ill.; Pilot Radio Corporation, Long Island City, N.Y.; Radio Engineering Laboratories, Inc., Long Island City, N.Y.; Scott Radio Labs, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Stromberg-Carlson Co., Rochester, N.Y., and Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

That the FCC lose no time in assigning frequencies for television in the band between 42 and 108 megacycles has been requested by the Television Broadcasters Association, Inc., in a petition filed with the Commission by Colonel William A. Roberts, counsel for the Association, and signed by J. R. Poppele of WOR, President.

The Directors of TBA, in a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Board, called upon the Commission "to adopt at once for television alternative plan No. 1 which gives television 68 to 74 mc., 78 to 108 mc. and 174 to 216 mc."

The FM Broadcasters, Inc., had previously demanded quick action on the new allocations as has the Radio Technical Planning Board of which Dr. W. R. G. Baker is Chairman.

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KNOWLSON IN ENGLAND TO BEGIN DISPOSAL OF WAR SURPLUSES

James S. Knowlson, former member of the War Production Board in Washington and former President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, arrived in London Monday to direct the job of disposing of surplus Army and Navy supplies in the European Theater, United Kingdom, base headquarters reports.

"Before any article can be designated as surplus, it must be certified by Army and Navy officials in Washington that it is non-essential in any of the other 16 theaters of operations", headquarters said, adding that "reciprocal aid surpluses held by American forces will be offered back to the British government."

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 10, 1917

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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FCC SHOWS NO INTEREST IN ELLIOTT'S \$200,000 RADIO LOAN

Though it has delved industriously into other cases where it lacked jurisdiction, the Federal Communications Commission up to now hasn't shown the slightest interest in the charge made by Westbrook Pegler that Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, with the aid of his father, the late President, in 1939 borrowed \$200,000 from John Hartford, head of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, and that three years later, Jesse Jones settled the debt for \$4,000. Although the money was alleged to have been used "to buy another radio station in Texas", the FCC appeared to be in the position of the cop who looked the other way.

In a copyrighted interview in the Washington Times-Herald, Caruthers Ewing, general counsel of the A. & P. stores, was quoted as saying: "I asked the late Rep. William I. Sirovich (D), of New York, 'why doesn't Elliott go to a bank for the \$200,000?' Sirovich replied that his securities weren't bankable. I then asked why Elliott didn't go to the radio people for the money and Bill Sirovich told me that they couldn't deal with him because he was the son of the President of the United States and they didn't want to get involved."

"A few days later Elliott came to my office and reiterated that he had to get the money right away as the options would expire the next day. Elliott talked fast and enthusiastically about the prospects of a Texas network. The \$200,000 would buy another station that would soon be worth a million dollars."

"The next day Elliott came to my office in New York and received from me a check for \$200,000 in return for a six-months' note and a block of stock in radio stations he already owned as collateral."

"Over a year later Mr. Hartford called me on the phone and said he had heard nothing further from Elliott Roosevelt and had received no interest." Mr. Ewing said the situation "rocked along for awhile." "Hartford didn't want to go into the radio business, so we just let the thing slide", the attorney concluded.

According to Westbrook Pegler "the President spoke cordially to Mr. Hartford over the telephone, addressing him as "John" although they had never met and thanked him for his favor to his son. He also invited Hartford to call on him."

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Harper & Brothers is publishing a third volume of excerpts from Richard L. Evans' intermission talks given on Columbia's Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir and Organ program. These programs of sacred music, heard over many stations of the Columbia Network, have been a CBS Sunday feature for the past 13 years.

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It is a pleasure to have you here today. The University of Chicago Press is proud to have you as a member of our community. We are committed to the highest standards of scholarship and research, and we are confident that you will find our work to be of the highest quality. We are also committed to the highest standards of service, and we are confident that you will find our staff to be of the highest quality. We are looking forward to your continued support and participation in our work.

The University of Chicago Press is a leading publisher of books and journals in the fields of the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences. We are proud to have a long and distinguished history of publishing works of the highest quality. We are committed to the highest standards of scholarship and research, and we are confident that you will find our work to be of the highest quality. We are also committed to the highest standards of service, and we are confident that you will find our staff to be of the highest quality. We are looking forward to your continued support and participation in our work.

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MORE NATIONS ASK FULLEST USE OF RADIO IN BBC'S SURVEY

Four more nations - Brazil, Chile, El Salvador and India - have sent statements to the British Broadcasting Corporation, calling for the fullest possible use of radio as a force for lasting peace. The statements concur with the fifteen already received, in response to the BBC's survey of UNCIO delegates on radio's postwar role.

The other replies received were from Australia, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, Haiti, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Syria, Union of South Africa and the United States.

The Hon. Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Chairman of the Indian Delegation expressed the hope that the Economic and Social Council, when it is established as an organ of the world organization, will consider "the best means of securing enlightenment for all the peoples of the world, through international radio". "The experiences of the present war have furnished the clearest proof that radio will play a vital part in the life of the peoples of all nations in the postwar world", he wrote in his statement. Sir Ramaswami compared the abusive use made of radio by the axis and the Allied use of it as a method of educating the people to truth. "One of the subject matters which will engage the attention of the world organization", he continued, "is transport and communications. I believe that under this generic title, communications over the ether will form a very important subject. I trust that the best means of securing enlightenment for all the peoples of the world, through international radio, will be the subject of investigation and agreement at the earliest moment possible after the Council has been set up. It is through the international radio that one hopes, on the one hand, to flow into wartorn Europe and other western countries, the ancient philosophy and culture of eastern peoples and, on the other hand, to ensure the material progress and prosperity of eastern nations by the flow of ideas of modern civilization, science and technological progress."

"Without the proper use of radio, no effort to condemn violence, spread the repugnance of war or to organize collective reaction against transgressors of moral and legal principles will be able to attain their objectives", cautioned Pedro Leao Velloso, Chairman of the Brazilian Delegation. "Radio will be one of the most powerful instruments at our disposal for the creation of an atmosphere propitious to keep best order and security. With its unlimited capacity for diffusion reaching the remotest corners of the earth, it will enable us to inform, enlighten and orientate the masses of the world, preparing them for that period of peace when there will be respect for rights, obedience to law and justice between nations. I believe also that radio will be a powerful education force that is necessary if future generations are to enjoy the certainty of a better and fuller life."

"For countries like Chile", Joaquin Fernandez, Chairman of the Chilian Delegation, wrote, "far removed from the main centres of

communication, radio plays such a big part that one cannot imagine the last few years without this amazing resource of modern science. It will plan an even more important part in the near future, which is full of the unknown, in which the closest inter-change of information is an indispensable factor for the closer cooperation and for better understanding."

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COURT RAISES BAN ON ASCAP IN FLORIDA

The report by Special Master James Messer, Jr. of the State of Florida in favor of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) was upheld last week by Judge W. May Walker of the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial District in Florida.

In his decision Judge Walker found "the defendant, ASCAP, is not a price-fixing combination, and is not prohibited from doing business in Florida."

The decision also declared that "ASCAP has legally complied with the Florida statutes, and is legally doing business in the State of Florida."

ASCAP was one of three original defendants in a suit brought by Florida Attorney General J. Tom Watson, charging infringement of the Florida statute.

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TELE SEEN AS BIG ADVERTISING MEDIUM 5 YEARS AFTER WAR

Television stations may pop up all over the country as radio did, Winslow H. Case, Vice-President of Campbell Ewald, said last week, with receiver output proceeding at about the same pace as sending equipment. He indicated his firm may establish a separate television production department if this is found to be necessary. Mr. Case foresaw widespread use of television as an advertising medium five years after Government controls on production of equipment are lifted.

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William Hillman, WOR-Mutual news analyst, will represent the four radio networks in the broadcast coverage of President Truman's forthcoming trip to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. Mr. Hillman, former European Manager of INS, has been covering international conferences for more than ten years. He has interviewed Winston Churchill, Hitler, Goebbels, Goering and Mussolini.

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R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS INAUGURATES MULTIPLE TRANSMISSION

Development of a system of word transmission by which eight channels can be employed simultaneously to carry messages over a single radiotelegraph transmitter has been announced by Lieut. Col. Thompson H. Mitchell, Vice-President and General Manager, R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

The new system has been placed in operation between New York and London to increase communication capacity, and, with extension of channels to San Francisco, to expedite the flow of government and press traffic to and from the United Nations Conference.

The equipment can handle 488 words per minute inward and outward simultaneously, corresponding to eight channels each way with an individual channel speed of 61 words per minute.

All eight channels may be utilized for two-way communication with one distant station. Alternatively, they may be set up in such a way that four channels with a total capacity of 244 words per minute can be operated in both directions simultaneously between two different stations.

The printing mechanism of the new transmitting system is so arranged that if a letter is mutilated or garbled in transmission, a warning bell rings under the receiving printer.

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COWLES BROS. GIVE NEGROES \$100,000; WILLKIE HONORED

A gift of \$100,000 for the construction of a new Negro community center building in Des Moines, Ia., was announced last week by the Gardner Cowles Foundation.

It was requested by the foundation that the new building be named in honor of Wendell Willkie.

The Foundation was established 10 years ago by Gardner Cowles, Sr., publisher of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, and Mrs. Cowles to aid Iowa colleges, hospitals and other non-profit-making community projects. Gardner Cowles, Jr., President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, is President of Foundation and John Cowles, Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company is Vice-President of the Foundation.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is a comprehensive and well-written work, and is highly recommended to all who are interested in the history of the United States.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Pres. Truman's Press and Radio Conference Technique
 (Arthur Krock in "New York Times")

In the brief period of his presidency, Mr. Truman has already demonstrated that he, too, is a master of the press and radio conference medium and that he has a technique all his own. The method differs widely from Mr. Roosevelt's, but in the following respects it is superior:

Mr. Truman does not hold a press conference until he has a budget of important news to impart, and then he fires it off with the rapidity and accuracy of the veteran artilleryman he is. He is always clear and direct. He answers promptly and precisely such questions as he wishes to answer. But he gives his auditors so much work to do in reporting what he has told them that little inclination to question remains, and none for those speculative and trouble-laden interrogations which were so tempting to Mr. Roosevelt and to which he often made improvised or hasty replies that got him into difficulties. Such questions were time-fillers on the numerous occasions when the late President had little or no news, and therefore there was no reason for the conference to be held at all.

Should Radio Repairmen Be Licensed?
 ("Sylvania News")

It has been suggested many times that city or State laws should be passed requiring radio repairmen to take out a license to practice their profession.

Recently two State licensing bills, introduced in the legislatures of New York and Oregon, were rejected by the lawmakers of those States. Both measures would have required the licensing of radio repairmen.

In Madison, Wisconsin, a city ordinance licensing servicemen has been in effect for three years. The examination fee is \$10.00 and the annual renewal fee is \$5.00.

Sylvania News is interested in what you servicemen think about the licensing of your profession. If you do approve of licensing, how, in your opinion, should the licensing be handled? Should it be a municipal law, a State law or a national legislative enactment. We will welcome all comments. Write to the Editor, Sylvania News, Emporium, Pennsylvania.

FM CHAIN PROPOSED BY WGN IN MIDWEST
 (Jerry Walker in "Editor & Publisher")

A five-station network of frequency modulation broadcasting for the Midwest has been tossed into the pile of proposals before the Federal Communications Commission by the Chicago Tribune's station WGN.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1974-1975 1976-1977 1978-1979 1980-1981 1982-1983 1984-1985 1986-1987 1988-1989 1990-1991 1992-1993 1994-1995 1996-1997 1998-1999 2000-2001 2002-2003 2004-2005 2006-2007 2008-2009 2010-2011 2012-2013 2014-2015 2016-2017 2018-2019 2020-2021 2022-2023 2024-2025 2026-2027 2028-2029 2030-2031 2032-2033 2034-2035 2036-2037 2038-2039 2040-2041 2042-2043 2044-2045 2046-2047 2048-2049 2050-2051 2052-2053 2054-2055 2056-2057 2058-2059 2060-2061 2062-2063 2064-2065 2066-2067 2068-2069 2070-2071 2072-2073 2074-2075 2076-2077 2078-2079 2080-2081 2082-2083 2084-2085 2086-2087 2088-2089 2090-2091 2092-2093 2094-2095 2096-2097 2098-2099 2100-2101 2102-2103 2104-2105 2106-2107 2108-2109 2110-2111 2112-2113 2114-2115 2116-2117 2118-2119 2120-2121 2122-2123 2124-2125 2126-2127 2128-2129 2130-2131 2132-2133 2134-2135 2136-2137 2138-2139 2140-2141 2142-2143 2144-2145 2146-2147 2148-2149 2150-2151 2152-2153 2154-2155 2156-2157 2158-2159 2160-2161 2162-2163 2164-2165 2166-2167 2168-2169 2170-2171 2172-2173 2174-2175 2176-2177 2178-2179 2180-2181 2182-2183 2184-2185 2186-2187 2188-2189 2190-2191 2192-2193 2194-2195 2196-2197 2198-2199 2200-2201 2202-2203 2204-2205 2206-2207 2208-2209 2210-2211 2212-2213 2214-2215 2216-2217 2218-2219 2220-2221 2222-2223 2224-2225 2226-2227 2228-2229 2230-2231 2232-2233 2234-2235 2236-2237 2238-2239 2240-2241 2242-2243 2244-2245 2246-2247 2248-2249 2250-2251 2252-2253 2254-2255 2256-2257 2258-2259 2260-2261 2262-2263 2264-2265 2266-2267 2268-2269 2270-2271 2272-2273 2274-2275 2276-2277 2278-2279 2280-2281 2282-2283 2284-2285 2286-2287 2288-2289 2290-2291 2292-2293 2294-2295 2296-2297 2298-2299 2300-2301 2302-2303 2304-2305 2306-2307 2308-2309 2310-2311 2312-2313 2314-2315 2316-2317 2318-2319 2320-2321 2322-2323 2324-2325 2326-2327 2328-2329 2330-2331 2332-2333 2334-2335 2336-2337 2338-2339 2340-2341 2342-2343 2344-2345 2346-2347 2348-2349 2350-2351 2352-2353 2354-2355 2356-2357 2358-2359 2360-2361 2362-2363 2364-2365 2366-2367 2368-2369 2370-2371 2372-2373 2374-2375 2376-2377 2378-2379 2380-2381 2382-2383 2384-2385 2386-2387 2388-2389 2390-2391 2392-2393 2394-2395 2396-2397 2398-2399 2400-2401 2402-2403 2404-2405 2406-2407 2408-2409 2410-2411 2412-2413 2414-2415 2416-2417 2418-2419 2420-2421 2422-2423 2424-2425 2426-2427 2428-2429 2430-2431 2432-2433 2434-2435 2436-2437 2438-2439 2440-2441 2442-2443 2444-2445 2446-2447 2448-2449 2450-2451 2452-2453 2454-2455 2456-2457 2458-2459 2460-2461 2462-2463 2464-2465 2466-2467 2468-2469 2470-2471 2472-2473 2474-2475 2476-2477 2478-2479 2480-2481 2482-2483 2484-2485 2486-2487 2488-2489 2490-2491 2492-2493 2494-2495 2496-2497 2498-2499 2500-2501 2502-2503 2504-2505 2506-2507 2508-2509 2510-2511 2512-2513 2514-2515 2516-2517 2518-2519 2520-2521 2522-2523 2524-2525 2526-2527 2528-2529 2530-2531 2532-2533 2534-2535 2536-2537 2538-2539 2540-2541 2542-2543 2544-2545 2546-2547 2548-2549 2550-2551 2552-2553 2554-2555 2556-2557 2558-2559 2560-2561 2562-2563 2564-2565 2566-2567 2568-2569 2570-2571 2572-2573 2574-2575 2576-2577 2578-2579 2580-2581 2582-2583 2584-2585 2586-2587 2588-2589 2590-2591 2592-2593 2594-2595 2596-2597 2598-2599 2600-2601 2602-2603 2604-2605 2606-2607 2608-2609 2610-2611 2612-2613 2614-2615 2616-2617 2618-2619 2620-2621 2622-2623 2624-2625 2626-2627 2628-2629 2630-2631 2632-2633 2634-2635 2636-2637 2638-2639 2640-2641 2642-2643 2644-2645 2646-2647 2648-2649 2650-2651 2652-2653 2654-2655 2656-2657 2658-2659 2660-2661 2662-2663 2664-2665 2666-2667 2668-2669 2670-2671 2672-2673 2674-2675 2676-2677 2678-2679 2680-2681 2682-2683 2684-2685 2686-2687 2688-2689 2690-2691 2692-2693 2694-2695 2696-2697 2698-2699 2700-2701 2702-2703 2704-2705 2706-2707 2708-2709 2710-2711 2712-2713 2714-2715 2716-2717 2718-2719 2720-2721 2722-2723 2724-2725 2726-2727 2728-2729 2730-2731 2732-2733 2734-2735 2736-2737 2738-2739 2740-2741 2742-2743 2744-2745 2746-2747 2748-2749 2750-2751 2752-2753 2754-2755 2756-2757 2758-2759 2760-2761 2762-2763 2764-2765 2766-2767 2768-2769 2770-2771 2772-2773 2774-2775 2776-2777 2778-2779 2780-2781 2782-2783 2784-2785 2786-2787 2788-2789 2790-2791 2792

Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

with the fact that the majority of the population is of African descent, and that the majority of the population is of African descent, and that the majority of the population is of African descent.

Officials of WGN, Inc., said four new stations in Milwaukee, Wis., Fort Wayne, Ind., Peoria, Ill., and Grand Rapids, Mich., would be linked with WGNB, Chicago, as the Midwest FM Network, Inc. Each station would bring localized service to the community it serves, while the network operation would permit an exchange of programs making possible a greater service to the respective communities than would be otherwise available, it was stated in the application.

Canadian Denies That Major Armstrong Was A "Screwball"
(H. Dyson Carter in "Saturday Night", Toronto)

The experts said Armstrong was a screwball. But the Major's previous dumb ideas had practically created the radio industry - the famous regenerative circuit and the super-heterodyne were his inventions. Furthermore, nobody could kick Armstrong around as if he were an Average Citizen. He had a Dun & Bradstreet rating. He went ahead and built an "FM" transmitter and receiver. These did what couldn't be done. They broadcast speech and music with incredible fidelity, day or night, with absolutely no static or background noise. * * * *

The matter of coverage is of public interest. What is "coverage"? If it means the ability of a station to make itself heard in your set when you press the button, then our present "AM" stations have a poor record. About 50% of our population get radio reception only at night, and then well buttered with static. This half-hearted performance is not what Americans call coverage. Coverage is 24 hour reception. "FM" will give it over wider ranges and with much lower power than "AM", with absolutely no static.

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CBS TELE STATION ADDS FLOOR IN GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL

CBS television station WCBW-New York, has added 3,000 square feet of floor space and is making extensive alterations of its premises in the Grand Central Terminal to permit expansion of operations. The augmented quarters will give the video station a total of 25,000 square feet for offices, studios, workshops and storage.

Present operations of WCBW are confined to the third floor. The additional space comprises two separate sections of the second floor. One section will be used for television activities of the CBS Research Department and as a "viewing room", accommodating 20 persons. The other section will be devoted to a carpentry shop.

A second "viewing room", also seating 20 persons will be built on the third floor for the use of visitors. The new "viewing rooms" will bring to five the number of television receivers at WCBW.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 10, 1918
SIR:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,
Yours truly,
[Signature]
[Title]
[Address]

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[Address]

TRADE NOTES

Commendation for employees of The Crosley Corporation for their work in producing the Mark 14 anti-aircraft gunsight, now in use on American warships, was expressed by Rear Admiral G. F. Hussey, Jr., Chief of the U. S. Navy Bureau of Ordnance.

The War Production Board has relaxed control on the use of the smaller sizes of mica of all qualities. Formal authorization is no longer required for use of sizes smaller than grade four. The smaller sizes are in ample supply for military and essential requirements. The larger sizes in all qualities are in less abundant supply, and the amended order requires that full information be furnished on revised Form WPB-1085 to obtain the larger sizes from Government stocks.

Mica from Madagascar, reserved for purchase only by Allied Governments since 1943, is now available to private importers, the Foreign Economic Administration has announced.

A new test equipment, the RCA 195-A Volttohyst, which in one compact unit provides the means for measuring d-c or a-c voltage, resistance, audio level, and FM discriminator balance, is now being offered to the trade by the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America.

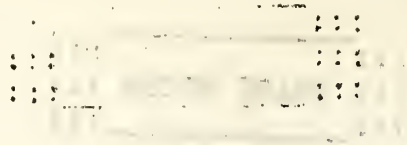
Radio tubes and the electronic devices used in the famed radar will be available for civilians as soon as wartime restrictions are lifted. The assurance of this was given by L. W. Teegarden, General Manager of the Tube Division of Radio Corporation of America, according to a dispatch from Lancaster, Pa., as the Navy-owned RCA tube manufacturing plant in that city was revealed for the first time to the public at a three-day "open house".

Deems Taylor, President of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, last Friday signed contracts with Wallace Downey, representing Uniao Brasileira de Compositores, Brazilian performing right society. The three-year contract is to become effective January 1, 1946. Until that time the present contract between ASCAP and the Associacao Brasileira de Compositores e Autores will be in effect. The latter association will then be merged with the UBC.

George Moskovics has been named Commercial Manager of Television Operations, a newly created post at the Columbia Broadcasting System, in anticipation of experimental commercial video activities. For many years he was Sales Manager of the Columbia Pacific Network, with headquarters in Los Angeles, and more recently has been Assistant Sales Manager for CBS Radio Sales in New York.

Herbert A. Carlborg has been appointed Assistant Eastern Sales Manager of Radio Sales, replacing Mr. Moskovics. Mr. Carlborg has been a special account executive in Radio Sales since 1942, prior to which he served in Detroit as representative of CBS Network Sales and as Sales Manager for Radio Sales.

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it is the first of its kind since the signing of the Constitution. The President, James Buchanan, is addressing the Congress, and he is doing so in a very formal and dignified manner. He is discussing the state of the Union, and he is also discussing the issue of slavery. He is saying that the Union is in a state of crisis, and that the issue of slavery is the cause of this crisis. He is also saying that the President has a duty to maintain the Union, and that he is doing so to the best of his ability. The letter is a very important document, and it is one of the most famous speeches in American history.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a message of condolence to the people of the State of California, who had recently suffered from a severe earthquake. The President expresses his sympathy for the victims and offers assistance in rebuilding the damaged areas.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list includes names such as "John Doe", "Jane Smith", and "Robert Johnson", along with their respective addresses.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

JUN 2 1945

FRANK E. MULLEN

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Journal of the American Medical Association

Published Weekly, except on Sundays, Holidays, and Days when the Session of Congress is in Progress

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June 20, 1945

RMA O.K.'ING NO. 1 FM ALTERNATIVE URGES SPEEDY DECISION

The most important action taken at the Radio Manufacturers' Association's war and postwar production meeting in Chicago last week was the Board of Directors endorsing the Federal Communication's No. 1 proposed alternative band for FM, namely 50-68 megacycles and urging the Commission to take immediate action in the matter. The RMA resolution, which was introduced by Dr. W. R. G. Baker of General Electric, pointed out that the following organizations had made similar recommendations:

Television Broadcasters' Association; FM Broadcasters, Inc. Electronics Manufacturers' Association, Inc. (of New York); Pioneer FM Radio Manufacturers and Radio Technical Planning Board.

The Directors also took steps to expedite reconversion, including the formation by OPA of "an acceptable pricing policy". This took the form of a telegram to Price Administrator Chester A. Bowles, which read:

"The Radio Manufacturers' Association's Board of Directors at its meeting today in Chicago urges that you immediately formulate an acceptable pricing policy on household radio sets and equipment in view of the falling off in war orders and the increased large unemployment facing this industry. It is essential that we have promptly a satisfactory pricing program so that our manufacturing program may be prepared and established."

The Directors adopted a resolution recommending that the War Production Board, if possible, authorize production of repair parts for radio receivers and full production of essential communication equipment, such as aircraft and police radio communication apparatus, for the third quarter of this year beginning July 1st, but that the WPB make no authorization for radio set production for this third quarter.

A. S. Wells, Chairman of the Committee on Reconversion and Contract Cutbacks, in presenting the Committee resolution, stated that the Committee will keep abreast of changes in military requirements and cutbacks and will meet again to reconsider the WPB reconversion program after complete estimates of the military services are made available. The resolution was adopted by the Committee after listening to Melvin E. Karns, WPB Reconversion Officer, give an off-the-record report on military requirements and WPB reconversion plans for the radio and electronics industry.

Upon recommendation of Chairman E. A. Nicholas of the Set Division, the Directors on Thursday authorized the RMA Advertising Committee to proceed with plans for preparing a symbolic tribute to

10-10-1941

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, regarding the activities of the German Government in the United States during the period from 1933 to 1941.

The German Government has been active in the United States since 1933, when it began to establish a network of agents and informants. The German Government has been active in the United States since 1933, when it began to establish a network of agents and informants.

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the broadcasting industry and to cooperate with the National Association of Broadcasters in a joint observance of the 25th anniversary of radio later this year.

The meetings of the RMA Board of Directors and Executive Committees of the various Divisions took the place of the manufacturers' annual membership meeting because of ODT restrictions on conventions.

R. C. Cosgrove, of The Crosley Corporation of Cincinnati, was reelected President of RMA for another year. Two new Vice-Presidents, M. F. Balcom, Sylvania Electric Products Co., of Emporium, Pa., and George Lewis, Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation of New York City, were elected by the Board to succeed David T. Schultz of Newton, Mass., and Walter Evans of Baltimore, Md., respectively. All other RMA officers were reelected.

Eleven Directors were reelected by proxy ballot cast by the respective Division Chairmen, and one new Director, H. J. Hoffman, Machlett Laboratories, of Norwalk, Conn., was elected for a two-year term to succeed W. P. Hilliard of Baltimore, whose term expired.

All Division of the Association elected officers and projected many new activities for the coming year. E. A. Nicholas of Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation, Fort Wayne, Ind., was reelected Chairman of the Set Division; M. F. Balcom of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Emporium, Pa., was elected Chairman of the Tube Division, to succeed D. T. Schultz of Raytheon Manufacturing Company, Newton, Mass.; C. J. Burnside of Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Baltimore, was reelected Chairman of the Transmitter Division; R. C. Sprague of Sprague Electric Company, North Adams, Mass., was reelected Chairman of the Parts Division; Lee McCanne of Stromberg-Carlson Company, Rochester, N.Y., was elected Chairman of the Amplifier and Sound Equipment Division, succeeding T. A. White of Jensen Radio Manufacturing Company, Chicago, whose term expired, and Mr. White was elected Chairman of the Division's Executive Committee.

The following new companies were elected to RMA membership:

Argus, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan; The Astatic Corporation, Conneaut, Ohio; Call-A-Phone Mfg. Company, Chicago, Illinois; Gates Radio Company, Quincy, Illinois; Littelfuse, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois; Madison Electrical Products Corp., Madison, N.J.; Standard Coil Products Co., Chicago, Illinois; Teletone Radio Company, New York, N.Y.; Thomas & Skinner Steel Products, Indianapolis, Indiana; Thordarson Electric Mfg. Co., Chicago, Illinois.

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Radio sets licensed in Switzerland numbered 819,502 as of December 31, 1944, or approximately one set for every five inhabitants, according to a foreign publication. At the end of January 1944, 788,530 sets had been licensed.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY ORDERS 100,000 OVERSEAS SETS; NEW TYPE FOR PACIFIC

To provide entertainment and to aid morale of enlisted men overseas, more than 50,000 sets of a new radio receiver, R-100/URR, are being distributed to troops at overseas installations. Procurement orders call for manufacture of over 100,000 sets which will be issued on the basis of one set to every 50 enlisted men except where isolated units number less than 50. The sets are not for use in the United States nor will they be available to officers' clubs nor groups of officers overseas until recreational needs of enlisted men are fully met.

Another communications weapon for U. S. Army ground troops - the Signal Corps Radio Set SCR-619, designed for the use of field artillery and tank destroyer units - is being produced in quantity and soon will be in use on the Pacific fronts.

Simplicity and ruggedness are the two outstanding features of the R-100 URR set. Controls are much simpler than those in other Army radios. The antenna is reeled into the back of the cabinet in such a way that it can be quickly unwound and slung over the nearest tree branch. The control panel is recessed far enough so that nothing protrudes, and the sets can be stacked and shipped without danger of damage. They are shipped in packages of about one cubic foot in volume. A built-in loudspeaker and headset jacks accompany the receiver, and flexible antenna wire is provided as a part of the set.

The entire receiver is fungus and corrosion resistant. Transformers and chokes are potted for protection against the humidity of the tropics. The steel cabinet is light in weight but will withstand heavy shocks.

The receiver provides reception of medium and short-wave broadcasts. It operates from self-contained batteries or on DC or AC current. It is adaptable for use with several different types of standard Signal Corps batteries, which is itself a simplification of supply.

Four manufacturers are now engaged in production of R-100/-URR - Majestic Radio and Television Company, Chicago, Illinois; Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, New York City; Espey Manufacturing Company, New York City; and Hallicrafters Company, Chicago.

Announcement of the status of the SCR-619 set, which recently was displayed for the first time at a special exhibit of war materiel at Fort Myer, Virginia, focusses attention on the fact that against Japan the Army now fights a "radio war", as contrasted to the European war which was predominantly a "wire war" except in cases where rapid movement made wire communications impracticable. This is so because of the distances and the kind of terrain involved in liberating islands and fighting over and through mountainous sections and jungles, and because of the general lack of established wire communications and even roads.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and industrialization. The American Revolution and the Civil War were pivotal moments in the nation's history, shaping its identity and values. The 20th century brought significant social and political changes, including the rise of the American Dream and the challenges of the Cold War. Today, the United States continues to grow and adapt to a rapidly changing world.

The American Revolution was a turning point in the nation's history. It was a struggle for independence from British rule, fought between 1775 and 1783. The revolution was inspired by the ideas of the Enlightenment, which emphasized individual rights and the social contract. The Declaration of Independence, signed in 1776, declared the colonies' independence from Britain. The war was fought on several fronts, with the most significant battles taking place in the Northeast and the South. The revolution resulted in the creation of a new nation, the United States of America, and the adoption of the Constitution in 1787.

The Civil War, fought between 1861 and 1865, was another pivotal moment in the nation's history. It was a conflict between the Northern states, which opposed slavery, and the Southern states, which defended it. The war was fought on several fronts, with the most significant battles taking place in the Eastern and Southern regions. The war resulted in the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union. The Civil War also led to the adoption of the 13th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution, which guaranteed the rights of all citizens, regardless of race.

The 20th century brought significant social and political changes to the United States. The American Dream, the idea that anyone can achieve success through hard work and determination, became a central theme in the nation's identity. The Cold War, a period of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union, shaped the nation's foreign policy and military strategy. The civil rights movement, led by figures like Martin Luther King Jr., fought for the rights of African Americans and led to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The 20th century also saw the rise of the American middle class and the growth of the economy. Today, the United States continues to be a global superpower, facing new challenges and opportunities in the 21st century.

The new SCR-619 is a voice communication set. It is frequency-modulated (FM), and the normal range of operations is about five miles over average terrain. Weighing about 50 pounds, the set may be carried by one man on foot or by pack animal, and with added accessories, may be mounted in a vehicle. It operates in a very high frequency band on anyone of 120 crystal-controlled channels, with a choice of two preset channels instantly available.

Units receiving the new equipment, as replacement for the Radio Sets SCR-609 and SCR-610, will note that it is smaller, lighter in weight (by 5 and 40 pounds, respectively) and has a simpler arrangement for changing the channels of operation. The set is powered by 6-volt or 12-volt batteries, depending upon whether it is operated by man pack or in a vehicle.

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FADA DENIES FTC CHARGES OF MISREPRESENTATION

Fada Radio and Electric Co., Inc., Long Island City, N.Y., and its President, Jacob M. Marks, have filed an answer denying the allegations of a Federal Trade Commission complaint charging them with misrepresenting that they originated Fada radio sets and have manufactured them since 1920. The original Fada sets were manufactured by F. A. D. Andrea, Inc., whose corporate name was changed to Fada Radio & Electric Corp., and, according to the complaint, from 1920 to 1932 the sets enjoyed a national reputation for quality and performance.

The answer admits that the respondent corporation in 1934 acquired the assets of Fada Radio & Electric Corp., but denies that the so-called "original" Fada set was nationally known for quality and performance continuously to 1932. The respondents aver that the radios they have manufactured since 1934 are superior to the "original" Fadas as they have had superior plant and engineering facilities and are licensed by the Radio Corporation of America, thereby having at their disposal the use of patents on the latest improvements in the radio industry which were never available to the original Fada manufacturers.

The respondents also allege that their use in advertising of the phrase "1920 Since Broadcasting Began" is true because they acquired the trade-mark FADA, which was used by the original manufacturers, and they are therefore entitled to continue the business with the same rights as their predecessors.

According to the answer, the respondents at present are not manufacturing radios, but are making military equipment for the Government.

Hearings will be held in due course.

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NEW YORK

PULLIAM, INDIANA BROADCASTER, OPPOSES UNIVERSAL SERVICE

Charging that we have "a Pearl Harbor complex", Eugene Pulliam, Indiana broadcaster and publisher, appearing before the House Committee on Postwar Military Policy, vigorously opposed universal military training.

"The Pearl Harbor complex is becoming a national phobia", Mr. Pulliam, who is the owner of Stations WIRE in Indianapolis and WAOV in Vincennes, and the publisher of Indiana newspapers, one of which is the Indianapolis Star, declared.

"Universal military training has the dangers inherent in most panaceas offered to a country which is grasping desperately for peace and security. It has an innocuous sound, not blunt and arresting like peacetime conscription, but that is what it really is. It sweetens its military nature with a large dose of the sociological program of the day. It has the endorsement of some popular military and financial leaders. On the surface it is fine. If it could do all its proponents say it will do, then naturally I would favor it. But the blunt truth is it won't.

"Let us not deceive ourselves. Universal military training is not a panacea for peace. It is a panacea for war, and as far as the record goes, for defeat, too.

"Germany, Italy, and Japan had it. We know what happened to them. The United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China did not have it - and we are winning."

Mr. Pulliam told the House Committee that he has been State Chairman of the Indiana War Finance Committee since before Pearl Harbor, that he had a son, a lieutenant serving in the Pacific; one son-in-law in the Marines, another son-in-law in the Air Corps and that 70% of his time had been devoted to the war effort, without compensation. His statement was printed in full in the Congressional Record of Thursday, June 14, Page A-3093 at the request of Representative Louis Ludlow (D), of Indiana.

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PAINE OF ASCAP RETURNS FROM EUROPE; PRAISED FOR WORK

John G. Paine, ASCAP General Manager; and Herman Finkelstein, Resident Counsel, returned Wednesday, June 13th, from a nine week stay in Europe.

At a special Board meeting last Friday reports were made by Mr. Paine on the results of their meeting with foreign performing rights' societies in Great Britain, France and Spain. These reports were enthusiastically received by the ASCAP Board of Directors who voiced their complete approval of what had been accomplished.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF PLANT INDUSTRY
FOR THE YEAR 1911
CONTAINING
A SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE BUREAU
AND A LIST OF THE PLANTS
INTRODUCED INTO THE UNITED STATES
DURING THE YEAR
BY THE BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
AND THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY
AND PLANT QUARANTINE
AND THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
AND THE BUREAU OF DISEASES OF PLANTS
AND ANIMALS
AND THE BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
AND THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY
AND PLANT QUARANTINE
AND THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
AND THE BUREAU OF DISEASES OF PLANTS
AND ANIMALS

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1912

1912

"FORTUNE" ANSWERS MANY QUESTIONS ABOUT GENE McDONALD

If there is anything you want to know about Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, the June issue of Fortune seems to have all the answers. As if in reply to the question which most people ask: "How did Gene McDonald get his start?", the Fortune article elucidates:

"His first full-time job was working eleven hours a day for \$6 a week in the Franklin auto factory, pushing a bastard file through aluminum castings. * * *

"In 1910 he went to Chicago, where he sold used cars and put what money he had into handling a self-starter invented by his friend Charles G. Hanna, later Mayor of Syracuse. When the home office went broke, McDonald went into the used-car business exclusively. Taking inventory of automobile row, he discovered that the Detroit Electric dealer had the biggest stock in town. He approached the dealer with a kind of incentive proposition and made \$16,000 in a year. * * * *

"McDonald made his fortune by pioneering in time payments on commercial cars. Oddly enough, small businessmen who bought everything else on credit could not buy cars that way. So in 1912, McDonald opened offices in the McCormick Building, bought the cars, sold them on time, and simply discounted the paper at the banks, which would never have dreamed of lending the money directly. He was soon handling 20,000 or more cars a year at an average charge of at least \$50 a car, at a rate of more than 10 per cent for six months. He also formed a cozy little monopoly of the Chicago body builders, a group of manufacturers who built special bodies for truck chassis. 'Until then it was a case of dog eat dog', recalls one body builder. 'When Gene got done, even the gold lettering was uniformly priced.'

Further highlights in the Fortune article are:

"A Philadelphia storage-battery outfit called Philco assumed industry leadership early in the depression because it did. It 'pioneered' in low-priced table models, and has maintained first place ever since by keeping itself resilient.

"Zenith is one of the three or four companies that have survived from the beginnings of the industry in the early 1920's. And it has not merely survived. From tenth or twelfth place in a \$400-million industry in the late 1920's, it shot up past R.C.A. and claimed second place in the \$600-million industry of 1941. Now it is training its guns on Philco. How Zenith did it is not a simple story, but it can be epitomized by a simple story. One Saturday it occurred to McDonald that hand controls for auto radios were dangerous, and he dictated a memo to his engineering department suggesting ideas for a foot control. On Monday he started a patent search and had his engineers build a rough working model for his own car. On Tuesday he tried it, and on Wednesday he sent it to Detroit. On

Thursday he went to Detroit and talked up the device to Edsel Ford and George Mason (Nash-Kelvinator). That night he was back in Chicago with Ford and Nash in the bag. Several people doubtless thought of foot controls before McDonald; the point is that McDonald saw its possibilities and lost no time in using them. Simply on the basis of its record from 1934 to 1942, Zenith has good claim to being the nation's outstanding set-manufacturing company, and McDonald to being the industry's star executive."

The Fortune article brought out the fact unknown to so many in the industry that McDonald organized and became first President of the National Association of Broadcasters.

"McDonald's 'radio nurse', a microphone-loudspeaker set that permitted fond parents to hear everything going on in the children's room, was a monumental flop. However, it had its compensations. Trying to salvage the idea in the form of a desk hearing aid, McDonald got interested in the ear hearing-aid industry, which was selling for as much as \$200 hearing aids that cost less than \$30 to make. It did not take him long to decide he was confronted by an opportunity. In the December, 1944, issue, Fortune told how he seized it, and how Zenith came to be the world's largest hearing-aid manufacturer, making more than all the rest of the industry together. * * *

McDonald conceived and conducted a long war against the sales apostles of television. For nearly ten years he has been insisting that television has been oversold, not because it is technically imperfect, but because it is economically unsound at present. His reputation for being foxy, however, was so great that rumors went around that he was trying to develop a set independently of R.C.A. patents and was playing for time. But McDonald is still warning against overselling television. 'It is like buying a ten-year pass to a theatre that hasn't yet been built', he says. Although a somewhat similar argument could have been advanced against radio in its early days, there are undeniably more financial obstacles in the way of television than there were in the way of radio. Until they are overcome, McDonald figures that the best public relations is to concentrate on radios, particularly FM sets."

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WAR DEPARTMENT TELLS WHY MIKES ARE BARRED AT PRESS CONFABS

The War Department has denied the charge by radio broadcasters that news conferences with returning generals are being conducted in a manner which discriminates in favor of the newspapers and has refused to permit these conferences to be broadcast directly.

The Public Relations Section of the War Department replied that news conferences are open to radio reporters as well as those representing the newspapers and that all have equal opportunity to prepare and present their stories, regardless of which medium they employ. Also, press conferences, it was pointed out, often include material which is for background purposes and not for attribution, or which it is agreed shall not be made public in any case.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years.

On 10-10-1964

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

1944

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

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FCC SEEN APPROVING WLW SALE IN BIG CROSELY DEAL

Although public hearings will doubtless be held, which again will raise the question of the high price radio stations are commanding, the Federal Communications Commission will almost certainly approve the transfer of the WLW license to the Aviation Corporation which has just purchased the entire holdings of Powel Crosley, Jr., and his family in The Crosley Radio Corporation for about \$13,625,000 cash. The Commission will also have to approve the transfer to the Aviation Corporation of the license of WINS which The Crosley Corporation recently acquired but which has not as yet been passed upon by the FCC. The sales price of WINS from Hearst was 1,700,000 plus \$400,000 in station time.

In a statement issued late Tuesday confirming the sale of his interest in The Crosley Corporation, Powel Crosley, Jr. said, "My decision to sell was based on personal considerations, one of which is my desire to concentrate on the manufacture of the Crosley automobile. We are planning a new light car much improved in design and manufacture over the prewar model. A new company will be organized to produce and sell the car and Crosley Corporation stockholders will have an opportunity to acquire a prorata interest in this new company. If the sale is approved by the Federal Communications Commission, the Aviation Corporation will assume control of all the Crosley Corporation assets except the automobile manufacturing, representing less than 3% of the Crosley assets. However, I will remain on the Crosley Board of Directors and will continue to take an active interest in the affairs and progress of the company. The Aviation Corporation executives have made it clear that no change is contemplated either in management policies or in the operating heads of the Crosley manufacturing plants or the Radio Broadcasting Division.

"Joining forces with the Aviation Corporation and its associated companies will broaden the Crosley peacetime lines and strengthen its national retail outlets. The AVCO group is dynamic and is certain to be a major factor in the postwar market for household appliances. Crosley employees and its distributors and dealers will benefit." Mr. Crosley announced he was sending a letter to stockholders of The Crosley Corporation, advising them of the sale and of the same offer to purchase their stock which he has accepted and which will be extended to them by the Aviation Corporation if the sale is approved by FCC.

The Aviation Corporation plans to purchase the holdings of other Crosley stockholders at the same unit price. The cost of the entire transaction is about \$22,000,000.

Announcement of the deal was made by Victor Emanuel, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and Irving B. Babcock, President and operating head of Aviation Corporation, who are expected to assume like posts with Crosley Corporation. Powel Crosley, Jr. will remain a Director of Crosley Corporation and Lewis Crosley will remain as Vice-President. Raymond C. Cosgrove, Vice-President in

1997-1998

The following information was obtained from the records of the
 Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, at
 Washington, D. C., on the above captioned subject, and is
 being furnished to you for your information.

charge of manufacturing, and James D. Shouse, Vice-President of the Broadcasting Division, will retain their posts and continue as Directors of Crosley Corporation.

Just before the Crosley-Aviation Corporation sale became known, Frank A. Schotters, of Alton, Illinois, was named as Vice-President in charge of production of The Crosley Corporation. Previous to joining the Crosley organization, Mr. Schotters was Works Manager of the Western Cartridge Company plants in East Alton, Illinois. In October, 1944, Mr. Schotters was promoted to the position of staff executive of the Olin Industries Company, the parent company of all the Olin Industries.

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NO CHEERS FOR WILLS; FCC APPOINTMENT HEARING NOT SET

The batting average of President Truman, which has been 1000% in several instances, apparently took quite a slump in the eyes of broadcasting industry leaders in the appointment of Ex-Governor William H. Wills (R), of Vermont, to succeed FCC Commissioner Case, whose term expires July 1st.

"In that choice President Truman surely was disappointing" one leader said. "Governor Wills is a nice elderly gentleman who was looking for a Government job and who wanted to come to Washington. He knows no more about radio or communications than the man in the moon, is just another politician about to be saddled on the industry. President Truman surely went political in apparently blindly following the endorsement of Senator Warren R. Austin (R), of Vermont, minority member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee."

An odd angle was that both Senator Wallace White (who even went to the White House) (R) of Maine, ranking minority member of the Senate Committee, and Representative Joe Martin (R), House leader, both endorsed Commissioner Case for reappointment. They pointed to the outstanding record of Governor Case. Although Commissioner Case went to the bat time and again for the broadcasters, they did little or nothing to have him reappointed. It was history repeating itself in that the broadcasters are afraid to raise their voices and too weakly organized to do anything about it if they did.

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Plans have been made by a newly registered company in India to manufacture radios which will sell for about \$30 each and will cost 60 cents, or less, monthly for upkeep, including the cost of the license. As many of the component parts as possible will be manufactured in the country, and others will have to be imported, probably from the United States.

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FLY STILL CRITICAL OF BROADCASTING INDUSTRY AND NAB

Time apparently has not softened the views of James L. Fly, ex-Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission regarding the broadcasting industry or his old target, the National Association of Broadcasters. This came out in an address he made to the American Marketing Association in New York Monday. He said that the listening public was becoming confused at all the talk about the various merits of television, FM and standard broadcasting and wouldn't know what kind of a set to try to buy but would expect it all to be combined in one receiver which would give the best in available forms of broadcasting. A single unified service will enable the broadcaster to serve a continuing audience without competing with himself, Mr. Fly said.

Suggesting stronger industrial self-regulation, Mr. Fly declared the NAB had long suffered through a lack of organization and a failure to vest authority in "a recognized, competent, permanent leader".

The former Chairman said the industry had a tendency to assume that the quality of radio broadcasting is reflected by the cost of a name or by the total expenditure on a single program. "It is an unhealthy condition when a half dozen rich concerns are permitted to take over large portions of the best time and perhaps to exercise an over-lordship over additional time", Mr. Fly said. He predicted the practice eventually "would come to grief".

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VEATCH APPOINTED RCA FREQUENCY BUREAU MANAGER IN WASHINGTON

James P. Veatch, formerly with the Federal Communications Commission, in charge of the Treaty Section of the International Division, has been appointed Manager of the Washington office of the RCA Frequency Bureau. Mr. Veatch, with offices at 1625 K Street, N.W., will handle matters pertaining to frequency allocations and station licenses for RCA, its subsidiaries and services. These activities cover the fields of sound broadcasting, television, international point-to-point communications, marine communications and experimental operations.

Mr. Veatch formerly was Chief Engineer of KFEL, Denver. In 1940 he resigned to join the FCC to be in charge of defense operations at Grand Island, Nebraska. A year later, he was transferred to the Commission in Washington, D.C., where he served successively in the Field Division, the Broadcast Division, the International Division and the Treaty Section.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first of the two main parts of the report is a description of the situation in the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very detailed and interesting account of the events which led to the overthrow of the old regime and the establishment of the new one. The second part of the report is a description of the situation in the country at the time of the revolution. It is a very detailed and interesting account of the events which led to the overthrow of the old regime and the establishment of the new one.

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CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

FRANK MULLEN, NBC V-P, RECEIVES IOWA STATE COLLEGE AWARD

Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, was among the three Alumni honored at Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, last Saturday.

Sharing honors with Mr. Mullen as outstanding Alumni of Iowa State College, as picked in 1945, were H. H. Kildee, Dean of Agriculture at Iowa College and an outstanding livestock judge, and Henry J. Brunnier, President of the American Automobile Association and prominent engineer. The awards were presented by Charles R. Friley, President of the college, at Great Hall, Memorial Union Building on the campus at Ames, on behalf of the Chicago Alumni Association of Iowa State College, which yearly makes the presentations as Annual Merit Awards for distinguished Alumni.

Mr. Mullen was graduated from Iowa State College in 1922. A native of Clifton, Kansas, he specialized in forestry in his undergraduate days but interrupted his education to serve in France with the 20th Engineers of the A.E.F. He returned to college after the war and specialized in agricultural journalism.

A year later he was conducting a farm news page in Sioux City, Iowa, when he received an offer to become Radio Editor of the Stockman and Farmer in Pittsburgh. He accepted and learned that the job included the presentation of a radio program directed to farmers over Station KDKA. It was the first such type of program ever heard on the air.

Mr. Mullen was in radio to stay, and he soon rose to a commanding position in the industry. He was elected a Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America in 1939 and the following year was named to his present post as NBC Vice President and General Manager.

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ROOSEVELT STILL MUM; ANOTHER \$500,000 TOUCH REVEALED

Up to this writing there hasn't been a word from Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt or any member of his family regarding a \$200,000 loan made by John Hartford, President of the Atlantic & Pacific Company and written off Hartford's income tax report as a "bad debt". As security for the loan, General Roosevelt was said to have given Mr. Hartford stock in the former's Texas broadcasting interests. It was said by a member of the House Ways and Means Committee that two Texas oil men shared a \$500,000 loan to General Roosevelt, one carrying \$300,000 and the other \$200,000 of the loan.

The Ways and Means Committee is investigating the situation but any possible relationship of the loan to a well-financed drive by chain stores in 1939 to beat a bill proposed by Representative Wright Patman (D), Texas, to impose large taxes on chain stores is not a subject for a Ways and Means inquiry, members said.

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TO THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE
ALBANY, NEW YORK
JANUARY 1, 1901

1. The first of the two documents is a letter from the
Director of the Central Intelligence Agency to the
Director of the National Security Agency, dated 10/10/50.
The letter is addressed to the Director of the National
Security Agency and is signed by the Director of the
Central Intelligence Agency. The letter is dated 10/10/50.
The letter is addressed to the Director of the National
Security Agency and is signed by the Director of the
Central Intelligence Agency. The letter is dated 10/10/50.

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The population of the United States has increased from about 100 million in 1900 to over 200 million in 1950, and the majority of this increase has been in urban areas. This has led to a concentration of population in a few large cities, which has in turn led to a number of problems, such as overcrowding, pollution, and traffic congestion.

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BROADCAST APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED BY FCC

Eastern States Broadcasting Corp., near Bridgeton, N.J. construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) Broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be selected in the 95 megacycles band; Stanley G. Boynton, Highland Park, Mich., extension of authority to transmit programs to CKLW, Windsor, Ontario, Canada from Highland Park Baptist Church, each Sunday evening from 8 to 8:30 P.M., EST; Unity Corporation, Inc., Lima, Ohio (Resubmitted), construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) Broadcast station to be operated on 45.9 megacycles; WBAC, Robert W. Rounsaville, Cleveland, Tenn., license to cover construction for a new standard broadcast station; also authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power; The Alamo Broadcasting Co., Inc., KABC, San Antonio, Texas; modification of construction permit which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and change in transmitter location) for changes in transmitting equipment and extension of completion date from 7/13/45 to 60 days from date of grant.

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NEW CBS 200,000-WATT S.W. TRANSMITTER CARRIES WAR TO JAPAN

Beamed toward the Japanese homeland and Japanese occupied countries, the new 200,000-watt international short-wave transmitter operated by the Columbia Broadcasting System for the Office of War Information at Delano, California, went into service last Friday when it began thundering American psychological warfare messages into the ears of the enemy.

The new super-power transmitter makes the Delano station one of the three most powerful high-frequency transmitters in the world and the first of the three to be beamed directly to the Orient. It will carry the broadcast warfare not only into the home islands of Japan but to all countries held by the enemy from Manchukuo to the extreme South Pacific.

The Delano plant has been on the air since the Fall of 1944 with two 50,000-watt transmitters and carrying programs prepared by the OWI and the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

The Delano building now houses three high-frequency transmitters, the new super-power 200-kilowatt installation and the two 50-kilowatt units. All deliver programs both to the Orient and to South America with great effectiveness.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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Against Abolishing OWI
 (Jack Gould in "New York Times")

Even accepting the premise that "the war is over in Europe", in itself an unpleasant reminder of the outworn philosophy that there can be peace in one corner of the globe and battle in another, it cannot be applied to the war of words. Lest we forget, it was in the years between military conflict that Hitler sowed, via radio, the seeds of fear and suspicion whose fruits were to take such a fearsome toll in lives. Similarly, it is in the present and against unprecedented odds that we must spread the doctrine of decency and humanity if the world is not again to take refuge in the sword. The British and the Russians have indicated that they will make full and continuing use of the most modern weapon in education and psychology: radio. Is it for the United States to become the mute member of the Allied trinity?

Sell New Tube Set By Letting Listener Hear Difference
 ("Sylvania News")

Prior to Pearl Harbor the average set owner replaced tubes only when they failed, at the slow rate of once in nine years. Because defective tubes were replaced gradually, the overall quality of set reception decreased gradually.

Since the war there is a very different average set condition. Almost every set is operating far from top efficiency, because of worn tubes. When complete tube replacements are available it will be a simple matter to demonstrate the difference between a fresh set of tubes and the performance of the weary tubes to which the radio listener has become accustomed. Alert radio repairmen will sell complete sets of tubes by letting the set owner "hear" the difference.

U.S. Senator Paul Porter of Ky.; How Would That Sound?
 (Jerry Klutz in "Washington Post")

Paul Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, is being urged by friends here to run for the Senate from Kentucky when Senator Chandler resigns.

BBC Now Giving Japan The Works
 ("London Calling", BBC Overseas Gazette)

The war with Germany has been won, and like the other weapons of the United Nations, British broadcasting becomes free to concentrate on that other great campaign against evil - the war with Japan.

For four and more years now the Eastern Service of the BBC has been broadcasting regularly to the Japanese-occupied territories and to free China in Malay, Thai, Burmese, Cantonese, Kuoyu, and later, in Hokkien. For nearly two years it has been addressing Japan directly. News - the true facts of the world's news, the true facts of the progress of the fight against aggression - is the basis of these programmes.

To prepare for the increased demands that the war in the Far East will impose on these services, the BBC has grouped them in a newly-constituted Far Eastern Service. The original Eastern Service is now exclusively concerned, therefore, with the broadcasts to India and Ceylon in English, Hindustani, and Indian regional tongues.

The Director of the Eastern Service, John Morris (formerly Professor of English Literature in Keio University, Tokyo, has been appointed Far Eastern Service Director. His post as Eastern Service Director has been taken over by D. Stephenson, until recently Director of the BBC's office at New Delhi.

Song Pluggers Lay For Bing At Radio Rehearsals
(Lincoln Barnett in "Life")

Bing Crosby is not only No. 1 money maker in Hollywood, he is one of the great money makers of all time. His contract calls for three pictures a year at \$150,000 apiece. His weekly broadcasts net him \$7,500 for each half hour's work. Decca Record pays him about 2½ cents a disk and last year totaled \$250,000. From three sources alone Crosby thus derives an annual gross income of more than \$1,000,000.

It is through his weekly radio broadcast that Crosby exerts his greatest influence on U.S. musical taste. He is, in the idiom of sheet-music publishers, "the No. 1 song plug on the air". When he enters the NBC building each Thursday morning for rehearsal, a half hundred "music contact men" or "song pluggers" descend on him and thrust copies of new songs into his hand with exhortations to include them in his next program. Nine out of ten singers and band-leaders listen to Crosby's broadcasts each Thursday night and follow his lead. The day after he sings a song over the air - any song - some 50,000 copies are sold throughout the United States.

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Five years of promotion to teen-agers was completed on June 9th with the 176th broadcast of the "Citizens of Tomorrow" show sponsored by the Chicago Tribune over its radio station WGN. Since the opening of the show in 1940, more than 150,000 high school students in the area have been heard.

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The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the last year. It covers the period from January 1, 1960, to December 31, 1960. The summary is divided into two main sections: a general summary and a summary of the work done in each of the four main areas of the project.

The general summary is divided into three parts: a summary of the work done in the field, a summary of the work done in the laboratory, and a summary of the work done in the office. The summary of the work done in the field is divided into two parts: a summary of the work done in the field of study and a summary of the work done in the field of application.

The summary of the work done in the laboratory is divided into two parts: a summary of the work done in the laboratory of study and a summary of the work done in the laboratory of application. The summary of the work done in the office is divided into two parts: a summary of the work done in the office of study and a summary of the work done in the office of application.

The summary of the work done in the field of study is divided into two parts: a summary of the work done in the field of study of the first part and a summary of the work done in the field of study of the second part.

The summary of the work done in the field of application is divided into two parts: a summary of the work done in the field of application of the first part and a summary of the work done in the field of application of the second part.

The summary of the work done in the laboratory of study is divided into two parts: a summary of the work done in the laboratory of study of the first part and a summary of the work done in the laboratory of study of the second part.

The summary of the work done in the laboratory of application is divided into two parts: a summary of the work done in the laboratory of application of the first part and a summary of the work done in the laboratory of application of the second part.

The summary of the work done in the office of study is divided into two parts: a summary of the work done in the office of study of the first part and a summary of the work done in the office of study of the second part.

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: : : : TRADE NOTES : : : :
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Earl H. Gammons, Director of the Washington office of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Mrs. Gammons are giving a cocktail party at the Carlton Hotel in Washington next Tuesday, June 26th, in honor of Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice-President of CBS.

Representative Clarence F. Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, has named the following subcommittee on Communications:

Democrats: Alfred L. Bulwinkle, N.C., Chairman; Virgil Chapman, Ky.; J. Percy Priest, Tenn.; George G. Sadowski, Mich.; Richard F. Harless, Ariz.; John W. Murphy, Penna.; John B. Sullivan, Mo.

Republicans: Charles A. Wolverton, N.J.; Pehr G. Holmes, Mass.; B. Carroll Reece, Tenn.; Charles A. Halleck, Ind.; Clarence J. Brown, Ohio; Leonard W. Hall, N.Y.;

American Labor: Vito Marcantonio, N.Y.

Contents of the June number of the International Review, new magazine now being published by I. T. & T. include: "The Story of the American Cable & Radio Corporation"; "Australia, a Country with a Challenge"; and "Landing Airplanes by Instrument".

The radio awards distributed by the Headliners Club at Atlantic City last week were: For the best spot news broadcast, George Hicks, Blue Network, for his description under fire of the landing in Normandy on D-Day; for outstanding exclusive foreign broadcast, to Bill Downs, CBS, for his description of the surrender of German forces in northwest Germany; for best domestic news broadcast, to H. R. Baukhage, Blue Network, for his description of President Roosevelt's funeral at Hyde Park.

Dr. O. S. Duffendack, Director of Research of the North American Philips Company, Inc., has been appointed Vice-President and Director of Research, and E. J. Kelly, Manager of Manufacturing, to the post of Vice-President and General Factory Manager.

Dr. Duffendack formerly was Professor of Physics at the University of Michigan. Mr. Kelly at one time was Works Manager of the Camden plants of the Radio Corporation of America.

J. Leonard Reinsch, General Manager of former Governor Cox's broadcasting stations, is on the West Coast with President Truman as radio advisor. William Hillman, of the Mutual Broadcasting System is in the presidential party representing the four networks.



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CHICAGO, ILL.
1950

R.C.A. Communications, Inc., has resumed radio-telegraph communications with the Philippines. Radio messages can now be accepted by Mackay Radio to Czechoslovakia. The opening of a direct radio circuit to France has been announced by American Cable & Radio Corporation. It will go directly into the Paris station of the French Government's Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

Collins Radio Co. has announced a revolving credit agreement for \$10,000,000 with a group of banks headed by Northern Trust Company of Chicago.

Warren Lee Pierson, President of American Cable and Radio has been elected President of The Commercial Cable Company, cable operating subsidiary of the American Cable and Radio Corporation. Mr. Pierson was formerly President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, D. C., and was made President of American Cable and Radio early this year.

A Senate Appropriations subcommittee Tuesday voted 7 to 6 to restore every dollar cut from the Office of War Information budget by the House and then added some more for good measure. Instead of the 18 million dollars approved by the House, which OWI said would force liquidation of its information operations in Europe, the subcommittee approved \$39,750,000.

Ira Marion, American script writer, will teach a six weeks' course in radio writing at the Julliard School of Music beginning July 2nd. The course, first of its kind at Julliard, is being inaugurated to meet calls from war plants for personnel trained in programming music. Manufacturers have found that production increases when music is piped to the workers on the factory public address systems together with announcements of selections played.

Howard St. John, formerly Manager of Merchandising for WJZ, key station of the American Broadcasting Company, has joined the Network Sales Department to work on program sales promotion and development.

Such an occurrence in radio is phenomenal but it happened recently, making KHJ, Hollywood Don Lee station, announcer Bruce Buell a bit uncomfortable, until he realized a gag was being pulled on him.

Buell announces the local "Tune Time" recording show over KHJ, 9:45 to 10:00 A.M., PWT, Wednesdays, at the same time that the rest of the Mutual-Don Lee network is carrying "Your Army Service Forces". He had just made a colorful introduction for a Morton Gould tune as an instrumental presentation, when suddenly a soprano vocalist broke into the number, and there was the unmistakable presence of a second orchestra playing the same selection. Fact of the matter was that "Master Control" had tipped off sound engineer Von Urbanski to the coincidence of the identical tune being carried simultaneously locally and nationally, and Urbanski couldn't forego the pleasure of passing on the laugh incident to Buell, superimposing the national show on the local, to perplex his one-man audience.

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1. The Commission has received information from the Government of the United States of America that the United States has a large stockpile of nuclear weapons. The Commission is concerned that this stockpile may be used in a manner that would be contrary to the purposes of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the President's policy for the new year. The President, Abraham Lincoln, begins by stating that he is pleased to have the opportunity to address the Congress. He then goes on to discuss the state of the Union, and the challenges that the country is facing. He mentions the recent election of a President who is opposed to the expansion of slavery, and the resulting tensions between the North and the South. He also discusses the issue of secession, and the President's stance on it. The letter is a clear statement of the President's position, and it is a very important document in the history of the United States.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C. RECEIVED

JUN 2 1945

FRANK E. MULLEN

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June 27, 1945

FCC IS CHARGED WITH FALSIFYING PUBLIC FM REPORT

The final hearing before the Federal Communications Commission for the purpose of determining which of the three alternative allocations suggested by the Commission for the portion of the radio spectrum between 44 and 107 megacycles should be adopted for the FM band, had an exciting finish last Saturday with the charge that the public report made by the FCC regarding the highly controversial FM situation had been "doctored". It was alleged that in a confidential report made previously the Commission engineers had admitted they were wrong. It was further charged that in the subsequent public report, this sentence was deleted and the assertion made that they were right.

This sensational climax came when Major Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of FM, the last witness, was called to the stand. His testimony follows in part:

Major Armstrong: "Now in the FCC public report, there is a statement with which I can't agree:

'A satisfactory explanation regarding the appropriate method to be employed in the analysis of this problem was furnished by K. A. Norton, former FCC expert now in the Army, during the closed hearing. This analysis indicated that no error had been made in this report.'

"Now that refers to the memoranda prepared by myself, Dr. Beverage of RCA and Dr. Burrows. The confidential report admits the error. This one denies it. The public report denies it.

Harry M. Plotkin, FCC Counsel: "Irrespective of that, do you agree with the facts as stated in the confidential report?"

Major Armstrong : "If you interpret them as I do, meaning that in the confidential report the error is admitted, I agree with you."

Mr. Plotkin: "I just wanted to give you a copy of Mr. Norton's letter."

Chairman Paul Porter: "I do not think it would be profitable to pursue that matter. It is getting into a question of semantics and forensics."

Major Armstrong : "Well, Mr. Chairman, may I say that publicly the reputation of six men is at stake here. This controversy has been watched throughout the engineering world, the technical world and the Commission's public report says that we were wrong. We cannot let that rest before the technical world. We cannot do that."

1944. 7. 11

THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
AIR OFFICE, WHITE HALL, LONDON, W. 1

Dear Sir,
I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the Air Force Regulations, 1944, relating to the appointment of officers to the rank of Captain. I am sorry that I am unable to give you a more definite answer at this time, but the matter is being considered by the Air Force Committee, and I shall be glad to let you know the result of their deliberations as soon as it is possible to do so.

I am, Sir, very truly yours,
The Secretary of the Air Force

Yours faithfully,
The Secretary of the Air Force

I am sorry that I am unable to give you a more definite answer at this time, but the matter is being considered by the Air Force Committee, and I shall be glad to let you know the result of their deliberations as soon as it is possible to do so.

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Chairman Porter: "Well, make whatever statement you want to in the record. You object to the use of the word 'satisfactory' I take it."

Major Armstrong: "Yes, and any statement that there was no error committed. The error was committed and it is admitted in the confidential report, and that is all I have to say."

"There are not two deletions as FCC Commissioner Denny suggested yesterday, there was one deletion only and one sentence was substituted for another which changed completely the meaning of the confidential report."

Chairman Porter: "Well, I think the Commission is well aware of the facts in that situation, Major Armstrong, and what we want is comments and conclusions and facts we set in this report with respect to F-2 layer transmission. Will you proceed and try to limit it, if possible, that is, your discussions, to that question?"

Previously Chairman Porter had handed Mr. Norton a letter dated June 23, marked "Restricted", signed by Norton.

Chairman Porter: "Would you state briefly what this letter is?"

Mr. Norton: "Yes, sir. Yesterday at the hearing there was admitted into the record a statement signed by Major Armstrong, H. H. Beverage, Charles R. Burrows, G. W. Pickard, H. J. Stetson, and Stuart L. Bailey stating I have made a basic error in my testimony relative to F-2 layer propagation. This letter deals with that statement and states 'I made no basic error and agree with no part of this statement.' The letter contains a brief digest of the record of both the open and closed sessions which supports this statement."

Major Armstrong at the beginning of his testimony stated that he would like to go on record as favoring the 50 to 68 megacycle band for FM broadcasting, the Commission's proposed Alternate No. 1.

"The reason I favor it", Major Armstrong stated, "is because I believe that the engineering risk which must be incurred in the setting up of a new broadcasting system can be held to a minimum in that band. I favor it also because in view of the known facts, I believe the best service can be rendered here."

As Major Armstrong proceeded, Chairman Porter said to him: "You had made the observation that the engineering department here in its tests apparently undertook to create conditions that would cause the maximum interference."

Major Armstrong: "They wanted to see what would be the worst condition that they would ever have to face if they went out and did everything wrong, it seems to me, in the allocation, what would be the worst condition they could get."

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Chairman Porter: "Don't you think that is probably the wise precaution, that is to attempt to anticipate perhaps the worst condition that could exist?"

Major Armstrong: "If they definitely label it as the worst thing that you can do, I do not have any quarrel with it, but when it is set up as something that happens inevitably in spite of the best you can do, then it gives a very different impression to the lay man than it does to the engineer who digs through this thing and finally comes out with the figures."

Among the witnesses who appeared during the three days' hearings were F. M. Ryan, of A. T. & T.; K. A. Norton; James D. Secrest, Radio Manufacturers' Association; Louis G. Caldwell, Press Wireless; Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, RCA; C. M. Jansky, Jr.; J. E. Brown, Zenith Radio Corporation; H. H. Beverage, RCA; Philip G. Loucks, F. M. Broadcasters, Inc.; Arthur Fried, Pioneer Radio Manufacturers Conference; Charles C. Harris, Tropical Radio Co.; Reed T. Rollo, Raytheon Co.; T. N. Willcox, General Electric; David B. Smith, Philco; Frank Marx, American Broadcasting Co.; W. A. Roberts, Television Broadcasters' Association; F. J. Bingley, Philco, and Daniel E. Noble of the Galvin Manufacturing Co.

The hearings began last Wednesday and ran through Saturday. There was an adjournment Friday afternoon to permit those present to attend the funeral of the late Judge E. O. Sykes, former Chairman of the Commission. It is expected that the FCC will announce its final FM decision at an early date though no one connected with the Commission would hazard a guess as to the exact time.

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4,000,000 TUBES A MONTH FOR REPLACEMENT, NOT NEW SETS

Approval of a War Production Board proposal to channel upwards of 4,000,000 tubes a month into the replacement market rather than into new radio set manufacture, when the tubes become available as a result of military cutbacks and expanded facilities during the next few months, was voted last week by WPB's Radio Receiver Vacuum Tube Industry Advisory Committee.

The Committee unanimously approved a proposed amendment to Order L-265, the electronic equipment control order, which is designed to make the replacement policy operative. In effect, the proposed amendment would place orders for replacement tubes at a point just below AA3 on the rating band.

In a complementary action, the Committee voted to ask that the Receiving Tube Scheduling Industry Advisory Committee be given the job of scheduling the production of the additional replacement tubes among the various manufacturers in order to assure the most efficient utilization of existing facilities. The Committee now schedules the production of tubes ordered by the various claimant

agencies as well as tubes currently being manufactured for the replacement market on the basis of essentiality. WPB officials said they would explore the possibility of having the scheduling Committee undertake this additional task, but suggested that there might be legal barriers to the proposals.

During the discussion that preceded the voting on the WPB proposal, Louis J. Chatten, Director of the Radio and Radar Division, outlined the various factors in the receiving tube situation.

On the one hand, he said, is the fact that some 10 percent of the nation's home receivers are now out of operation for lack of replacement tubes. These radio receivers could be restored to operation with an average of one tube and a half apiece, he said. In addition, he added, dealers' and distributors' stocks, for the home market, have reached abnormally low levels. He estimated that approximately 6,000,000 tubes would be required for overdue replacements alone.

Committee members said that scheduling of the tubes for this demand among the various manufacturers would expedite their manufacture and thus clear the field for the production of tubes for new receiving sets.

Conflicting with the replacement demand, Mr. Chatten said, is the fact that the amount of idle facilities for manufacturing military equipment is increasing. He estimated that end equipment manufacturing facilities having a military value of approximately \$75,000,000 were now idle because of lack of components.

With this idle equipment in mind, Mr. Chatten discussed with the Committee the possibility of still further increasing receiving tube production over and above the 4,000,000 per month sought for replacement use. Members of the Committee expressed doubt that much additional production could be obtained. They pointed out that manpower was still a problem and that little, if any, unemployment had resulted from the idleness of the end equipment manufacturing facilities.

One Committee member said that the first result of the freeing of labor with the increase in military cutbacks would be increasing pressure for a return to the 44 and 40-hour weeks. Women, who perform much of the work in the electronic industry, are particularly adverse to the present 48-hour week, he said.

Asked whether tube availability was the sole bar to the resumption of home receiving set manufacture, Mr. Chatten said the situation regarding resistors and capacitors was comparable to the tube situation and added that there would be some difficulty in obtaining transformers and several other components as well.

Army representatives informed the Committee that cutbacks in July, August and September might be somewhat greater than now indicated, reflecting a check on supplies in army depots. However, they said, a build-up in demand is indicated later in the year and

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they warned that a good over-all supply situation would not mean that all requirements for every type of tube had been met.

The Army representatives said that the "reverse expediting", or holding down delivery volume, which now seems probable, also reflects the fact that recent deliveries to depots have exceeded expectations. They said, however, that all presently-intended cancellations have been made known to the industry with the possible exception of a few hundred thousand tubes.

Regarding the military surplus situation in the European theatre, Army representatives said the question as to how soon they would be available was still an unknown factor. The present thinking, they said, is that the European theatre "will operate over there just as though it were a depot in this country".

Navy representatives said their service would try to take up its requirements for the next six months during July and August in order to compensate for the lull resulting from the contemplated temporary cessation in Army procurement. This, they said, would be in anticipation of a lowering in Navy requirements during the first quarter of 1946.

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JOHN COWLES IS NEW G. E. DIRECTOR

John Cowles, Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, and President of the Minneapolis Star Journal and Tribune Company was elected a Director of the General Electric Company and the International General Electric Company last week.

Mr. Cowles is also Chairman of the Board of the Des Moines Register and Tribune company, Chairman of Look magazine, a Director of General Mills, Inc. and of the First National Bank of Minneapolis. Born in Iowa in 1898, Mr. Cowles graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1917, received his A.B. at Harvard in 1921, and an honorary LL.D from Boston University in 1941.

Mr. Cowles served in the infantry in World War I and as Special Assistant to Lend-Lease Administrator in 1943, and Vice-President and a Director in the Associated Press. Also as Trustee of the Gardner Cowles Foundation, Harvard Alumni Association, Drake University, Northwest Research Foundation, National Municipal League, Orchestral Association of Minneapolis, Minneapolis Art Institute and Vice-President of the Minneapolis War Chest.

Mr. Cowles was also the author of the chapter on journalism in "America Now" and author of the newspaper series "Britain Under Fire" in 1941.

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B. G. ERSKINE, HEAD OF SYLVANIA, DEAD AT 62 YEARS

B. G. Erskine, founder and Chairman of Sylvania, a pioneer in the radio tube industry, died at his home at Emporium, Pa. last Saturday.

One of seven children, Mr. Erskine first added to the family income as a newsboy, and then got a full-time job as telephone operator at \$2.50 a week. This work he left to learn the electrical contracting business.

In 1904, Mr. Erskine went to Emporium to make the electrical installation in a new factory, that of the Novelty Incandescent Lamp Company. In a year it was showing a profit. Not long afterwards, General Motors bought the Novelty property. W. C. Durant put Mr. Erskine in charge of the General Motors Pennsylvania Lamp Plants.

In 1921, Mr. Erskine and two associates bought the lamp plants from the General Electric Company, to which General Motors had sold them two years before. The property is now known as the Nilco Lamp Works.

The Sylvania Electric Products Company was started by Mr. Erskine in 1924 to make radio tubes, when commercial radio was only four years old. By 1929, the Nilco-Sylvania factories were turning out 40,000 tubes a day.

In 1931 the Nilco-Sylvania interests were merged with those of the Hygrade Lamp Company of Salem, Mass., with Mr. Erskine as President of the new combination, the largest "independent" manufacturer of lamps and radio tubes in the United States. In 1943 Mr. Erskine was made Chairman of the Board.

He leaves a widow, Jane Evans Erskine; three sons and a daughter.

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BENDIX EXPECTS CIVILIAN RADIOS BY FALL

Radio receivers may be on the civilian market in limited quantities by Fall, Leonard C. Truesdall, General Sales Manager for Radio and Television of the Bendix Aviation Corporation's Radio Division, predicted, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Baltimore.

If indications that the War Production Board may soon relax a number of restrictions should materialize the reconversion of the radio industry will be speeded up by several months, Mr. Truesdall said.

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1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce, dated January 1, 1914.

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NAB TO PUBLISH NEW BOOK "RADIO IN THE WAR"

The Public Relations Executive Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters met in New York last week. In attendance were Edgar L. Bill, WMBD, Peoria; George Crandall, CBS, New York; Craig Lawrence, WHOM, New York; Leslie W. Joy, KYW, Philadelphia; Michael R. Hanna, WHCU, Ithaca; Willard D. Egolf, Public Relations Director of the National Association of Broadcasters and Secretary of the Committee, and J. Harold Ryan, NAB President.

It was decided to round out a complete library of photos on radio's war activities, these to be published in a book similar to "Management in the Public Interest", recently published NAB public relations book. Suggested title of this new book is "Radio in the War". Major part of this book would be devoted to radio's war job on the home front.

The Committee received and discussed a report on distribution of the book, "Management in the Public Interest". The report indicated that a copy of the book has gone to all NAB members and rapidly is being distributed to national organizations and persons of national prominence. Mr. Egolf stated that 5,000 extra copies of the book have been ordered by stations.

The Committee discussed ways and means of increasing public distribution of "Management in the Public Interest" to the possible extent of 25 or 30 thousand copies through NAB stations. Expressions of approval were voiced by all Committee members who inspected numerous letters of commendation which have been received at NAB headquarters from top-flight industry executives and heads of national organizations. These letters unanimously extolled "Management in the Public Interest" as an excellent public relations work.

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CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO JUDGE SYKES

Tribute was paid the late Eugene Octave Sykes, former Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, by Representative Rankin (D), of Mississippi, who said:

"I am sure it was a distinct shock to the membership of the House of Representatives to learn of the passing away of Judge Eugene Octave Sykes, a former member of the Federal Communications Commission, who passed away at his home here in Washington on last Thursday and was laid to rest at Aberdeen, Miss., his boyhood home, on yesterday.

"Judge Sykes was one of the most popular, as well as one of the ablest, men who ever served on that Commission. * * * *

"Mississippi has sustained a great loss in the passing of this distinguished son, and the Nation has sustained a loss in the passing of one of its most patriotic and useful citizens.

"Personally, I feel his loss most keenly, for he was one of the best friends I ever had."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The history of the United States of America is a story of a people who have built a great nation out of a wilderness. From the first settlers to the present day, the United States has been a land of opportunity and freedom. The story of the United States is a story of a people who have built a great nation out of a wilderness. From the first settlers to the present day, the United States has been a land of opportunity and freedom.

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CHAPTER I

THE FIRST SETTLERS

The first settlers of the United States were the Pilgrims who came to the New World in 1620. They were a group of English Puritans who had come to America in search of a better life. They were a group of English Puritans who had come to America in search of a better life.

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DON LEE EXPANDS; PURCHASES PACIFIC COAST BROADCASTING CO.

Contracts were signed last week for the purchase of all of the stock of the Pacific Broadcasting Company by the Don Lee Broadcasting System, according to an announcement just released by Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice President and General Manager of the latter network. The Pacific Broadcasting Company, which has been affiliated with Don Lee for the past eight years, represented the twenty-two affiliates of Don Lee in Oregon, Washington and Idaho and provided those stations with Mutual and Don Lee program service through its contract with Don Lee. This move, according to Mr. Weiss, will consolidate and unify the Coast operations of the Don Lee network and will result in substantially increased compensation to the stations in the Northwest.

The formal transfer of the stock of the Pacific Broadcasting Company to the Don Lee Broadcasting System will be made in Tacoma, Washington, on June 30th, by the present owners of Pacific - Louis Wasmer, Archie Taft, and Carl E. Haymond - with Mr. Weiss, Pat Campbell, Executive Assistant to the Vice-President of Don Lee, and A. M. Quinn, Treasurer, representing the purchaser network. The consideration for the purchase of the Pacific stock was not disclosed.

Following the transfer of the Pacific stock to Don Lee and the acceptance of the resignations of the present officers of Pacific, a stockholders-and-directors meeting will be held by the new owners of Pacific and the names of the new officers and directors will be announced by Mr. Weiss.

Stations affiliated with the Pacific Broadcasting Company are: Washington - KELA, Centralia; KFIO, Spokane; KGY, Olympia; KIT, Yakima; KMO, Tacoma; KOL, Seattle; KRKO, Everett; KUJ, Walla Walla; KWLK, Longview; KXRO, Aberdeen. Oregon - KALE, Portland; KAST, Astoria; KBND, Bend; KFJJ, Klamath Falls; KOOS, Coos Bay; KORE, Eugene; KRNR, Roseburg; KSLM, Salem; KUIN, Grants Pass; KWIL, Albany; Idaho - KRLC, Lewiston; KWAL, Wallace; Canadian - CKWX, Vancouver, B.C.

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SON OF JUDGE ASHBY OF NBC DIES

Word has just been received of the death at Olivet, Mich., of John Lee Ashby, son of A. L. Ashby, Vice-President and General Counsel of the National Broadcasting Company. John Ashby, as was his father, was a graduate of Olivet College in Michigan. He took post-graduate work at the University of Michigan and returned to Olivet College as Professor of Mathematics and Physics.

Mr. Ashby is survived, in addition to his mother and father, by his wife, three young children, and a sister, Marjory Lee.

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1. The first of the three main parts of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the English language from its earliest beginnings to the present day. The second part is devoted to a detailed study of the grammar of the English language, and the third part is devoted to a study of the literature of the English language.

The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is suitable for use as a textbook in schools and colleges. It is also suitable for use as a reference work for students and teachers alike.

The book is divided into three main parts, each of which is further divided into chapters and sections. The first part is devoted to a general survey of the history of the English language, and the second part is devoted to a detailed study of the grammar of the English language.

The third part is devoted to a study of the literature of the English language, and is divided into chapters on the history of English literature, the English novel, the English drama, and the English poetry.

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FCC SLAMS DOOR IN INDUSTRY'S FACE WITH FM ALLOCATION #3

In one of the most drastic decisions, and one of the quickest, final hearings having concluded only last Saturday, the Federal Communications Commission today (Wednesday) ruled in favor of FM Alternative Allocation #3, the frequencies between 42 and 108 megacycles. This was directly opposed to alternative #1 50-68 megacycles so strongly endorsed by the radio industry. It is too early to state positively what recourse, if any, the industry may have. In the opinion of a well-known radio lawyer (not connected with the FCC), the FCC has ample discretionary powers in making allocations and an appeal to the courts might fail. Ditto an appeal to Congress. Nevertheless it is safe to assume that the industry, led by Major Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of FM, will fight to the last ditch to have the decision reversed.

Concluding its report adopting Alternative #3, the Commission stated:

"At the earlier hearings, some contended that FM might be delayed for two years or even longer if FM were assigned to the higher frequencies. At the time of the oral argument, June 22-23, 1945, the estimates of delay were reduced to four months. It may well be that competition will markedly reduce even this four-month estimate. Moreover, this report makes it possible for manufacturers to begin at once their planning and design for the higher frequencies. The War Production Board has not yet authorized construction of AM, FM, or television equipment for civilian use; and some months may still elapse before manpower or materials become available in sufficient quantities for such production to begin. If so, the planning and design of equipment for the higher frequencies can be completed before civilian production of any AM, FM, and television equipment is authorized.

"Manufacturers, of course, are desirous of marketing FM receivers at the earliest possible moment; and the Commission, too, is concerned that FM receivers shall be freely available to the public early enough to supply the immediate post-war demand. However, the Commission has a duty to consider the long range effects of its action as well as the effects during the months immediately ahead, and it does not propose to provide an inferior FM service during the decades to come merely because of the transitory advantages which may be urged for an inferior type of service.

"Earlier in these proceedings, much emphasis was placed on the presumed hardship which would result to the approximately 400,000 persons who had purchased FM receivers before the war. Most of these receivers are combination AM-FM and the AM part of the receiver will continue to be used. There is now substantial agreement that the band (42-50 Mc.) for which these receivers were made is wholly inadequate and unsuited to FM reception. Accordingly, no one today argues that post-war FM should be degraded to the point necessary to accommodate these receivers. However, interim operation in the present band from 42 to 44 megacycles is being

provided until such time as equipment for the higher frequencies is freely available to the public and until owners of existing receivers have had equal opportunity to adapt or convert them to the new band. In this connection, a converter was demonstrated to the Commission which would make existing FM receivers capable of tuning to the higher frequencies and which should retail for approximately \$10.00.

"For the foregoing reasons and upon the basis of data set forth in Section 8 of the report of May 25, 1945, the Commission is adopting alternative No. 3, with certain modifications. The allocation between 42 and 108 megacycles is as follows:

| <u>Frequency Band (Mc.)</u> | <u>Proposed Allocation</u> |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 42 - 44 | Non-Government Fixed and Mobile |
| 44 - 50 | Television - Channel No. 1 |
| 50 - 54 | Amateur |
| 54 - 60 | Television - Channel No. 2 |
| 60 - 66 | Television - Channel No. 3 |
| 66 - 72 | Television - Channel No. 4 |
| 72 - 76 | Non-Government Fixed and Mobile |
| 76 - 82 | Television - Channel No. 5 |
| 82 - 88 | Television - Channel No. 6 |
| 88 - 92 | Non-commercial educational FM |
| 92 - 106 | FM |
| 106 - 108 | Facsimile |

This allocation is essentially the allocation proposed as alternative No. 3 of the earlier report, except that the non-government fixed and mobile services have been moved from 104-108 megacycles to 72-76 megacycles, and FM and television have been adjusted accordingly. The advantage of this change is that it makes possible immediately the use of all 13 television channels below 300 megacycles. Under alternative No. 3, as originally proposed, the entire 6 megacycle television channel between 72 and 78 megacycles could not be used until the aviation markers centering on 75 megacycles were moved. The non-government fixed and mobile services are not under the same disability. They can use the entire band between 72 and 76 megacycles at once, with the exception of approximately one-half megacycle in the vicinity of 72 megacycles to protect the aviation markers. This shift of the non-government fixed and mobile services from 104-108 megacycles to 72-76 megacycles also results in a possible increase in the number of channels available to the non-government fixed and mobile services, since a 40 kilocycle channel is adequate in the 72-76 mc portion of the spectrum; whereas a 50 kilocycle channel was proposed in the 104-108 megacycle region."

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DUE TO THE FOURTH OF JULY HOLIDAY, THERE WILL BE NO ISSUE OF THIS SERVICE NEXT WEDNESDAY (JULY 4TH)

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| Year | Month | Day | Time | Location | Remarks |
|------|-------|-----|-------|----------|---------|
| 1944 | Jan | 1 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 2 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 3 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 4 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 5 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 6 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 7 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 8 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 9 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 10 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 11 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 12 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 13 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 14 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 15 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 16 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 17 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 18 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 19 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 20 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 21 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 22 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 23 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 24 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 25 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 26 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 27 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 28 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 29 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 30 | 10:00 | ... | ... |
| 1944 | Jan | 31 | 10:00 | ... | ... |

The following information was obtained from the records of the [redacted] Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the [redacted] land grant.

[The remainder of the page contains extremely faint, illegible text.]

SECRET

CBS AND WTOP SPONSOR FIRST WASHINGTON RADIO WORKSHOP

The first Radio Workshop, sponsored by the Radio Committee of the District Public Schools, Radio Station WTOP and the Columbia Broadcasting System, will probably be held from September 4 to 14th.

The intensive study of radio's educational possibilities and their use will be conducted at Wilson Teacher's College, with practical use being made of WTOP facilities. The course is open to anyone with genuine interest in radio and education, with full college credit allowed to those who qualify.

A combined conference and workshop technique will be used, half of each day set aside for lecture, demonstration and discussion, and the other half for actual work. Workshop exercises will include writing, production and programming, with an eye to what is being done and what can be done in radio education today, both in and out of the classroom. The Workshop will also touch on some of the technical aspects of radio - frequency modulation and television.

Among those who will teach and direct the Radio Workshop courses are: Dr. Lyman Bryson, CBS Director of Education Broadcasts; Martin D. Wickett, WTOP Program Director; Clyde L. Hunt, WTOP Chief Engineer; Mrs. Betty Grove, WTOP chief script writer; Mrs. Gertrude Brederick, Executive Secretary of the Federal Radio Education Committee; Dr. R. R. Lowdermilk, consultant to the Federal Radio Education Committee and Dorothy Lewis, of the National Association of Broadcasters.

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SEN. WHEELER BACK ON JOB; NO DATE FOR WILLS' CONFIRMATION

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, who went into the Naval Hospital in Washington for a few days upon his return from an extended trip to Europe, is again at his desk. It was said that he was simply tired out and maybe a little upset after his strenuous travels.

No date has yet been set for the consideration by Senator Wheeler's Committee of the nomination of ex-Governor Wills (R), of Vermont, to succeed ex-Gov. Norman Case as a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

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Station WTHT, Hartford, Conn., operating on 250 watts with a frequency of 1230 kc., owned by the Hartford Times, joins the American Broadcasting Company next December 1st.

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]

4. [Illegible]

5. [Illegible]

FRANK B. WARREN, RCA COMMUNICATIONS GENERAL COUNSEL, STRICKEN

Frank B. Warren, 48 years old, General Counsel of R.C.A. Communications, and former attorney in the Capital of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Communications Commission and Reconstruction Finance Corporation, passed away in New York Monday.

With experience on State and Federal regulatory Commissions dating back to 1919, when he became Secretary and rate expert for the Nevada Public Service Commission, Mr. Warren was appointed to the RCA post in April, 1943. At that time he moved his family from Washington, D. C. He held various governmental positions beginning in 1931, and served during 1942 as Assistant General Solicitor of the National Association of Railroad and Utility Commissioners.

Born in Chippewa Falls, Wis., he interrupted law studies at the University of Nevada to join the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps for the First World War. After the armistice in 1918, he completed his law course and passed his bar examination in Nevada. He joined the State Public Commission and remained till 1931. He then went to Washington and became an attorney examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

He spent three and a half years with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation before joining the Federal Communications Commission as principal attorney in the common-carrier division. Later he was placed in charge of all telephone cases for the Law Department

He leaves a widow, the former Dorothy Cameron, and two sons.

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ILLINOIS CHANGES RADIO LIBEL BILL

Making "malice" an essential element to the proposed radio libel bill, the Illinois Senate Judiciary Committee has voted to recommend for passage a modified version of the original.

Originally the bill, which is supported by WGN, Chicago Tribune station, sought to place radio under the same libel responsibility as governs the press. The amended version provides that a person must "maliciously and knowingly" commit libel.

Chicago stations, except WGN, attempted to go much farther in protecting radio utterances from libel penalties. Those opposed to the original draft sought to protect stations from liability in cases where operators had "no advance knowledge or opportunity or right to prevent" a libel.

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Page 1 of 1000

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land ownership and management of the area described in the title of this report. The information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land ownership and management of the area described in the title of this report. The information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land ownership and management of the area described in the title of this report.

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New York Stations Lukewarm To Fifth Network
("Variety")

While there's no doubt that a new net, the Associated Broadcasting Corp., is in the works, it became apparent last week that the fifth web may have difficulty obtaining the kind of outlet it would like to have in the N.Y. area.

For a week, since it became known that ABC has given A.T.&T. orders for permanent transcontinental wire facilities, there has been speculation about where the new net will have its N.Y. key. There were rumors that the people behind ABC were hoping that the FCC will throw out the Mester Bros. offer for WOV - so they could buy that. Other reports had it that the new web was possibly interested in WHOM, which the Cowles interests are willing to sell if terms are met.

It did become known that negotiations between WMCA and the new net had taken place, at least to the extent of ironing out certain possible union wrinkles that might have stood in the way.

But Nathan Straus, owner of WMCA, would say only that "under no circumstances is this station for sale" and "this station is not at present becoming part of any network".

Believes There Is More Behind \$200,000 Roosevelt Loan
(Westbrook Pegler in "Washington Times-Herald")

I have reason to believe that testimony would be that Elliott Roosevelt obtained other large sums from other individuals, at least two of whom were encouraged by the late President Roosevelt to accommodate his son, one of them being then under consideration for a presidential appointment to an office of considerable prestige which later did come through.

Testimony could be elicited in any sincere investigation, alleging that Elliott's uncle, Hall Roosevelt, the brother of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, was concerned in the original negotiations for the \$200,000 loan from Hartford, that he later suggested that he, himself, be loaned \$50,000 by Hartford to finance a business interest of his own and that negotiations were initiated looking to the engagement of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, herself, by Atlantic and Pacific as a radio commentator but were dropped by decision of Mr. Roosevelt.

There would be testimony, I venture to say, that William Sirovich, the New Deal Congressman, who participated in Elliott's negotiations, also approached John Hartford with a proposal that Hartford produce on a radio program a dramatic play which he had written and that down to this day Hartford has received no proof that the \$200,000 was used by Elliott solely for the purpose for which it was loaned, although this is not to allege that it was not so used.

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Harry Knew The Privileges Better Than "Gen. Ike"
(John O'Donnell in "New York Daily News")

At his press conference at the Pentagon Building, a correspondent asked Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower if he would identify the ribbons he was wearing. The general flushed beet red and then, beginning with the new Oak Leaf cluster to his Distinguished Service Medal, conferred earlier in the day by President Truman, he called off his American, British, French, Polish and Russian decorations. When he had finished, the press conference applauded. At this point, Capt. Harry Butcher, U.S.N.R., the General's Naval Aide, whispered in his ear.

"Captain Butcher reminds me there are certain privileges attached to the Russian medals", the General said. "You get free train rides, free rides in the subways, you can commandeer taxis, and then there are other privileges."

The Men Lose Out!
(Evelyn Peyton Gordon in "Washington News")

Into Washington next week will come Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Co., and his bride of a few weeks. And Mrs. Frank Russell, whose husband is a Vice-President of NBC, is giving a cocktail party for the new Mrs. Trammell on Thursday.

"No men allowed", Phoebe Russell told me, "because Niles can't come, and I certainly couldn't have other husbands present if the bridegroom is absent!"

Complains Of Bad Reception In Nation's Capital
(From a letter to the Editor of the "Washington Post" signed "Parsifal" June 21)

Radio listeners in the Washington, D.C. area should get in touch with the Federal Communications Commission at once and put in their complaints about the interference which plagues virtually all evening reception in this vicinity. In my case, only one station - WTOP - can be heard with any pleasure; among all my friends a similar condition prevails - that is, whistling, cross-talk, and noise mar reception on all but one or another local wave lengths, in some cases on all such wave lengths. This applies, to my knowledge, to all kinds of sets, from my own - a specially built outfit - through large and medium sized combinations, down to small portables, and in all parts of the metropolitan area.

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: : : : TRADE NOTES : : : :
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The first direct radio-telephone communication between Norway and the United States is expected to be open for public use late this year as the result of a War Production Board grant of priorities assistance to the Norwegian Government, WPB reported on Tuesday. Norway will purchase radio-telephone equipment in the United States for installation in Oslo.

Priorities aid for equipment also has been given France and is expected to result in establishment of radio-telephone communication with Paris probably this Fall, WPB said.

The plan for resumption of radio receiver production is expected to be outlined at a meeting of the WPB with the Radio Industry Advisory Committee this (Wednesday) afternoon.

George E. Allen, friend and advisor of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, who was recently elected a Director of the American Cable and Radio Corporation, joined President Truman at Olympia, Washington, last Saturday. Mr. Allen had gone to San Francisco earlier to arrange for the President's attendance at the final session of the San Francisco peace conference.

Mr. Allen is also said to be very close to and a radio advisor of Victor Emanuel, Chairman of the Aviation Corporation, purchasers of the Crosley WLW interests.

Well-known to listeners, Erno Rapee, 55 years old, musical director at Radio City Music Hall, died suddenly in New York yesterday.

Expressing the sentiment of many in this neck of the woods, someone put out a sign on the day of General Eisenhower's memorable reception, "Welcome home - Butch", referring, of course, to Capt. Harry C. Butcher, USNR, Vice-President on leave of the Columbia Broadcasting System, the General's personal aide. Captain Butcher, however, though placed by the Committee on the front seat of the first car following General Eisenhower, kept himself very much in the background otherwise tactfully observing the fact that after all it was General "Ike's" day.

"Radio Sleuths - New Crime frontiers are uncovered by agents of the U. S. Radio Intelligence" is the title of an article in Parade of June 24th describing the work of the Radio Intelligence Division of the Federal Communications Commission. Parade is a Sunday supplement of the Washington Post and other newspapers published by Marshall Field.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has purchased KQW at San Francisco from the Brunton Brothers for \$950,000 cash.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

1. The first of these is the fact that the Government has not been able to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of China. This has been due to a variety of factors, including the fact that the Government has not been able to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of China.

In cooperation with New York City's Board of Education, 700 students selected from Junior High Schools and High Schools, will hear how the British Broadcasting Corporation is presenting the war against Japan to listeners in Britain and overseas. They will attend a special performance of BBC's latest series, "The War in the Pacific", Thursday, June 28th, 12:30 P.M. at CBS Playhouse #2 in New York City.

The annual review of the National Broadcasting Company for 1944-1945, a handsomely illustrated 50-page booklet, has just been issued. The booklet tells the story of the activities of the National Broadcasting Company for the year and indicates the position of the organization and its operations at the outset of 1945. It is described as an "annual report" of doings rather than dollars.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has revealed the existence of a wartime radiation laboratory operated at the Institute.

"This is the largest research organization, so far as we know, in the history of the world", he said.

From the M.I.T. radiation laboratory came the first radar equipment which was installed on Army Air Forces planes and helped break the back of the German U-boat menace. From this laboratory also came the radar for the "Pathfinder planes" of the Eighth Air Force which led the strategic bombing attacks on German war industries despite weather conditions.

Democratic Leader McCormack said today that the House will probably recess from about July 10th until after Labor Day. The Senate is also expected to adjourn for at least part of this time.

WOR, Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., National Broadcasting Company, Philco Radio and Television Corporation, WMAL, are planning host to fourteen leaders of business and citizens' associations of Washington, D.C., who arrived in New York on Tuesday, June 26th, for a two-day meeting to observe the strides that television has made. The hosts are organizations which have announced their intentions to operate television stations in Washington.

The annual report of the Davega Stores Corporation and subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended on March 31st last, disclosed a net income of \$152,999, after all charges including taxes.

Exclusive of the tax credit, earnings were equal to 27 cents a share on 202,000 shares of common stock. Including the tax credit, earnings would be equal to 61 cents a common share. For the preceding fiscal year, the corporation had reported a net income of \$243,014, or \$1.04 a common share. Net sales for the latest fiscal year totaled \$6,511,200, compared with \$8,065,244 for the previous year.

Radio Station KOIL, Omaha, Nebraska, will join the American Broadcasting Company as a basic affiliate on November 1st. A pioneer station in Nebraska, KOIL was established in 1925 and operates on 1290 kc with a full time power of 5,000 watts.

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

